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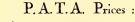
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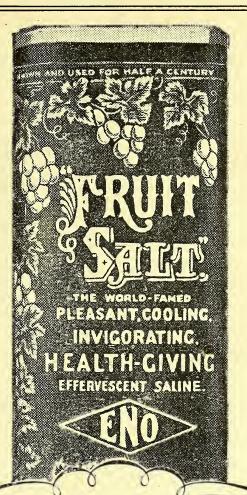
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Allow us to submit you specimens without obligation of any kind. Compare them with others and let analysis be the standard of judgment. We can please you if you will kindly grant us the opportunity.



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SXO

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THE remarkable growth in the value of Health Salts and Salines Advertising in "PUNCH" is shown in the accompanying chart.

The increase during the period shown amounts to no less than 3,779°/o and demonstrates the confidence of our Advertisers in the power of "PUNCH" to sell their goods. For upon reflection it is obvious that no Advertiser would continue to use a publication unless it was clearly to his advantage to do so—certainly not one would increase his expenditure in it.

There can be one reason—and only one reason—for the remarkable increase in the size and number of the advertisements in "PUNCH" —it sells the goods.

A book is being prepared containing many examples of actual advertisements which have been increased from small paragraphs to whole pages. A copy of this book, together with chart showing notable increases in many other trades, will be sent on request.

Starting with a base of 100 for 1899, the comparative value of Health Salts and Salines Advertising in "PUNCH" for subsequent years is shown, reaching in 1926 the remarkable figure of 3,879.

MARION JEAN LYON

Advertisement Manager, "PUNCH" 80, FLEET STREET LONDON, E.C. 4

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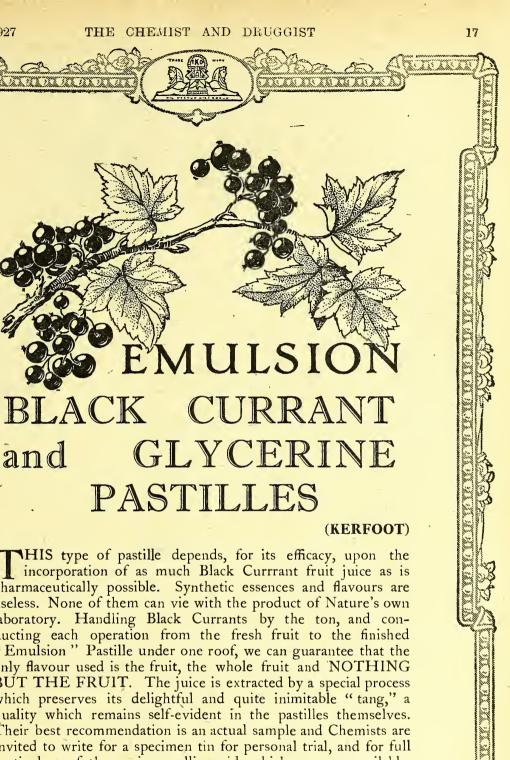
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The most efficient and economical method of heating Shops and Warehouses is by installing Wright's 'Regulo '-controlled 'St. David' GAS HEATED RADIATORS. The 'Regulo 'automatically controls the gas consumption and maintains an even temperature. Each Radiator works independently, making it easy to heat only that part of the building which is in use. No expensive fitting is necessary; the Radiator is connected to the gas-supply and, beyond lighting and 'turning off,' requires no further attention. Heat is available at a moment's notice.

Illustrated Booklet. "Loops of the state of the gas available at a moment's notice."

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Essex Works, ASTON, BIRMINGHAM.

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LIVERPOOL: 3 Bold Street

Registered Trade



Mark, No. 26866

THE EYE

is an important organ—

When it is being treated only the best Appliances should be used. Supply your Customers, therefore, with our Eye-bath and they will have a reliable and safe appliance of best English make.



The bowl is hand-finished and is perfectly free from sharp edges.

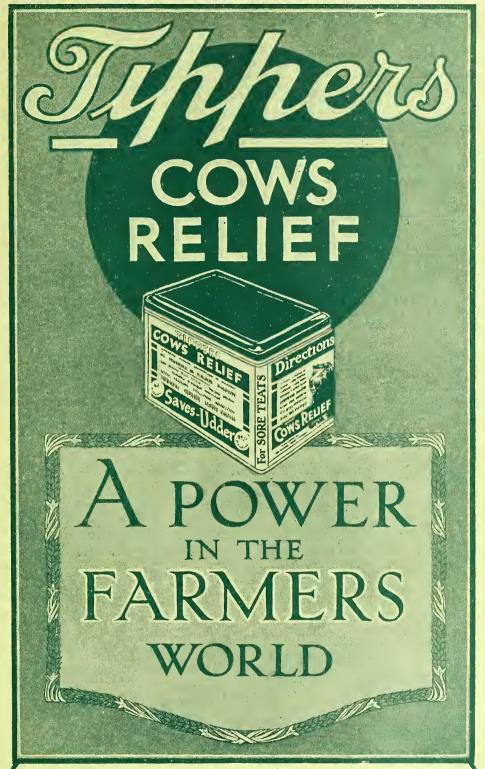
Made in clear glass, actinic green, and dark blue. Each Eye-bath bears our trade mark and the words "Made in England."

Packed in Card-board Boxes holding six each.

Sold by the leading Wholesale Houses.

WOOD BROTHERS GLASS COY. LTD.

BARNSLEY (Established 1828) ENGLAND

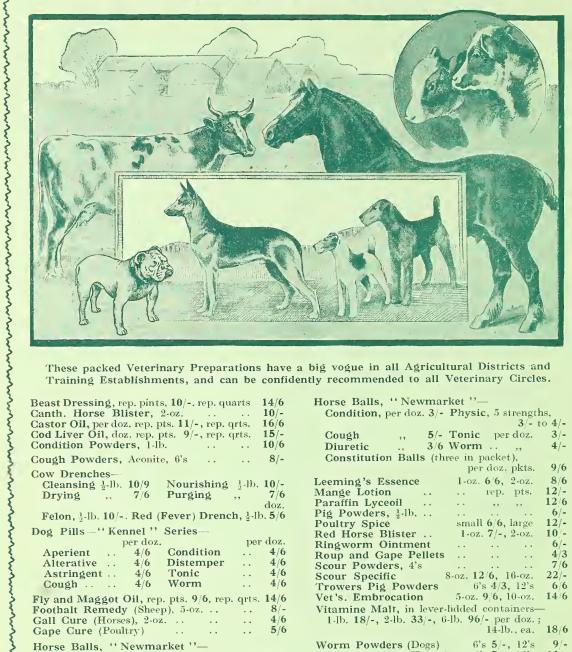


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B. C. TIPPER & SON, LTD.
THE VETERINARY CHEMICAL WORKS

BIRMINGHAM.

VETERINARY



These packed Veterinary Preparations have a big vogue in all Agricultural Districts and Training Establishments, and can be confidently recommended to all Veterinary Circles.

Beast Dressing, rep. pints, 10/-, rep. quarts 14/6	Horse Balls, "Newmarket"					
Canth. Horse Blister, 2-oz 10/-	Condition, per doz. 3/- Physic, 5 strengths,					
Castor Oil, per doz. rep. pts. 11/-, rep. qrts. 16/6	3/- to 4/-					
Cod Liver Oil, doz. rep. pts. 9/-, rep. qrts. 15/-	Cough ,, $5/-$ Tonic per doz. $3/-$					
Condition Powders, 1-lb 10/6	Diuretic ., 3/6 Worm ,, 4/-					
Cough Powders, Aconite, 6's 8/-	Constitution Balls (three in packet),					
Cow Drenches—	per doz. pkts. 9/6					
	Leeming's Essence 1-oz. 6/6, 2-oz. 8/6					
Cleansing ½-lb. 10/9 Nourishing ½-lb. 10/-	Mange Lotion rep. pts. 12/-					
Drying ,, $7/6$ Purging ,, $7/6$	The state of the s					
doz.	Paraffin Lyceoil, ,, 12/6					
Felon, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 10/ Red (Fever) Drench, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 5/6	Pig Powders, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb 6/-					
	Poultry Spice small 6/6, large 12/-					
Dog Pills - "Kennel" Series -	Red Horse Blister 1-oz. 7/-, 2-oz. 10/-					
$\begin{array}{cccc} & & \operatorname{per} \operatorname{doz}, & & \operatorname{per} \operatorname{doz}. \\ \operatorname{Aperient} & . & 4/6 & \operatorname{Condition} & . & 4/6 \end{array}$	Ringworm Ointment 6/-					
Aperient 4/6 Condition 4/6	Roup and Gape Pellets 4/3					
Alterative 4/6 Distemper 4/6						
Astringent . 4/6 Tonic . 4/6						
	Scour Specific 8-oz. 12/6, 16-oz. 22/-					
Cough $4/6$ Worm $4/6$	Trowers Pig Powders 6's 4/3, 12's 6/6					
Fly and Maggot Oil, rep. pts. 9/6, rep. qrts. 14/6	Vet's. Embrocation 5-oz. 9/6, 10-oz. 14/6					
Foothalt Remedy (Sheep), 5-oz 8/-	Vitamine Malt, in lever-lidded containers—					
	1 lb 10/ 0 lb 22/ 6 lb 06/ non dog 4					
	1-lb. 18/-, 2-lb. 33/-, 6-lb. 96/- per doz.;					
Gape Cure (Poultry) 5/6	14-lb., ea. 18/6					
Horse Rells " Newmarket"	Worm Powders (Dogs) 6's 5/-, 12's 9/-					
Horse Balls, ''Newmarket''— per doz. per doz.	,, ,, (Horses) 6's 7/-, 12's 11/-					
per doz. per doz.	(Pigs) 6's 3/3, 12's 5/6					
Alterative $3/$ - Fever $4/$ -						
Astringent 3/6 Grease & Humour 3/-	Worm and Condition Powders (Horses) 16's 12/-					
73 1 1 1 1 7 A 1 1 1 1 7 T	7 1 . Duran and Chamicala in hulh					

Enquiries invited for Agricultural and Veterinary Drugs and Chemicals in bulk.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD. LIVERPOOL

THE THE REPORTED AND ADDRESS A

Everyman and his dog



DINGER DIE EN EEN EEN DE EEN DIE DE DE DE BEER DE DE DE BEER DE DE BEER DE BEERDE DE B

Be he Prince or Peasant, rich or poor, the man who has a dog has a friend.

And the man worthy of such a friend is also the man who wants to do his best for his friend. This means that every day someone will come into your shop to ask your advice.

In every case you can give a complete and satisfactory answer-"What do Sherley's say?" Take their advice, show the little book "Hints to Dog Owners," and let your customers know you stock all Sherley's Remedies.

The book sells at 2d., and there is also one for Cat Owners at 2d.



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LACTOL

A practical and scientific food for weaning and rearing puppies and kittens, and feed-ing invalid dogs and cats.

WORM CAPSULES WORM POWDERS SHAMPOO DRY SHAMPOO INSECT POWDER FORMALIN SOAP TONIC & CONDITION POWDERS CANKER LOTION CANKER POWDER SKINCURE SULPHUR BATHS DISTEMPER CURE DISTEMPER VACCINE

SHERLEY'S **DOG** and **CAT** Specialities

are on the P.A.T.A.

These preparations command a ready sale and are by far the largest advertised of any on the market. They leave a good margin of profit for the retailer, and the terms on which they ... are sold preclude any possibility of loss. ...

Good literature and Showcards supplied

A. F. SHERLEY & LIMITED

18 MARSHALSEA ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1



This Medicine is a certain cure for many of the most distressing ills to which Horse and Cattle Flesh is heir. It surpasses all other Remedies in its promptness of action.

WHY

CATALINE

PAYS TO STOCK.

BECAUSE it enjoys the largest sale of any Cattle Medicine Preparation and is on the P.A.T.A.

BECAUSE it is consistently advertised and all advertisements refer to the Chemist as the source of supply.

BECAUSE it is well packed, does what it is advertised to do, and shows the trade a satisfactory profit.

BECAUSE we do not employ travellers calling on Farmers or soliciting orders at cattle fairs or markets.

One size, retailed at face value, viz.

PER 3/9 BOTT.

Terms - Cash with order. Carriage paid. Cases free.

1 doz., 36/~per doz. 6 doz., 35/~per doz. 3 doz., 35/6 ,, 12 doz., 34/6 ,,

Stocked by most Wholesale Houses.

THE CATALINE CO. LTD.
BRISTOL.



HARVEY'S HORSE REMEDIES

P.A.T.A. Protected Prices.

THESE Remedies are used in most of the Training Stables, Stables of Masters of Hounds, and by many thousands of the Best Private Horse Owners in the United Kingdom and Abroad.

Supplied through all Wholesale Houses.

HARVEY & CO. (DUBLIN) LTD.

BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE



The Original Medicine The Reliable Tonic. 90 Years' Reputation.

For the cure of Distemper, Jaundice, Destroying Worms, &c., it is invaluable.

RENROW'S DOG SOAF

Can be obtained from your Wholesaler.

Sole Proprietors:
BENBOW'S Dog Mixture Co., 2 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.1

£.s.d.

A worth-while profit for you and satisfaction for your customer in these world-famed products:

COOPER'S WORM TABLETS, for Sheep. "ARSENICOL" for Foot Rot.

"IMPROVED
LAVENE" Horse and
Cattle dressing

"KUR-MANGE"

"OSTICO" for banding fruit trees.

"WINTER SPRAY FLUID" for fruit trees.

COOPER, McDOUGALL & ROBERTSON, LTD. BERKHAMSTED, HERTS.

The sales of

BOB MARTIN'S
TRASTELESS CONDITION POWDERS



If you do not already stock a full range of our well-known remedies, we suggest the following as an opening order:—

The state of the s	
Bob Martin's CONDITION POWDERS-	s. d. s. d.
6d. packets, 1 dozen Large Strength	3 9
" 1 dozen Medium Strength	3 9
" 1 dozen Small Strength	3 9 11 3
Bob Martin's DISTEMPER POWDERS-	
6d. packets, 1 dozen	3 9
Bob Martin's WORM POWDERS (for large dogs)-	
6d. packets, half-dozen	2 3
Bob Martin's WORM PILLS (for toy dogs & puppies)-	
6d. packets, half-dozen	2 3
	10 6
	19 0

have more than the last two years

Are YOU taking your share of this increased business?

CONSIDER THESE 7 FACTS

- One in every four of your customers is a dog owner.
- Dogs are much better cared for to-day than ever they were.
- The class of dog owned by the average family has improved immensely during the last ten years.
- Since 1892 Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders have been used by the leading Dog Fanciers in this country. By recommendations from breeder to buyer a knowledge of these Powders has spread to the general public.
- Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders are nationally advertised in Daily Mail, Daily News, Daily Express, Westminster Gazette, Daily Record, Our Dogs, etc.
- An attractive Display Outer (in colours), which looks well on a Pharmacy counter or window

ledge, goes with every dozen 1/- boxes. You have only to exhibit this Carton and sales are certain—and consistent.

Your Profit on Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders is 38%.



BOB MARTIN LTD., Specialists in Dog Medicines since 1892, SOUTHPORT, Lancs.

JORNER'S

have 80 years' reputation as a remedy for Accidents and Animal Ailments.

Protected Retail Price Wholesale

2/9 per bottle. per doz.

P.A.T.A. Nett 1 month.

Carriage Paid on 3 dozen Lots.

EVANS, GADD & CO., LTD., having the sole proprietary rights in the above excellent and well-known article, are prepared to appoint Agents on liberal Terms.

For Window Show Terms, apply to

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REDCLIFF STREET, BRISTOL, and FORE STREET, EXETER.

A DRUG TRADE SERIES



"Ovet" Dog Pills (tasteless) Retail 6d. box, per dozen 3/9. Alterative, Aperient, Cough, Diarrhœa, Tonic, Worm, &c.

"Ovet" Condition Powders Retail 3d. and 6d. packet, per dozen 2/- and 3/9. Prevent Mange, Distemper, Worms, Skin diseases, &c.

"Ovet" Dog Soap
Retail 3d. and 6d. Tablet, per dozen 2/- and 3/9

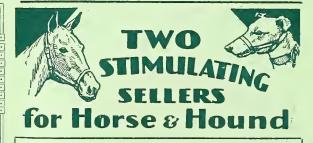
"Ovet" Insect Powder Retail 3d. and 6d. box, per dozen 2/- and 3/9.

"Ovet" Dry Shampoo Retail 3d. packet, per dozen 2/-. SPECIAL PARCEL OF ONE DOZEN EACH WITH WINDOW SHOW 20 - CARRIAGE PAID C.W.O.

"Ovet" does bring repeats

You may personally prefer higher priced lines, but there is always a section of your customers who appreciate low cost when it gives the desired results.

COLLINS, REYNOLDS & Co., Ltd. SUMMER HILL TERRACE, BIRMINGHAM



FLICKERS—an invaluable liquid preparation, perfectly harmless, for giving increased vigour and speed to all racing animals, for preventing the staleness consequent on sustained training conditions, and for sustaining the strength of animal mothers. For Thoroughbreds, Polo Ponies, Hunters, Hounds, Greyhounds and Sporting Dogs, Administered by simply adding to the drinking water.

Prices: 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

SPARKS —a powder for all deficiency diseases—may be used in conjunction with above. Only needs mixing with food. A natural restorative. Repeat orders always follow a trial.

Prices: 1 lb., 2s. 6d.; 7 lbs., 15s. 9d.; 28 lbs., 58s.

A supply of counter-bills sent with each consignment.

Order from :

LABORATORY THE 115, WINCHESTER ROAD BASINGSTOKE HANTS

London Dept .:

26 MARSHALSEA RD., BORO', S.E.

Pesticides

MANY of your customers will soon be in trouble from rats, driven to shelter when the fields are harvested. A showcard for DAK Ratlime in your window will connect you with plenty of buyers for half-crown tins of DAK Ratlime. DAK is not a poison, but a birdlime which catches rats as a flycatcher catches flies.

DAK* RATLIME

selling in October

THE peculiar rubbery "pull" so esteemed by Birdlime users is shown in perfection by KAY'S CHESHIRE. The clean-to-handle sealed tins of ½-oz., 1-oz., 1½-oz. and 3-oz. (approx.) are convenient for countersale; also in tins of 1-lb., 4-lb., 7-lb. and 40-lb., and in casks.

KAY'S CHESHIRE BIRD LIME

E VERYONE with apple trees in his garden is easy to interest in ORBITE (applied round the treestems in autumn). From the fruit-belt of North America to the orchards of Australasia, ORBITE is helpingthe keenest and most successful growers to raise better apples. Interesting descriptive leaflet free on request.

ORBITE*
for banding
Fruit Trees

* Write for details of Co-operative Selling Schemes and specimens of "Sales-helps" to Sales Manager,

KAY BROTHERS Ltd. STOCKPORT



Medicines and Preparations

SPECIAL TERMS to ACCREDITED AGENTS

Ganine Medicines & Foods

LIMITED. 59 EBURY STREET - LONDON, S.W.1

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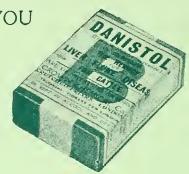




TO STOCK

ONLY

DANISTOL"



FLUKE in Sheep and Cattle

It is the only EFFECTIVE AND SAFE Remedy. Advertised in the leading Farming Journals and Provincial Papers. The Profit per sheep treated far exceeds that on any of the many inefficient substitutes.

THE CROWN CHEMICAL CO., LTD. - 52 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.C.3.

NALDIRE'S PRIZE DOG SOAP

Small and Large Tablets.

NALDIRE'S Worm Powders for Dogs.

Packets, 1/3, 2/6, 4/3 & 5/6.

Offices: 23 PANTON STREET. HAYMARKET,

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Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.

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Agent for Scotland; ANDREW STEVEN, 7 York Street, Glasgow.

FINEST PURE LOFOTEN.

Manufacturers :

BRODR. AARSÆTHER A/S, Aalesund, Norway.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF COD LIVER OIL IN NORWAY. SPECIALITY—Cattle and Poultry Feeding Oils.

Stocks always held in London.

In 25-gallon tin-lined barrels.

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Tel. Add.: "FREUDENRUF." 21 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel.: ROYAL 6600. Codes used: ABC, 4th and 5th Edit., Bentley's, and Private,

For Animal Feeding



"Plough" Brand Cod-Liver Oil

Experiments have proved that even in small doses this oil has a wonderful effect in promoting the growth and generally improving the condition of stock. For enriching separated milk to render it fit for rearing calves, cod-liver oil has proved to be much superior to oil cake, linseed oil, etc. Experience proves that calves fed on milk enriched in this way show a steady increase in weight and develop into strong healthy animals. Pigs benefit to a remarkable extent from the use of this oil; it increases their weight and improves their condition. The cod-liver oil must, however, be rich in vitamins; this can be assured by ordering "Plough" Brand Cod-Liver Oil. It does not give rise to any fishy taint in the milk or flesh of the animals.

Literature supplied to chemists on application for circularising farmers and stockbreeders.

Tins, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., 3/6

Tins, | gal., 6/6

Tins, 5 gals.. 30/-

Barrels, 25 gals., 137/6

Cod-Living Od 16 America Not Cod-1 America Not Cod

Half wine bottles (12 to the gal.) 1/3

Wine bottles
(6 to the gal.) 2/-

Subject to the usual

Speciality Discount.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.
Bethnal Green - London E.2

SAFETY FIRST

A CLEAN UDDER MEANS CLEAN SWEET MILK

Agents wanted for

KINOSALVE"

THE FARMER'S FRIEND IN A HUNDRED TROUBLES.

No dairy farmer or cattle breeder can afford to be without this invaluable preparation. As an antiseptic healer and cleanser of cows' udders it has no equal. It purifies without taint. On many large dairy farms it is in use every day. For cuts and wounds on animals it is unequalled. This line will win you many firm friends among farmers.

We send free sample tins and leaflets for distribution.

"KINOSALVE" is used on DAIRY FARMS in all parts of the world. RETAIL PRICES 1/6 and 2/6 Wholesale 10/- and 18/-

Make Application for AGENCY TO SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER:

ROBERT BLACKIE

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CHEMIST

Telephone: SHEN WORKS, TOWER BRIDGE RD., LONDON, S.E.1 "USHENSPUNA" LONDON.

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OBERURSEL (Frankfurt, a.M.) Germany

ESTABLISHED 1897

Manufacturers of VETERINARY SERUMS and VACCINES of all kinds.

SPECIALITIES:

ERYSIPELAS SERUM

CANINE DISTEMPER SERUM and VACCINE

EGELIN A cheap and reliable non-poisonous remedy for LIVER FLUKE in SHEEP or CATTLE.

For Prices and Full Information Apply as above.



Don't let him defy you kill him with ROD

Rodine assures best results to Chemists as well as customers, further, it is the Rat Poison that gives the desired results for

Be ahead of Rat Week! Prepare for a show in your Window and see to your stock now. Get Rodine on Special Bonus Terms before Oct. 15th from the Sole Maker and Proprietor-

T. HARLEY, Manufacturing Chemist, Perth, SCOTLAND.

Telephone: HOLBORN 6749 (3 lines). Codes: ABC, Western Union, Marconi, Bentley, and Private.



Telegrams: "OLSTRANKEM, PHONE, LONDON." Cables: "Olstrankem, London."

FOR WORMS IN ANIMALS:

GENUINE RUSSIAN packed as required. Immediate delivery, carriage paid.

The acknowledged specific for the removal and cure of Roundworm, Threadworms and Whipworms in Animals.

Literature on Application.

WORMSEED

GENUINE RUSSIAN; Guaranteed minimum 2% Santonin, in Original bags about \frac{1}{2} cwt. each; or in 1-lb, or kilo cartons.

EXTRACT MALEFERN for the treatment of Tapeworms.

14-lbs, tins and bulk.

(24/25% Filicin)

RAW & FINISHED PRODUCTS for all the requirements of the VETERINARY TRADE—

ALOES CURAÇOA ANISEED SPANISH ARECOLIN HYDROBROM. ARECA NUTS CANTHARIDES COWAGE

GRAINS OF PARADISE OL. CHENOPODII. **GUM ASAFOETIDA OUASSIA CHIPS** YOHIMBIN HYDROCHLORIDE Etc., Etc.

LIVER



FINEST NORWEGIAN (non-freezing medicinal).

For all VETERINARY PURPOSES

the Pure Medicinal Oil as Refined by

HARALD of Norway & CO.

is the cheapest in actual working practice on account of its high and constant VITAMINE CONTENT.

For SPOT and FORWARD deliveries, apply to the SOLE AGENTS for the U.K.

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THE OLD STRAND CHEMICAL & TRADING CO., LTD.

Managing Director: Herbert A. Berens, B.A. (Cantab.), F.C.S.

AUDREY HOUSE, ELY PLACE

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5,000,000 PIGS

and

4,000,000 DOGS

in the British Isles.

Almost all pigs and dogs have worms

SANTONIN

is recognised and demanded everywhere as the only safe and efficient remedy for intestinal worms

Every pharmacist should equip himself for profitable business by writing for our booklets:

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- "COMMON HELMINTHS IN MEDICAL PRACTICE."

Free copies on application to:

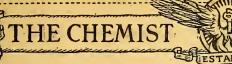
THE EASTERN & RUSSIAN TRADING CO., LTD.

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'Phone: CLERKENWELL 1638/9.

Telegrams: "ERTCOSANTO."

Exclusive official distributors of Santonin to the whole world for the U.S.S.R.



AND DRUCCIST



RETAIL & DISPENSING PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

ISSUED QUARTERLY

SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION



THE SELLING PRICES in this list are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest figure. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. As in arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in specific gravity, liquids should be sold by fluid measure and solids by weight.

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the List may be increased as follows: For one pint add one-fourth to the 16 oz. selling price. The gallon price for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for 7-lb. sales multiply the cost by 10; for 14-lb. by 20; and for 28-lb. by 38. For intermediate drachm prices divide 1-oz. quotations by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. To obtain the grain prices divide the drachm selling price by 60.

ADJUSTING PRICES.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired

to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the **lb. selling price** add half to the cost price (yielding 33\frac{1}{2} per cent. on return); for the **4-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the **1-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.)

DISPENSING CHARGES.—The two systems given (p. 11) are based on a special investigation and should be used for all dispensing other than contract work. When the Rapid Method is employed the drug-trade private mark MELBORACIS should be used. In the case of a prescription containing one or more ingredients of an expensive nature the Costing Method is used and the mark "C. & D." only ought then to be indicated beneath the chemist's stamp.

MONTHLY CHANGES.—Important changes in prices occurring between the quarterly issues of this List are notified in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Subscribers are recommended to carry out these alterations in ink as they are published, and so keep the quarterly List up-to-date.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the List are: B.P. (British Pharmacopooia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopooia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); M.O.H. (Ministry of Health); P.L.F. (Price List Formulary).

E. an F.

"C. & D."

DRUG INDEX

DRUGS (1913=100)

1926 1927 148.2 147.7 Jan. 144.3 Feb. 144.2 144.5 143.7 143.7 Mar. 140.7 April May 141.1 June 141.0 July 140.7 Aug. Sept. 144.2 139.6 Oct. 145.8 Nov. Dec. DRESSINGS (1913=100) 1927 1926 225.0 216.6 Jan. 187.6 Feb. 177.6 177.6 175.6 Mar. 216.6 April 206.4 May 206.4 175.0 175.0 June 206.4 July 205.4 175.0 Aug. Sept. 199.2 175.0 Oct. 199.2 Nov. 188.2 188.2 Dec.

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the retail price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain, and generally in Ireland, of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1927 (where full information of the restrictions is given), and the C. & D. series of Poisons Cards, the indications being as follow:—

A. Arsenic Act, 1851.

B. Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

C. Part II of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part II of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

F. Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1925. "Ex F" denotes that the preparation is exempted by Regulation.

PRICE LIST FORMULARY ("P.L.F.")—For the many unofficial preparations in active sale for which no standard formulas exist a special formulary has been compiled from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," "Veterinary Counter Practice" and other C. & D. publications. The cost and retail prices are given in this List and alterations made each month where changes in cost of ingredients make this necessary. The Price List Formulary is published at 2s. 6d. post free.

DRUG INDEX.—This C. & D. feature furnishes a comparative figure of the cost of drugs and appliances in 1913 and the present time. It is an important factor in accounting for the differences in retail charges now and before the war, and in the valuation of retail businesses. For comparative table for the years 1919-26 see C. & D., January 1, 1927.

STOCKTAKING SHEETS.—These sheets are used in conjunction with this List, in the annual stock-taking of drugs and chemicals, and form the simplest and quickest system of stock-taking for the drug-trade. The sheets, fastened into a pad, consist of the names of the articles printed on ruled paper in the same order as these occur in the List, which much facilitates the subsequent stage of pricing the stock from the cost figures. The sheets are sold in pads (2s. 6d. post free) with blank pages at the end.

Published as a Supplement of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, at 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Cost			Selling Price			Cost		Selling Price					
		A—Ac	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.			Ac	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz,	l dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per	Acida—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
84	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthetic C	10 6	3 0	_	_	7	oz.	Acid. glycerophosphoric. 20%		_	1 10	0 4
117	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthetic B.P.C. C	15 0	3 9	_	-	36	oz.	Acid. gynocardicum	_	_	5 3	0 11
12	lb.	Absinthium	1 6	0 6	0 2	-	36	oz.	Acid. hippuricum	_	-	5 3	0 11
51	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. elect	6 6	1 11	0 6	<u> </u>	6	oz.	Acid. hydriodicum dilutum	-	_	0 11	0 2
40	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. opt	5 0	1 5	0 5	_	40	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. 30%	-	1 8	0 6	-
36	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. sec	4 9	1 5	0 5		16	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. dilutum	-	0 9	0 3	0 1
38	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. opt	6 0	1 9	0 6	-	12 7	lb. lb.	Acid hydrochloricum E	1 10	0 7	0 2	0 1
40 27	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. sec Acaciæ gummi var. opt.	5 0 3 6	1 5	0 4		6.5	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum dilutum Acid. hydrochloricum coml. E	1 0	0 5 0 4	0 1 0 2	
33	oz,	Acetamidosalol			4 10	0 10	6	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. (Scheele) B		- T	1 0	0 2
3	oz.	Acetanilidum		_	0 6	0 2	5	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. dilutum B	_	_	0 10	0 2
20	oz.	Acetannin		—	3 0	0 6	20	lb.	Acid. hydrofluor. coml. (by wt.)	2 6	0 10	0 3	-
		Acetomorph. (v. Diamorph.)					12	lb.	Acid. hydrofluoric. dil. B.P.C.	1 8	0 6	0 2	.—
21	lb.	Acetonum	2 9	1 0	0 4	-	6	oz.	Acid. hypophosphorosum	_	-	1 0	0 2
14	lь.	Acetonum coml	2 0	0 8	0 3 2 8	0 5	27 6	oz.	Acid. iodicum	-	-	4 8	0 10
18 228	oz. lb.	Acetophenonum		_	2 8	0 4	24	oz. lb.	Acid. lacticum Acid. lacticum dilutum	3 0	1 0	1 7	0 3
141	lb.	Acet. arom. P.L.F. (synth. ol.)		_		0 3	42	oz.	A -! 1 1:			6 2	1 0
34	lb.	Acet. cantharidini C	_	1 6	0 5	0 1	42	oz.	Acid. malicum cryst	_		6 2	1 0
32	lb.	Acet. cantharidis C	_	1 4	0 5	0 1	10	oz.	Acid. molybdicum	-	-	1 6	0 3
24	lb.	Acet. colchici C		1 0	0 4	-	17	lb.	Acid. nitricum E	3 2	0 11	0 3	—
7	lb.	Acet. destillatum album	0.102		0 11/2		7	lb.	Acid. nitricum dilutum	-	0 5	0 2	-
32	gal.	Acet.fuscum	gal.	4 0	pint	0 7	12	lb.	Acid. nitricum coml E	2 3	0 8	0 3	-
7.5 - 45	lb.	Acet.fuscum (Beaufoy) Acet.ipecacuanhæ C	pint	1 2	0 6		21 7.5	lь. lь.	Acid. nitricum fumans E Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil		0 4	0 4 0 1	
144	lb.	Acet. pecacuanhæ C		5 6	1 6		12	lb.	Acid. nitro-nydrochior.dir	2 0	0 7	0 3	
84	lb.	Acet.opii B, F	-	3 4	1 0	0 2	78	oz.	Acid. nucleicum	_		11 6	1 10
20	lb.	Acet. rubi idæi	2 10	0 11	0 3	—	14	lb.	Acid. oleicum	1 9	0 7	0 2	_
8	lb.	Acet.scillæ	1 1	0 4	$0 1\frac{1}{2}$	-	36	gr.	Acid. osmicum cryst	per	gr.	6 0	-
7.5	lb.	Acet.scillæ '98	1 1	0 4	$0 1\frac{1}{2}$	_	90	oz.	Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol	-	-	12 6	2 2
18 102	lb.	Acet. staphisagnæ C Acet. vini Gallici	<u> </u>	0 8	0 3		16 7	lb.	Acid. oxalicum recryst. C Acid. oxalicum coml C	0 11	0 8 0 4	0 3 0 2	0 1
56	gal. box	Acidol tablets	pint	box	7 0	-	32	8oz.	Acid. phosphat. (Horsford)		2 3	0 7	0 1
50	DOX	Acida	per	DOX			16	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum conc. B.P.	3 6	1 2	0 4	_
8	lb.	Acidum aceticum	1 2	0 4	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum s.g. 1.75	-	1 4	0 5	
108	lb.	Acid.aceticum arom. B.P.C	-	_	_	0 3	7	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum dilutum	1 0	0 5	0 2	0 1
4.5	lb.	Acid. aceticum dilutum	0 7	0 2	0 1		39	lЬ.	Acid. phosphorosum	-	1 8	0 6	-
17	lb.	Acid. aceticum glaciale	_	0 8 2 0	0 3	0 2	6.5	oz.	Acid. phosphotungstic (sol. 10%)		-	0 9 0 10	0 2
54 20	lb. lb.	Acid. acetylsalicylicum A, B			0 3		14	oz. lb.	Acid. picricum Acid. picric. 1 per cent. sol	1 9	0 7	0 21	0 2
20	10.	Acid. arsen.coml.(v.Arsenicum)			•		21	lb.	Acid. picric. (alc. sol. indust.)	2 6	0 10	0 3	-
30	oz.	Acid, benzoicum nat	-	-	4 5	0 9	14	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum sublim	-	-	2 0	0 4
54	lb.	Acid. benzoicum synth		2 0	0 7	0 1	!2	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum cryst		-	1 8	0 4
10	lb.	Acid. boricum cryst	1 3	0 5	0 2	-	7	lb.	Acid. pyrolignosum		0 3		
12	lb.	Acid. borici pulv. subtil	1 6	0 6	0 2 0 2		36 40	dr. lb.	Acid. quinicum	-	1 6	0 5	5 3
1.5 666	oz.	Acid. borici pulv. pkd. Acid. borici coml. pulvis	7 lb.	5 4	U 22		32	OZ.	A ' 1 1' 1'			0	0 10
9.5	lb.	Acid. borici coml. pulvis Acid. borici coml. pulvis	1 3	0 5	0 2		30	lb.	Acid. salicylici pulvis	_	1 1	0 4	0 1
9	oz.	Acid. butyricum	_	-	1 6		12	oz.	Acid. salicylsulphonicum	_ i	-	1 9	0 4
27	oz.	Acid. camphoricum	-	_	4 0	0 8	14	lb.	Acid. stearicum coml	1 9	0 7	0 2	_
19	lb.	Acid. carbolicum cryst. B.P. C	2 6	0 9	0 4	-	15	oz.	Acid. succinicum	-	-	2 3	0 4
17	lb.	Acid. carbolicum liq. B.P. C	2 4	0 9 0 10	0 4		8 30.	OZ.	Acid sulphanilic recryst.	_	1 6	1 2 0 5	0 2
45 72	gal.	Acid.carbolicum "miscible" C Acid.carbolicum "straw" C	pint 1 4	0 7	0 2	_ =====================================	50. 54	lb.	Acid. sulphindigotic. (sol.) Acid. sulphocarbol. (33%)		1 6 2 0	0 8	
93	doz.	Acid. carbolicum (disinf.) pkd.	Zviij.	1 2			11	lb.	Acid. sulphocarbon (3576) Acid. sulphuricum E		0 103	0 3	_
3	lb.	Acid. carbol. (disinf. powder)	0 5		_	- 1	6.5	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum dilutum	-	0 5	0 2	
16	lb.	Acid. carbolic (in spirit)	2 0	0 7	-	-	7.5	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum coml. E		0 6	0 2	-
5	oz.	Acid. chromicum	-	-	0 9	0 2	84	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum aromaticum		3 8		0 2
20	lb.	Acid. chromicum coml	-	0 10	0 3		7	lb.	Acid.sulphurosum		$0 3\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 0 4	-
15	oz.	Acid citricum	3 9	1 2	2 3 0 4½	0 4	26 63	lb.	Acid. sulphuros. (in spirit)		1 0 2 4		0 2
30 31	lb. lb.	Acid. citricum Acid. citrici pulvis	4 0	1 2 1 2	0 41	_	24	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. mag.		0 101	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	
24	lb.	Acid. cresylicum pur. (vap.) C	_	1 0	0 4	_	25	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. mag.		0 11	0 4	_
7	lb.	Acid. cresylicum coml. C	1 2	0 7	0 2		24	lb.	Acid. tartarici pulvis		0 101	0 31	-
		Acid. diethylbarb. (v.Barbit.)					18	oz.	Acid. trichloraceticum	-	-	2 8	0 5
8	oz.	Acid. formicum cryst	-	-	1 9	0 4	6	oz.	Acid. tungsticum purum	_			0 3
18	lb.	Acid formicum 50%	2 6	0 9	0 3 0 11	0 1 0 2	30 21	oz.	Acid. uricum				0 9
61	oz.	Acid. gallicum			0 11)	0 4	21 /	0Z, I	Acid. valerianicum				

0	ctope	er 8, 1921				SUPPI	EMEN	T -					3
			Selling Price 16 oz. 4 oz. 1 oz. 1 dr. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.			l c	ost			Sellin	g Price		
C	ost	Ac—Al			1	1			Al—Am	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		5. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s, d.	s, d,
30	lb.	Aconiti nap. fol. exot. pulvis B	-	1 2	0 4	0 1	52	cwt.	Alumen coml	·7lb.	2 0		-
48 9 17	lb.	Aconiti rad. pulv B	_	1 9	0 6		4.5	lb.	Alumen coml. pulv	0 8	0 3 4 0	70	_
17	gr. gm.	Aconitina B Acriflavinum	per	gr.	1 6	9 0	276 15	cwt. lb.	Alumen coml. pulv Alumen chromicum recryst	141Ь.	0 7	7 lb. 0 2	2 2
02	oz.	Adalin	_	-	-	2 6	9	1b.	Alumen chromicum coml	1 2	0 4	0 11/2	-
02 31	25	Adalin tablets gr. 5	doz.	2 0		-	17	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum	2 2 2 2 3	0 8	0 3	-
18 17	ib. lb.	Adeps benzoatus Adeps præparatus	2 4 2 2	0 9	0 3		18 12	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum pulv	2 3	0 6	0 3 0 2	_
15	lb.	Adeps lanæ	2 0	0 8	0 3	-	12	lb.	Alumen rupel	1 6	0 6	0 2	
13	lb.	Adeps lanæ hydrosus	2 0	0 7	0 2	-	5	oz.	Aluminii acetas	-	_	0 9	0 3
16 41	gr.	Adrenalinum	per	gr.	2 4 5 0	0 9	8 42	oz. lb.	Aluminii aceto-tartras Aluminii chloridum	_	1 6	1 2 0 5	0 3
36	lb.	Æther 0.720 (by wt.)	4 6	1 4	_	_	42	lb.	Aluminii hydroxidum	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
33	lb.	Æther methylicus 0.730	3 9	1 1	0 4	-	10	oz.	Aluminii salicylas	-	-	1 9	0 4
48 54	lb.	Æther purif. 0.720 (by wt.) Æther purif. (ex s.v.r.) (by wt.)	6 0 14 9	1 9 3 9	_		18 6	lь. lb.	Aluminii sulphas Aluminii sulphas coml	0 9	0 9	0 3	
96	lb.	Æther aceticus	_	3 5	1 0	0 2	16	oz.	Aluminii tannas	_	_	2 4	0 5
15	oz.	Æther aceto-aceticus		-	2 4	0 5	14	lb.	Aluminis purificati pulvis	1 9	0 7	0 2	
36 33 48 54 96 15 18 20 68 22 15 7 26 15 18 14 51 14 50 73 73	oz.	Æther benzoicus		_	2 8 3 0	0 6	13 18	oz.	Amidol	_		1 9 2 8	0 3 0 5
68	lb.	Æther chloricus	_	2 5	0 5	_	42	oz.	Amidopyrinæ camphorat.	_	_	6 2	1 0
22	oz.	Æther formicus	—	-	3 3	0 7	30	oz.	Amidopyrinæ salicylas	-	-	4 5	0 9
15	oz.	Æther œnanthic.synth	_		2 3 1 1	0 5 0 3	54 48	lb.	Ammoniaci pulvis Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.)	_	_	0 7 0 6	0 1
26	lb.	Æther petroleum	-3 3	1 0	0 4	_	10	10.	Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.)		1		•
15	lb.	Æther petroleum coml	1 9	0 6	0 2	_		i	Ammonium				
90	oz. lb.	Æthocaine	_	4 0	1 2	2 2	3 30	oz.	Ammon. acetas pur	_	_	0 6 4 5	0 1 0 8
14	lb.	Agar-agar (shredded)		4 0	1 2	_	66	lb.	Ammon. benzoas synth		2 5	0 9	0 2
51	oz.	Agotan	_	_	-	1 3	28	lb.	Ammon. bichromas cryst	<u> </u>	1 0	0 4	-
48	50 lb.	Agotan tablets	doz.	1 6	0 3	_	42 21	lb. lb.	Ammon. bromidum	2 8	1 6 0 9	0 6	_
14	lb.	Agropyrum Ang	1 9	0 6	0 2		23	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub	3 0	0 11	0 3	_
50	oz.	Airol	-	-	—	1 1	21	lb.	Ammon. carb. (Howards)	2 8	0 9	0 3	-
73	oz.	Albargin	_	3 3	1 0	1 9 0 2	23 12	lb.	Ammon. carb. pulv. (Hds.)	3 0 1 6	0 11	0 3 0 2	_
48	lb.	Albumen (egg) pulv Albumin. (blood) pulv		1 9	0 6	U 2	10	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml Ammon. carb. coml. (qty.)	1 6 1 3		7 lb.	8 4
9	oz.	Albumin. tannic	_	-	1 4	0 3	13	lЬ.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv	1 6	0 6	0 2	_
		Alcohol (v. Spiritus rectifi-					11.2	lb.	Ammon.carb.coml.pulv.(qty)	1 6	-	7 lb. 1 0	9 8
68	lЬ.	catus) Alcohol absolutum		6 0	1 9	0 3	15	lь.	Ammon. carb. arom. P.L.F	1 10	0 7	0 2	_
12 32 45	lь.	Alcohol abs. (sine rebate)	-	10 2	2 8	0 5	11	lb.	Ammon. chloridum coml	1 5	0 5	0 2	-
32	lb. lb.	Alcohol ammon. fort. B.P.C. E		_ 1 7	1 2	0 3	11	lb.	Ammon. chloridum "lumps"	1 5	2 6	7 lb. 0 9	8 3 0 2
	. lb.	Alcohol amylicum Alcohol amylicum coml	5 6 4 6	1 3	0 6 0 5	0 1	66 60	lb.	Ammon. citras	_	2 6 2 3	0 8	0 2
66 84 60	pt.	Alcohol isopropylicum	8 0	2 4	0 8	-	42	oz.	Ammon. hippuras	-		6 2	1 1
60 11	lb. lb	Alcohol methylicum pur. Alcoholic ammonia P.L.F.		11 8	3 0	0 6	12	lb.	Ammon. hydrosulph. sol	1 6	0 7	0 3 1 9	0 3
8	OZ.	Aldehydum absol		_	0 6 1 2	_	12 48	oz. lb.	Ammon. hypophosphis Ammon. ichthosulphonas	6 0	1 9		0 1
8 24 10 36 40 24 62 55 36 40	oz.	Aldehydum alcoh. 10%	-	-	3 6	-	27	oz.	Ammon. iodidum	-	-	4 0	0 7
10	100 dr.	Aldoform tablets. (D.F.) Allantoinum	doz.	0 2	bot.	1 0 5 3	9.5	oz.	Ammon. molybdas cryst	-	-		0 3 0 2
40	dr. lb.	All Fours P.L.F.		_	1 8	5 3 0 3	48 18	lb. lb.	Ammon. monocarb. arom. Ammon. nitras pur	2 3	0 8	0 3	
24.	lь.	Allium sativum	3 0	0 11	0 3	_	9	lb.	Ammon. nitras, coml	1 2	0 4	0 2	_
62 55	100	Allonal tablets	doz.	2 7	7 0		27	lь.	Ammon. oxalas pur E	-	1 0 1 3		0 1
36	oz, lb,	Allosan	4 6	1 4	7 0 0 5	1 4	33	lb.	Ammon. persulphas	4 3	1 3		0 1
40	lb.	Aloe Barbadensis pulvis opt	5 0	1 5	0 6	0 1	14	lb.	Ammon. phosphas coml	1 9	0 7	0 2	_
12 18	lb.	Aloe Capensis	1 6	0 6	0 2	-	42	lb.	Ammon. phosphas acid	-	1 7		0 1 0 3
69	lb.	Aloe Capensis pulvis Aloe Socot. pulvis	2 3 8 9	0 8 2 6	0 3 0 9	0 2	8 18	oz.	Ammon. salicylas	_			0 6
69 11 32 60	oz.	Aloinum	_	_	1 8	0 3	18	lb.	Ammon. sulphas pur	-	0 9	0 3	_
32 60	gm.	Alopon (A. & H.) B,F	per	gr.	0 5	-	5	lb.	Ammon. sulphas coml		0 3	-	
18,	lb.	Althææ flores	2 3	2 2 0 8	0 8 0 3	_	408 38	cwt.	Ammon. sulphas coml. Ammon. sulphocyanidum	7 lb.	3 2	0 6	0 1
26	lb.	Althææ rad. decort	3 3	0 11	0 4	_	60	lb.	Ammon. tartras	- l	2 2	0 7	0 1
36 4	lb.	Althææ rad. dec. pulvis	4 6	1 4	0 5	-	24	oz.	Ammon. valerianas cryst	-	-		0 7
1	lb.	Alumen coml	0 7	0 2	0 1	- 1	75	oz. I	Ammonal unstd	1	- 1	- 1	1 10

				SUPPL		-			~		
	Cost	Sell	Cost	Sell	С	ost				g Price	
Ampullæ	per	per	per	per	d.	per	An-Aq	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.
•	½ doz.	½ doz.	doz.	doz.	a.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	21	lb.	Angelicæ radix	2 8	0 9	0 3	
Apomorphinæ hydroch, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ C	16.5	1 10	32	3 4	33	lb.	Angelicæ radicis pulvis	4 2	1 3	0 5	_
Atropinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	16.5	1 10	32	3 4			Aniline Colours				
Benzamin, hyd. gr. 1, adrenalin, gr. 1000	16.5	1 10	32	3 4	19	oz.	Black, nigrosine	_	_	2 10	0 6
Caffein. sodsal. gr. 3	24	2 6	40	4 6	33	oz.	Blue, methylene		-	4 10	0 10
Camph. in ol. olivæ gr. 1½, gr. 3	16.5	1 10	32	3 4	69	lb.	Brown, Bismarck	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
Camphor, æther, ol. oliv	27	3 0	45	5 0	10	oz.	Chrysoidin	<u> </u>	-	1 6	0 3
Cocain. hydroch. gr. \(\frac{1}{6}\), gr. \(\frac{1}{3}\), gr. \(\frac{1}{2}\). B, F	16.2	1 10	32	3 4	15	oz.	Cerise	—	<u> </u>	2 3	0 5
Cocain. hydroch. gr. 1/3	16.5	1 10	32	3 4	48	oz.	Eosin	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	7 0	1 2
adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$	100		32		42	oz.	Erythrosin	-	_	6 2	1 0
Cocain, hydroch, gr. 6	16.5	1 10	32	3 4	48 27	oz.	Fuchsin			7 0	1 2
adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ B, F	14	0 11			36	oz.	Green, brilliant	-		4 0	0 8
Digipuratum	14 25	2 9	45	5 0	28	oz.	Magenta	-	_	5 3	0 11
T · 1	48	5 3	45 86	9 6	48	oz.	Orange II Scarlet red		_	4 1 7 0	0 8 1 2
For distribution 1	32	3 6	59	6 6	18	oz.	Tr			2 8	0 5
F.I. 1. 1	30	3 3	54	6 0	18	oz.	W-1.,			2 8	0 5
Ethyl morrhuatis	30	2 3	54	6 0	27	oz.	Yellow, fast	l		4 0	0 8
Extract. ergotæ gr. l½ B	16.2	1 10	32	3 4	4	oz.	Anilini hydrochlor	l	_	0 7	0 1
Extract. ergotæ gr. $3\frac{1}{2}$	25	2 9	45	5 0	20	lb.	Anilinum coml. opt	2 9	0 10	0 3	
Extract.ergotæ gr. 7 B	40.5	4 6	82	8 0	13	lb.	Anisi fructus	1 8	0 6	0 2	_
Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. ½	16.2	1 10	32	3 4	17	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
Glucosi $l^{\frac{1}{2}}$ oz	21	2 4			15	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis (crs.)	1 11	0 8	0 3	_
Hyoscin, hydrobr, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ C	16.2	1 10	32	3 4	12	oz.	Anisol		-	1 9	0 3
Indigo carmine 0.4 per cent	30	3 3	54	6 0	34	lb.	Annatto (roll)	-	1 3	0 5	-
Iodi, boxes of 6	12	1 8	-	-	54	lb.	Annatto (liquid)	-	2 2	0 7	_
Mercurial cream M 10	21	2 3	39	4 0	90	lb.	Anthemidis flores Ang		3 3	1 0	-
Morph. hydroch. gr. 1/6, gr. 1/4, gr. 1/3, gr. 1/2 B,F	16.2	1 10	32	3 4	26	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot	3 3	0 11	0 3	0 1
Morph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B, F	18	2 0	33	3 8	34 24	lb.	Anthemidis florum exot. pulv Anthemidis flores exot. sec	3 6	1 3	0 4	0 1
	16.5	1 10	32	3 4	34	oz.	A .1 1	3_0	1_0	4 2	0 10
OI. cinerei (grey oil) $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c Peptoni $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ 1.5 c.c	30	3 3	54	6 0	12	lb.	Antiformin substitute	1 9	0 7	0 2	-
Pilocarpin. nit. gr. ½	20	2 3	36	4 0	60	oz.	Antikamnia, unstd	_	_		1 6
Scopolamin hydrobr. gr. 100 }	1/15	1 10	32	3 4	60	oz.	Antikamnia tablets, unstd	doz.	1 6		_
morph. acet. gr. ½ B, F	16.2	1 10			18	lb.	Antimonii crocus pulv	2 3	0 8	0 3	<u> </u>
Sodii cacodyl. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gr. $\frac{5}{6}$ B	16.5	1 10	32	3 4	7	oz.	Antimonii et sodii tartras	-	_	1 1	0 2
Sodii cacodyl. gr. \frac{1}{3}, ferri cacodyl. gr. \frac{1}{3} B	20.5	2 3	36	4 0	648	doz.	Antim. et sodii tart. sterulcs		0.0		
Strophanthin. gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ C	16.2	1 10	32	3 4	0/4	,	(M'dale)gr.½(box of 10)	box	6 0	_	_
Strychnin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{00}$, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ B Thiosinamin. sod. sal. 2.3 c.c	16.5	1 10 4 6	32 72	3 4	864	doz.	Antim sod. tart. sterules (M'dale), gr.ij. (box of 10)	box	8 0		
I hiosinamin,-sod,-sal. 2.3 c.c.	1 40 5	1 4 0	1 12	100	12	lb.	(M'dale), gr.11. (box of 10) Antim. nig. pulv	1 6	0 6	0 2	
	1	Selling	g Price		54	lb.	Antim. oxidum		2 0	0 7	0 1
Cost Am—An	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.	39	lb.	Antimonium sulphuratum	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
d. per	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	45	lb.	Antimonii tartarati pulv. B	5 9	1 9	0 .7	0 1
	-	-			45	17oz.	Antiphlogistine	-		0 4	
42 lb. Amygdala amara	5 3	1 7	0 6	-	60	lb.	Antiseptic cream (Hewlett)	7 6	2 0	0 7	0 2
60 lb. Amygdala dulcis Jordan	7 6	2 2	0 7	-	43	oz.	Antitoxine tabs., unstd	doz.	0 9	_	_
45 lb. Amygdala dulcis Valent 90 lb. Amygd. dulc. pulv. alb	5 9 11 3	1 8 3 2	0 6 0 11	0 2	24	11 .	Antitoxins (v. Serums)	3 0	1 0	0 4	
90 lb. Amygd. dulc. pulv. alb 28 lb. Amygd. cont. (Almond meal)	3 6	1 0	0 4	U Z	24 39	lb.	Apii grav. sem	3 U		5 9	0 10
22 11 1 4 1	3_0	1 3	0 5		4	oz. gr.	Apomorphinæ hydroch. B	per	gr.	0 8	
30 lb. Amyl acetas pur	3 9	1 2	0 4	_	7	gı.	Aquæ	per	6	0 0	
12 oz. Amyl butyras	_	-	1 8	0 4	9	lb.	Aqua anethi	1 2	0 4	0 2	_
10 oz. Amyl nitris	 -	<u> </u>	-	0 3	180	lb.	Aqua anethi conc. 1-40	-	6 6	2 0	0 4
21 doz. Amyl nitrite capsules M3	doz.	2 2	<u> </u>		7	lb.	Aqua anisi	1 0	0 3	0 1	-
17 oz. Amyl valerianas	-	-	2 6	0 5	162	lb.	Aqua anisi conc. 1-40	-	5 9	1 7	0 4
32 oz. Amyleni hydras	l	<u> </u>	4 8	0 10	18	lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. trip	2 3	0 8	0 3	_
432 cwt. Amyli pulvis (maize)	7 lb.	3 4	-	_	192	lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. conc. 1-40	-	6 10	1 9	0 3
5 lb. Amyli pulvis (maize)	0 8	0 3	0 1	-	18	lb.	Aqua bromi	2 3	0 8	0 1	
8.5 lb. Amyli pulvis (rice)	1 2 1 3	0 4 0 5	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		6.5	lb.	Aqua camphoræ Aqua camphoræ conc. 1-40	0 10	0 3 2 2	0 1 0 7	0 1
10 lb. Amyli pulvis (wheat)	0 9	0 3	0 2 0 1	_	6.5	lb. lb.	Aqua camphoræ conc. 1-40	0 10	0 3	0 1	U 1
40 1 '	0 9	-		1 2	180	lb.	Aqua carui conc. 1-40	U 10	6 6	1 10	0 4
58.5 100 Anasarcin tablets	doz.	1 0			7	lb.	Aqua caryophylli	1 0	0 3	0 1	
14 lb. Anchusæ radix	1 9	0 7	0 2	_	192	lb.	Aqua caryophylli conc. 1-40	_	7 0	1 10	0 4
9 lb. Anethi fructus E.I	1 2	0 4	0 2	-	186	lb.	Aqua cassiæ conc. 1-40	_	6 8	1 10	0 4
18 lb. Anethi fructus pulvis	2 3	0 8	0 3	<u> </u>	6	lb.	Aqua chloroformi	0 9	0 3	0 1	-
9 oz. Anethol	1 -	I -	1 6	0 3	84	lb.	Aqua chloroformi conc. 1-40	- 1	3 0	0 10	0 2

_						LEME		,				
				Selling I	Price.		Cost			Selling	Price	
,	ost	Aq—Ar	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz. 1 dr.		COSE	- Ar—Be	16 oz.	1 4 oz.	loz.	I dr.
d.	per	Aquae (cont.)	s. d.	s. d. s	s. d. s. d.	d.	per	111 20	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		(0.000)					-					
9.5	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi	1 3	0 5	0 11 -	12	oz.	Arsenii bromidum A, B		_	_	0 4
192.	1b.	Aqua cinnamomi conc. 1-40			1 10 0 4	27	oz.	Arsenii iodidum B	l	_		0 7
15	gal.	1 1 111	0 4	0 2	10 0 4	21	lb.	Arsenii sulphid, flav, puly, B	2 9	1 0	0 4	0 1
180	lb.				1 9 0 3	18	1b.	Arsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. B	2 3	0 10	0 4	
				1 1	1 0 -	42	i .		4 3	0 10		1 0
102	1b.	Aqua Florid. (isoprop.)	0 101		_	18	oz.	11100110		1 _ 1	-	1 0
7	1Ь.	Aqua fœniculi	$0\ 10^{\frac{1}{2}}$!		30	Arseno-trifer. tablets gr.5 B	doz.	1 3	1	
186	lb.	Aqua fœniculi conc. 1-40			1 10 0 4	90	lb.	Asafetida opt. (gtt.)	_	3 3		0 2
15	lb.	Aqua laurocerasi B	2 0		0 2 -	30	lb.	Asafetida coml	-	1 2	0 5	
420	lb.	Aqua lavandulæ opt. P.L.F			3 8 0 7	90	1b.	Asafetidæ pulv	-			0 2
237	lЬ.	Aqua lavandulæ sec. P.L.F	-		2 2 0 4	72	lb.	Asbestos opt	—	2 7	0 9	-
294	1Ь.	Aqua lavand.opt.(isoprop.)P.L.F.	-	10 4 2	2 9 0 5	12	1Ь.	Asbestos coml	1 6	0 6	0 2	-
142	lЬ.	Aqua lavand, sec. (isoprop.)P.L.F.	-	5 0 1	1 4 0 3	96	oz.	Asparagin	—	-	14 0 3	22
174	lb.	Aqua mellis P.L.F	-	6 2 1	1 8 0 3	9	lb.	Asphaltum	1 3	0 4	0 2	—
81	1b.	Aqua mellis (isoprop.) P.L.F		2 10 (0 9 -	18	100	Aspirin tablets (Howards') gr. 5	doz.	0 4	_	
12.	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. Ang	1 6	0 6 0	0 2 -	47	1Ь.	Asthma powder P.L.F C		1 8	0 6	_
228	1b.	Aqua menthæ pip.conc.Ang.1-40	_	8 0 2	2 2 0 4	54	1b.	Asthma powder B.P.C C	_	2 0	0 7	
11	1b.	Aqua menthæ pip. exot	1 5	0 5 0	0 2 -		1	Atolax (B. & C.) sell 5s. jar.				
168	1Ь.	Agua menthæ pip.conc.exot.1-40		5 9 1		72	oz.	Atophan		_	_	1 9
12	1b.	Aqua menthæ viridis Ang	1 6	0 6 0		132	100	A 1 11 77	doz.	2 1	_ '	
14	1b.	1 '' DI D	1 9	0 7 0		139	100	A. 1. 11.	doz.	2 0		_
7	1b.		0 101	0 3 0		51	dr.	Α			0 2	
		1 40	0 102		-				per	gr.		_
186	lb.	Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40	0.101	7 0 2		33	dr.	Atropinæ sulphas B	per	gr.	0 2	0 11
7	1Ь.	Aqua pulegii Ang	$0 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 0		72	1Ь.	Aurantii cortex Ang	_	2 7		$0 \frac{1}{2}$
12	lb.	Aqua rosæ dest	1 6	0 6 0		34	lb.	Aurantii cortex exot	4 3	1 3	0 5	_
16	lЬ.	Aqua rosæ trip. opt	2 0	0 7 0		6.5	gr.	Auri bromidum	per	gr.	1 1	-
216	lb.	Aqua rosæ conc. 1-40		7 9 2		26	each	Auri chloridum (7½ gr. tubes)	ea.	3 3	-	_
12	lb.	Aqua rosmarini	1 6	0 6 0		48-	oz.	Auri chloridum sol. (2%)	-	— I	6 0	
168	lb.	Aqua rosmarini conc. 1-40	_	6 0 1		9	gr.	Auri oxidum	per	gr.	1 6	_
10	lb.	Aqua sambuci	1 3	0 5 0		1						
21	1b.	Aqua sambuci trip	3 0	0 11 0	3 -			В -				
228	lb.	Agua sambuci conc. 1-40	-	8 2 2	2 2 0 4	18	lь.	Baking powder P.L.F	2 3	0 71	0 2	_
						14	lb.	Baking powder P.L.F	1 9		0 2	_
8	oz.	Araroba	_	_ 1	2 0 3	26	lь.	Balsamum anisi P.L.F	_		0 4	_
36	dr.	Arbutin		_ '	- 6 0		10.	Balsamum Canadensis (v.			* -	
18	lЬ.	Archil	2 4	0 9 0				Canada balsam)				
15	lb.	A .'' I'	2 0	0 7 0		11	oz.	DI D.	_	_	1 8 0	1 4
24	lb.	4 " " 1	3 0	1 0 0		21	lb.	D 1 1 1 1	3 6	1 0	0 4	
15	lb.	A	3 0	_ 0		72	lb.	D 1 . 1 .	3 0) 2
20	1b.	A 1.	2 6	0 9 0		12	ID.	Balsamum tolutanum	_	- '	0 9 0	, 4
4	1					42		Bandages—see page 6			c 0 1	1 0
60	gr.	A . 1 1	per	gr. 0		42	oz.	Baptisin	_		6 2 1	
	oz.	Argenti bromidum	-	-	- 1 5	13	oz.	Barbitonum B	-		1 11 0) 4
51	oz.	Argenti chloridum	- 1	_ _	- 1 4	15	oz.	Barbitonum, sodium B	_	_	2 3 0) 4
60	oz.	Argenti cyanidum B	-	- 8	9 1 5	20	lb.	Barii carbonas pur. præc. C	2 6		0 3	—
72	oz.	Argenti iodidum	-	-	- 1 9	9	lb.	Barii carbonas coml C	1 1		0 2	—
34	oz.	Argenti nitras cryst	-	- 5	0 0 10	12	1b.	Barii chloridum pur C	1 6		0 2	-
72	doz.	Argentinif. (points in glass)	ea.	0 10	- -	16	lb.	Barii hydroxidum pur. C	2 0	1	0 2	—
36	doz.	Argenti nit. ind. (in wood)	ea.	0 6	- -	16	1b.	Barii nitras pur. cryst C			0 2	-
36	oz.	Argenti nit. mitigat. (sticks)	ea.	0 8	- -	10	1Ь.	Barii nitras coml C			0 2	-
48	oz.	Argenti nucleinas	- 1	- 7	0 1 0	24	1Ь.	Barii peroxidum anhyd. C			0 3	—
75	oz.	Argenti oxidum	-	-	- 1 11	28	1Ь.	Barii sulphas puriss		1 0	-	-
78	oz.	Argenti phosphas	—	-	— 2 0	108	doz.	Barii sulphas puriss. pkd	-	1 4	-	-
18	oz.	Argenti proteinatum		- 2	8 0 5	4	oz.	Barii sulphidum C	- 1	-	0 7 0	2
72	oz.	Argenti sulphidum	_	-	- 1 9	5	1b.	Bath crystals P.L.F	0 10	-		_
60	oz.	Argenti vitellin A, B	_	— 8		8	lb.		1 0	-	_	_
90	oz.	Argentum colloidale	_		- 2 6	8	lь.	Battery solution P.L.F.	1 9	_	_ .	_
9	25	Argentum (fol.)	per	leaf 0	1 -	22	lb.	Bay rum (industrial) P.L.F.		0 9	0 3	_
111 i	oz.	Avenue 1	pei	— U	_ 2 8	81	doz.	D (1 .) 11		1 0	<u>"</u> " .	
31	40	A-b11	doz.			4.5	lb.	D 1.	0 7	0 3	_ .	_
60	oz.	Aviato alia			1			D 1			14lb. 5	0
77	oz.	Aristol		_ .		360	cwt.	Bay salt		0 3		
30	oz. lb.	Aristolochiæ radix	2 0	1 1 0	- 1 5	5	lb.	Bay salt gran	0 8	0 3	-	1
40		A 1 1' 1' 1'	3 9	1 1 0		21	dr.	Beberinæ sulphas	-	-		1
15	lb.	Aristolochiæ radicis pulvis	-	1 5 0		40	lb.	Belladonnæ fol. Ang	-		0 5 -	_
20	lb.	Arnicæ flores		0 7 0		33	1b.	Belladonnæ rad. pulv	-		0 6 -	-
36	lb.	Arnicæ rhizoma	-	1 4 0		24	1Ь.	Benedict's reagent (qualit.)	3 6	1 3	- -	
48	lb.	Arnicæ rhizomæ pulvis	-	— 0		6	oz.	Benzaldehydum pur	-	- 10		
22	lb.	Arsenicum album coml. A, B		1 0 0	4 —	114	oz.	Benzaminæ hydrochloridum	-	-	- 2	
10	lb.	Arsenicum album coml.pulv. A, B	1 4	0 5 -	- -	114	oz.	Benzaminæ lactas	-	-	- 2	9
40	cwt.	Arsenicum album coml.pulv. A, B		4 9 -	_ _	15		,	1 9	0 6 0	0 2 -	_
							-					

=	c . (D 1					<u> </u>	Sellin	g Price	
	Cost	Bandages	Sell		ost	Be-Bo	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.
d.	per	(Completely wrapped)	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		Calico, bleached : M.O.H.		54	oz,	Benzocaina	_	-	_	1 4
22	doz.	2 in.×4 yd	each 0 4	66	lb.	Benzoinum Sumat	_	2 4	0 8	0 2
27.5	doz.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.×4 yd	each 0 5	63	lb.	Benzoini pulv	8 3	2 3	0 8	0 2
32	doz.	3 in.×4 yd	each 0 6	4	pt.	Benzol coml	-	0 8	0 3	-
		Calico, unbleached : M.O.H.		7	oz.	Benzonaphthol	-		1 1	0 2
20	doz.	$2 \text{ in.} \times 4 \text{ yd.} \dots \dots \dots \dots$	each 0 3	54	oz.	Benzosol	-	-	7 11	1 2
24 30	doz.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times 4$ yd	each 0 4	5	oz.	Benzyl benzoas	3 0	1 0	0 10	0 2
20	doz.	3 in.×4 yd Crepe, cream : M.O.H.	each 0 5	24 24	lb. dr.	Berberidis pulvis	3 0	1_0	0 4	0 1 3 6
68	doz.	2 .	each 0 11	48	oz.	Berberinæ sulphas Betainæ hydrochloridum	_		7 0	1 2
85	doz.	2 in. 2 in. \cdots	each 1 1	40	oz.	Betol	_	_	5 10	1 0
102	doz.	3 in	each 1 4			"Bipp" (v. Past. bis. et iod.)				
118	doz.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ in	each 1 6	27	lb.	Bird-lime (Ang.)	3 5	1 2	0 4	-
136	doz.	4 in	each 1 9	₹ 21	lb.	Bird-lime (Ang.) qty	-	7-lb.	tins	18 3
-		Domette: M.O.H.		126	lb.	Bisedia (Schacht) C	<u> </u>	4 0	1 0	0 2
78	doz.	$2 \text{ in.} \times 6 \text{ yd.}$	each 1 1	40	lb.	Bismulait (D.F.)	·	2 6	0 8	_
94 108	doz.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.×6 yd	each 1 3	60	lb.	Bismulait c. salol (D.F.) Bismuthum	-	3 0	0 10	_
100	doz.	3 in.×6 yd Elastic web: M.O.H	each 1 3	22	oz.	D' 111		_	3 3	0 6
72	doz. yds.	Elastic web: IVI.U.H	per yd. 1 0	30	oz.	Bismuthi benzoas			4 5	0 8
78	doz. yds.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in	per yd. 1 1	162	lb.	Bismuthi carbonas		5 9	1 8	0 3
94	doz. yds.	3 in	per yd. 1 2	14	oz.	Bismuthi citras		-	2 0	0 4
		Flannel (wool) : M.O.H.	*	24	oz.	Bismuthi et ammon. cittas	-		3 6	0 6
97	doz.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.×4 yd	each 1 3	27	oz.	Bismuthi hydroxidum	-	_	4 0	0 7
176	doz.	3 in.×6 yd	each 2 3	36	oz.	Bismuthi iodidum (oxy.)	<u> </u>	_	5 3	0 9
153	,	Indiarubber: M.O.H.	each 2 2	24	oz.	Bismuthi lactas	_		3 6 1 8	0 6
189	doz. doz.	3 ft.×2½ in., plain 3 ft.×2½ in., perforated	each 2 2 each 2 7	11 10.5	oz.	Bismuthi nitras cryst	_	_	1 8	0 3
189	doz.	2 (. > 2 . 1	each 2 7	24	oz.	D: .1: 11	_	_	3 6	0 6
222	doz.	3 ft.×3 in., perforated	each 3 1	18	oz.	Bismuthi oxidum Bismuthi oxychloridum	—	-	2 8	0 5
240	doz.	5 ft. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in., plain	each 3 4	27	oz.	Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss	_		4 0	0 8
312	doz.	5 ft.×2½ in., perforated	each 4 4	40	oz.	Bismuthi oxyiodogallas	—	-	5 10	0 10
312	doz.	5 ft.×3 in., plain	each 4 4	34	oz.	Bismuthi phenas	—	_	5 0	0 9
384	doz.	5 ft.×3 in., perforated	each 5 4	165	lb.	Bismuthi salicylas	_	5 10	1 8	0 3
324	doz.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ ft.× $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., plain	each 4 6	14	oz.	Bismuthi subgallas		4 6	2 0	0 4 0 3
420 432	doz.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in., perforated	each 5 10 each 6 0	126 17	lb,	Bismuthi subnitras	_	4 6	1 4 2 6	0 5
520	doz.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ ft.×3 in., plain $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft.×3 in., perforated	each 7 6	19	oz.	Bismuthi tannas Bismuthi tartras solub.	_		2 10	0 5
220	402.	Muslin, bleached: M.O.H.	cacii . o	26	oz.	Bismuthi tribromophen		_	3 9	0 7
24	doz.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 yd,	each 0 4	45	oz.	Bismuthi valerianas	-	_	6 7	1 0
30	doz.	3 in.×6 yd	each 0 5							
40	doz.	4 in.×6 yd	each 0 · 7	48	. oz.	Bismutose	-		-	1 2
	-	Open wove, white (waterdressing): M.O.H.		68	lb.	Blisteringointment P.L.F. C	8 6	2 5	0 8	-
72	gross	$1 \text{ in.} \times 3 \text{ yd.} \dots \dots \dots$	each 0 2	42	lb.	Blistering oint., bin. P.L.F. C	5 3	1 7 1 4	0 6	_
123	gross	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	each 0 2 each 0 3	34 90	lь. lь.	Blisteringtinct., vety. P.L.F. I C Blisteringtinct., vety. P.L.F. II C		1 4 3 3	1 0	
158 192	gross gross	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	each 0 3	80	lb.	Blue, Chin., pulv	10 0	2 10		0 2
228	gross	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 4 yd	each 0 4		10.	Blue pill (gr. 4) and black draught	-			
432	gross	4 in.×6 yd	each 0 7			Ziss. bot.), sell 9d.				
636	gross	6 in.×6 yd	each 0 9	69	lь.	Blue, Pruss., pulv	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2
		Plaster of Paris : M.O.H.		18	lь.	Boldo folia	2 3	0 9	0 3	0 1
145	doz.	2 in.×5 yd	each 1 9	7	lb.	Bole Armen	1 0	0 4	0 1 2 6	
160 168	doz.	$\begin{cases} 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} \times 5 \text{ yd.} & \dots & \dots \\ 3 \text{ in.} \times 5 \text{ yd.} & \dots & \dots \end{cases}$	each 2 0	33 16	lb. lb.	Boraldehyde (D.F.)	1 6 2 0	bot. 0 7	0 2	bot.
198	doz.	3 in.×5 yd	each 2 0 each 2 6	6.2		D (II 1)	1 0	0 4	0 11	_
170	doz.	4 in.×5 yd	each 2 0	5	lb.	Borax cryst. (Howards) Borax coml. cryst.	0 8	0 2	0 1	_
84	doz.	2 in.×6 yd	each 1 2	6	lb.	Borax purificatus cryst.	0 9	0 3	0 1	_
96	doz.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.×6 yd	each 1 4	6.5		Boracis purificati pulvis	1 0	0 4	0 1	_
112	doz.	3 in.×6 yd	each 1 9	-	_	Boracis purificati pulvis (pkd.)	-	0 41	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	-
		Ambulance, loose edge:		7	lь.	Boracis pulvis (Howards)	1 0	0 4	0 11	_
240	gross	$2 \text{ in.} \times 6 \text{ yd.}$	each 0 4	5.5	1 1	Boracis coml. pulvis	0 8	0 3 3 3 2	0 1 14 lb.	6 0
300	gross	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	each 0 5	396 12	cwt. lb.	Boracis coml. pulvis Bordeaux mixture P.L.F	7 lb. 1 6	3 2	14 ID.	_ u
300	gross	3 in.×6 yd Binders, twill:	each 0 5	12	ID.	Bordeaux mixture P.L.F Boric lint (v. Lints)	. 0			
28	each	12 in.×54 in	each 3 6			Boric wool (v. Cotton-wool)				
36	each	18 in. × 54 in.	each 4 6	72	oz.	Bornyl valerianas	-		10 6	1 9
10	each	Suspensory, cotton, best	each 1 6	13	tube	Borocaina	tube	1 6 3 6	-	-
42	doz.	Triangular, plain	each 0 7	1.53	doz.	Borocain amps	doz.	3 6	- 1	

						SUPPI							
				Selling	Price		1	Cost	~	1	Sellin	g Price	
C	ost	Bo-Ca	16 oz.	4 oz.	loz.	I dr.		ost	Ca	16 oz.	1 4 oz.	loz.	I dr.
1.	per	Do Ca	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per	Calcium—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
4.	Pos							-					J
16	lb.	Boroglycerinum B.P.C	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	48	lь.	Calcii phosphas di-acidus	_	2 2	0 7	0 1
74	lb.	Brilliantine, separable, P.L.F.	_	6 3	1 8	_	36	lb.	Calcii phosph. mono-acid	_	1 4		, -
26	lb.	Brilliantine, separ. (isoprop.)	_	4 6	1 4	_	24	lь.	Calcii saccharas	3 0	0 11	0 3	
20	lb.	Brilliantine, inseparable, P.L.F.	_	6- 5	1 9		4.5		Calcii sulphas	0 7	0 3	1 _ 0	
20	lb.	Brilliantine, inseparation, (isoprop.)	_	3 3	1 0		5	oz.	C1" 11 11		"_"	0 9	0 2
64 74 80 80 80 85	4 oz.	Bromidia unstd C	_	6 11	1 9	0 3	3	lb.	Calcii sulphocarbolas Calcii superphosphas coml	0 5	0 2	0 3	0 2
',		D (1 0	210	cwt.	C1" 1 1 1	7 lb.	1 9	141Ь.	3 1
1	oz.	n			3 0	0 6	13	lb.	C-1	1 8	0 6	0 2	J 3
6 15 15 15	oz.		-	0 7	3_0	0 0	6.5	1 -	Calmatile day	0 10	0 3	0 1	_
5	doz.	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes)	ea.	0 '	_	2 4	4	oz.	Calmandal and	0 10	0 3	0 7	1
2	0Z.	Bromural	1	3 0		2 4	7	OZ.	Caix sulphurata	-	_	0 1	0 1
	20	Bromural tablets gr. 5	doz.	3 0	3 9	0 7	72	lb.	Calendulæ flores		9 7	0 9	0 0
6	oz.	Brucina B	_	_			12	Ib.		-	2 7	0 9	0 2
6	oz.	Brucinæ sulphas B		~ ~		0 7	20	, .	Calf lymph (v. Lymph)				
5	lь.	Bryoniæ albæ radix	2 0	0 7	0 2		20	lb.	Calf scour mixture, P.L.F. C	2 6	_	-	-
6 6 5 0 9	lb.	Buchu folia		1 5	0 5	0 1	42	lь.	Calf scour powder, P.L.F	5 6			1
9	lb.	Burgundy mixture P.L.F	1-2	—			14	lb.	Calumbæ radix	1 9	0 7	0 2	_
6 4	oz.	Butyl-chloral hydras		-	2 0	0 5	18	lb.	Calumbæ radicis pulvis	2 3	0 9	0 3	-
	gm.	Butyn B	per	gr.	0 8	_	96	lb.	Cambogia	_	3 5	1 0	0 2
6	25cc.	Butyn solution 2% C	orig.	bot.	9 6	_	114	lb.	Cambogiæ pulvis	_	4 1	1 2	0 2
5	Зхх.	Bynin (A. & H.)	-	1 2	0 4	, —	50	lb.	Camphora (flores)	6 3	1 10	0 6	0 1
							54	lb.	Camphora (1-oz. tab.)	-	—	0 6	_
		C					56	lb.	Camphora (4-oz. tab.)	-	-	0 7	-
2	100	Cactina pellets	doz.	0 6	- 1	_	16	oz.	Camphora monobromata	_	_	2 4	0 5
7	oz.	Cadmii bromidum	_	_	1 1	0 2			Camphor pilules, sell 1s. bot.				
5	oz.	Cadmii chloridum		-	0 9	0 2	32	oz.	Camphoræ salicylas	<u> </u>	—	4 8	0 9
0	oz.	Cadmii iodidum	-		3 0	0 6	144	lb.	Canada balsam	_	5 2	1 6	_
6	oz.	Caffeina	_		2 4	0 4	9	lь.	Canaryseed	1 2	0 4	_	
8	oz.	Caffeinæ benzoas			2 8	0 6	33	lь.	Canellæ cortex	_	1 3	0 5	<u> </u>
1	oz.	Caffeinæ citras	_		1 9	0 4	45	lb.	Canellæ corticis pulvis		1 8	0 6	0 1
8	lb.	Caffeinæ citras effervescens	_	1 9	0 6	-	72	oz.	Cannabinæ tannas C	_		10 6	1 8
4	oz.	Caffeinæ hydrobromidum			3 6	0 7	84	Ъ.	Cantharidin hair wash C		3 0	0 10	-
2	oz.	Caffeinæ iodidum	_	_	6 2	1 0	7	gr.	Cantharidinum B				_
	oz.	Caffeinæ salicylas	_	_	3 1	0 6	78	lь.	Cantharis Chinensis B		2 10	0 9	_
5	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-benzoas	_		2 3	0 4	54	lb.	Cantharis Russ B		2 0	0 7	_
21	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-iodidum		_	4 8	0 9	84	lb.	Cantharidis Chin. pulv. B	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2
5	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salicylas	_	_	2 3	0 4	84	lb.	C1		3 0	1 0	_
5	oz.	Caffeinæ valerianas		1	6 2	1 0	42	lь.	Capers	_	1 5	0 5	_
5	·lb.	Calami aromatici radix		0 6	0 2	_	63	box	Caprokol caps	per	box	7 0	
3	lb.	Calami aromatici rad. pulvis	2 3	0 9	0 3		24	lb.	Capsici fructus	3 0	1 0	0 4	_
M	lb.	C.L CDIE	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1	25	lb.	0 1.	3 3	1 0	0 4	_
Ш	lb.	01 '	4 6	1 4	0 5		16	oz.	C				0 5
Ш	lb.	01 .	3 0	0 11	0 3		10	02.	Capsulæ vel Perles				
	15.	Calaina		0 11	0 0		222	1 000	C · 1 m 2	36	1 9	24	1 2
	lь.	C-1."	_	1 2	0 4	0 1	288		O '1 m #	36	2 0	24	1 6
5	oz.	Coloii o coloile ali culto			2 3	0 5	360		Caps. apiol. (3) et ext. ergot. (2) C	36	2 4	24	1 9
5		Calcii bromidum			1 2	0 2	156	1,000	C 1 11 m2	36	1 4	24	1 2
K	oz.	01" 1	0 8	0 3	0 1		108	1,000	5 D: 111 11 #	36	1 1	24	0 11
E	lb.	C1" 11 '1 (0 7	0 2	_	132	1,000		00		24	0 11
E	lb.	C1" 11 '1	2 0 0 9	0 3	<u></u>	=	132	1,000	1 1 /25	36	1 2	24	0 11
K	lb.	C.1.2. 11. 21	1 3	0 5	0 2	_	120	1 000		70	1 4	24	0 11
	lb.	C1" 11 '1	2 7	0 9			120	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac.	36	1 2	24	0 11
K		C.1 " 's	4			_	126	1.000	arsenios $(\frac{1}{50})$ C	סכ	1 4	24	0 11
	oz.	Calcii citras	-	-	0 10	0 3 0 2	126	1,000		26	1 2	24	0.11
F	oz.	01"1 1	_	-	0 7		150	1 000	arsenios, et strych, B	36	1 2	24	0 11
	oz.	Calcii glycerophos	_	-	1 8	0 4	150	1,000		26	1 0	24	1 0
	oz.	Calcii guaiacol-sulphonas	_	-	14 0	2 0	100	1 000	casc. sag. (1)	36	1 3	24	1 0
KI	oz.	Calcii hippuras	1		5 3	0 9	192	1,000		36	1 7	24	1 2
E	lb.	Calcii hydras	1 3	0 5	0 2	-	216	1,000		36	1 8	24	1 2
17	lb.	Calcii hydras coml	1 1	0 4	0-2	_	360	1,000		36	2 5	24	1 9
	oz.	Calcii hypophosphis	-	-	0 11	0 2	252	1,000		36	1 10	24	1 3
	oz.	Calcii iodidum			3 8	0 9	252	1,000		36	2 1	24	1 6
R.	lb.	Calcii lactas	4 3	1 3	0 5	0 1	390	1,000		36	3 0	24	2 0
	oz.	Calcii lactophosphas	_	-	1 1	0 2	132	1,000		36	1 2	24	0 11
R	lb.	Calcii nitras	2 3	0 8	0 3	_	198	1,000		36	1 7	24	1 2
C	oz.	Calcii oxalas	-	-	0 6	0 1	294	1,000		36	2 0	24	1 6
	oz.	Calcii peroxidum	_	-	2 0	0 4	420	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et				
R	lb.	Calcii phosphas	2 0	0 7	0 2				buchu M 10	36	2 9	24	1 11
	lb.	Calcii phosphas coml	1 0	0 4	0 2 0 2 0 2	- !	504	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et ol.				
	lb.]	Calcii phosphatis acidi pulvis	1 6	0 6	0 2 1	- 1			santali M 10 l	36	3 1	24	2 3

C	ost			Selling	Price			ost	1		Selling	Price	
-		Ca	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	l dr.			Ca—Ch	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.
d.	per	Capsulæ—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
102	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo M 1 C	36	1 1	24	0 9	120	lb.	Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec	_	4 3	1 3	0 2
114	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo M 2 C	36	1 1	24	0 10	51	oz.	Carminum opt	-	_	7 5	1 2
138	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo M 3 C	36	1 3	24	0 11	39	oz.	Carminum sec	-		5 9	0 11
480 216	1,000	Caps. ergotæ ext. gr. 3 B	36 36	2 11 1 8	24 24	2 0 1 2	15 11	lb. lb.	Carron oil P.L.F	1 10 1 5	0 7 0 6	0 2 0 2	
360	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 5	36	2 5	24	1 9	16	lb.	Carui fructus	2 0	0 8	0 3	
540	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 15	36	3 4	24	2 4	12	lь.	Carui fructus pulvis (coarse)	1 6	0 6	_	_
600	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 20	36	3 6	24	2 5	60	lь.	Caryophyllum opt	-	2 2	0 8	-
790	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 30	36	4 8	24	3 3	19	lь.	Caryophyllum sec	2 5	0 9	0 3	_
126	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 1	36	1 2	24	0 11	27	lb.	Caryophylli pulvis sec	3 6 15 9	1 0	0 4	0 3
192 240	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 3	36 36	1 7 1 9	24 - 24	1 2 1 3	126	16oz.	Cascara evacuant (P.D.) Cascara aper. ar. (v. Elix. casc.)	15 9	4 6	1 4	0 3
150	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo 11() Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 3	36	1 3	24	1 0	96	Ъ.	Cascarilla	_	3 5	1 0	0 2
192	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 5	36	1 7	24	1 2	42	Ъ.	Caseinum (solub.)	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1
336	1,000	Caps. lecithin. gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$	36	2 4	24	1 7	48	lb.	Caseinum album lev	6 5	2 0	0 7	0 1
450	1,000	Caps. lecithin. (11) et. paraf. liq.		0.44			38	lb.	Caseinum flavum	4 9	1 4	0 5	_
425	500	(30)	36	2 11 5 0	24	2 0 3 6	45	lь.	Caseinum glycerophos. B.P.C.	5 8 2 8	1 8 0 9	0 5	
435 144	1,000	Caps. menthol valer. M 5 Caps. ol. cajuputi M 2	36	1 3	24 24	3 6	21 20	lь. lь.	Cassiæ corticis pulvis	4 0	0 9	0 3	
144	1,000		36	1 3	24	1 0	52	lb.	Cassiæ fructus		2 0	0 7	_
540	1,000		36	3 4	24	2 4	18	lь.	Cataplasma kaolini B.P.C	2 3	0 9	0 3	_
222	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi M 1	36	1 9	24	1 2	26	lb.	Catechu	3 3	0 11	0 4	_
360	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi M 2	36	2 5	24	1 9	28	lь.	Catechu pulvis	3 6	1 0	0 4	_
168 252	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ II 10 Caps. ol. morrhuæ II 15	36 36	1 5 1 10	24 24	1 1 1 1 3	14 24	lb. lb.	Catechu nigrum Catechu nigri pulvis	1 9 3 0	0 7 1 0	0 2 0 4	
264	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ II 20	36	1 11	24	1 5	24	10.	Catechu nigri pulvis			0 1	
300	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ M 30	36	2 0	24	1 6			Catheters soft rubber (to size 12)			sell 1	s., over
300	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ(20)etcreosot.							size 12, 1s. 3d.	, ;			
		(1) C	36	2 0	24	1 6	28	oz.	Caulophyllinum	_	_	3 6	0 8
324	1,000	f	26	2 3	24	1 7	51 7.5	oz.	Celloidin	1 0	_	7 5	1 1
210	1,000	(2) C Caps. ol. olivæ M 15	36	2 3 1 8	24 24	1 7 1 2	44	lb. lb.	Cellulose wadding Cera alba in massa	1 0 5 6	1 7	0 6	
270	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ III 30	36	1 11	24	1 5	46	lb.	Cera alba in placentis	5 9	1 8	0 6	_
198	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 15	36	1 7	24	1 2	36	lb.	Cera carnauba (grey)	4 6	1 4	0 5	-
264	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 30	36	1 10	24	1 5	54	Ъ.	Cera flava Ang	6 9	2 0	0 7	_
408	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 60	36	2 8	24	1 10	38	lb.	Cera flava exot	4 9	1 4	0 5	_
420 600	1,000	Caps. ol. santali M 5 Caps. ol. santali M $7\frac{1}{2}$	36 36	2 9 3 6	24	1 11 2 5	42 38	lb.	Cera flava exot. (1-oz. tab.) Cera flava Gall	5 3 4 9	1 6	0 5 0 5	_
750	1,000		36	4 5	24	3 0	20	ъ. Ъ.	Cera Japonica	2 6	0 9	0 3	_
456	1,000	Caps. ol. santali (5) c. copaiba (5)	36	2 11	24	2 0	22	Ъ.	Ceratum calaminæ	2 9	0 10	0 3	-
126	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. M 5	36	1 2	24	0 11	54	lЬ.	Ceratum cetacei	6 9	2 0	0 7	-
162	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. M 10	36	1 5	24	1 1	44	lb.	Ceratum saponis C	5 6	1 7	0 6	1 4
150 180	1,000		36 36	1 3 1 6	24	1 0	54	oz.	Cerebrin. subs	doz.	2 0		1 4
150	1,000		36	1 3	24	1 1 1 1	12 12	doz.	Cereoli acidi tannici gr. 2 Cer. belladonnæ ext. gr. 2 B	doz.	2 0	_	
162	1,000		36	1 4	24	1 1	24	doz.	Cer. cocainæ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ B, F	doz.	4 0	-	-
228	1,000	Caps. syrup. Eastoni 3j. B	36	1 9	24	1 2	30	doz.	Cer. cocainæ gr. 1 B, F	doz.	5 0	-	-
180	1,000	Caps.syrup.glyceroph.co.M30C	36	1 6	24	1 1	15	doz.	Cer. iodoformi gr. 5	doz.	2 6	-	_
270	1,000		36	1 11	24	1 5	21	doz.	Cer. iodof. et morph, B.P.C. B, ex F	doz.	3 6	_	_
168	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum	36	1 5	24	1 1	18	doz.	Cer.morph. hydroch. ad gr. ½ B, F	doz.	3 0	_	
240	1,000		00		24	^ ^	18	doz.	Cer. ol. eucal. (M 5) et iodof.				
		co. 3j C	36	1 9	24	1 3			(gr. 5)	doz.	3 0	-	_
150	1,000	Caps. terebeni	36	1 3	24	1 0	21	doz.	Cer. opii ext. gr. 1 B, F	doz.	3 6	-	-
174	1,000		36	1 5	24	1 0	24	doz.	Cer. opii ext. gr. 2 B, F	doz.	4 0 2 6	_	_
240	1,000	Caps. tinct. quininæ am. 3j	36	1 9	24	1 3	15 17	doz.	Cer. protargol 2%	doz. 2 2	0 8	0 3	
17	1Ь.	Caramel sicc	2 3	0 8	0 3	_	16	1b.	Ceresina coml. flava	2 0	0 8	0 2	-
€0	lb.	Carbo animalis purificatus	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1	4	oz.	Cerii oxalas	-	-	0 7	0 1
13	lb.	Carbo animalis gran	1 9	0 6	0 2	-	8	oz.	Cerii oxidum	-		1 2	0 2
10	lь.	Carbonis animalis pulvis	1 3	0 5	0 2	-	30	lb.	Cetaceum	3 9 5 0	1 1 1 1 5	0 4 0 5	_
5°5 36		Carbo ligni	0 9 4 6	0 2½ 1 3½		_	39	lb.	Cetacei pulvis Cetraria Islandica	5 0 2 8	0 10	0 3	
9.5	lь. і lь.	Carbonis ligni pulvis levigatus	1 3	0 41			21	ΙЬ.	Cetraria Islandica Charta epispast. (11 in. × 8 in.)	each	1 3	-	_
14	lь.	Carbonis ligni salicis pulvis	1 9	0 6	0 2	_	15	Ъ.	Cheshire red bottle, P.L.F. C	2 0	-	-	_
27	lb.	Carbon disulphidum	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1	48	lь.	Chilblain lotion P.L.F	-	-	0 8	-
15	lb.	Carbon disulphidum coml	3 0	1 0	0 4	-	63	lb.	Chilblain paint P.L.F	-	-	0 9	1 0
18	l lb.	Carbon tetrachloridum	4 0	1 3	0 6	0 1	42	oz.	Chinosol	. —			

-		i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	S	elling Price					1	Sellin	g Price	====
L	Cost	Ch-Co		oz. loz.	1 dr.	I —	Cost	Со	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	l dr.
d.	per		s. d:	. d. s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
24	lb.	Chirata incisa	3 0 0	11 0 . 4		99	lb.	Cocci pulvis	12 4	3 6	1 0	0 2
102	lb.	Chloral camphorat. B.P.C. C	-	$- \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$		28	lb.	Cocculi indici pulvis C	3 0	1 0	0 4	— .
18	oz.	Chloral formamidum C		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 2	26 60	lb.	Coconut stearin	3 3	1 0	0 4 0 3	8 9
7 12	oz.	Chloralamid		_	0 4	47	dr.	Codeinæ phosphas B	per per	gr. gr.	0 3	8 9 6 11
9	oz.	Chloramin. T	-	- 1 5	0 3	51	dr.	Codeinæ sulphas B	per	gr.	0 3	7 5
150	oz.	Chloralose	-	- -	3 6			Codeine jelly (v. Gelatum				
26	oz.	Chlorbutol		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 7	255	0.7	codeinæ et glyc.) Codeonal				C 0
50 46	oz.	Chloretone (P.D.) Chlorobrom (Burgoyne)	_ 2	1 -	0 2	29	oz.	Codeonal tablets, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	doz.	4 4		0 0
66	lb.	Chlorodynum B.P.C. B, F	— 3	3 0 11	0 2	30	lb.	Colchici corm. exot. pulv. (20) C	-	1 2	0 4	_
50	lb.	Chlorodyn, transp. P.L.F. B, F	- 7		0 4	48	lb.	Colchicisem. pulvis	-	1 9	0 7	0 1
80	lb.	Chlorodynum vet. P.L.F. B, F	— 6	9 2 2	-	7	gr.	Colchicina	per	gr.	1 2 1 2	—
		Chlorodynum (v. Tinct. chlor. et morph. 1885)				'	gr.	Colchicinæ salicylas •• B	per	gr.	1 2	
48	lb.	Chloroformum C	- 2	8 0 10	-			Collodia				
72	lb.	Chloroformum (ex s.v. meth.) C	- 4	0 1 1	-	78	lb.	Collodium	-	2 5	0 9	0 2
36	lb.	Chloroformum (ex s.v.r.) C Chlorof, aconiti B.P.C. B	$- \frac{7}{7}$	0 2 0 2 0	0 4	38 54	lb.	Collodium methylatum	_	1 6	0 6	
26 20	lb.	Chlorof, aconiti B.P.C. B Chlorof, belladonnæ B.P.C. B	_ 7	0 2 0	0 4	180	1b.	Collodium acetonum B.P.C Collodium anodynum B.P.C. B		2 0 6 0	0 7	0 1 0 3
02	lb.	Chlorof. camphoratum B.P.C. C	_ `	- 1 9	0 4	114	lb.	Collodium belladonnæ B.P.C. B	_	3 10	îi	0 2
30	oz.	Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.)	_ ·	- 4 5	0 9	150	lb.	Collodium callosum P.L.F. C	-	-	1 4	0 4
24 79	oz.	Chlorophyllum (spirit-sol.) Cholera drops P.L.F	- -	$- \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ - & 0 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$	0 7 0 2	150 78	lb. lb.	Collod. callos. s. poison P.L.F. Collodium flexile	-	2 9	1 4	0 4
14	lb.	Chalastasia		_ 0 10	2 9	42	lb.	Collodium flexile meth.	_	1 8	0 10 0 9	0 2 0 2
18	lb.	Chondrus crispus elect.	2 3 0	8 0 3	_	60	lь.	Collodium salicylicum B.P.C.	_	2 2	0 8	0 2
36	20 oz.	Chrismol (A. & H.)	4 0 1	0 0 3	-	102	lЬ.	Collodium salicyl. co. B.P.C. C	-	-	1 1	0 2
72	lb.	Chromii sulphas	- 2	7 0 9 2 4	0 2 0 4	102 84	lь. lь.	Collodium stypticum B.P.C Collodium stypticum meth		3 3	1 0	0 2
21	oz. lb.	Chrysarobinum	_ 0	10 0 3	0 1	20	oz.	Collodium vesicans C	_	_	1 9 2 9	0 2
32	lb.	Cimicifug. rhizomæ pulvis	- 1		0 1	18	oz.	Collodium vesicans meth. C	_	_	2 6	0 6
27	oz.	Cimicifugin	- -	- 4 0	0 8	30	oz.	Collodium vesicans '98 C	-	-	3 10	0 10
60	lb.	Cinchonæ calisayæ cort. pulvis	$- 2 \\ - 2$	2 0 7 1 0 6	0 1 0 1	36	z:	Callered annual (Const.)		4 0	1 0	0 0
44	lb.	Cinchonæ pallid. cort. pulvis Cinchonæ succirub. cortex	- ²	9 0 6	0 1	54	Ziv. Ziv.	Collosol argent. (Crookes) Collosol arsen. (Crookes) C	_	4 0 6 0	1 6	0 3
32	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. parv.	- ī	2 0 4	0 1	54	živ.	Collosol bism. (Crookes)	_	6 0	1 9	0 3
12	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. pulvis	- 1	7 0 6	0 1	41	Ziv.	Collosol hydr. (Crookes)	-	4 6	1 4	0 3
36 72 16 21 32 27 60 57 44 32 42 66 48 89 27	oz.	Cinchonidina		- 9 0 7 0	1 8 1 2	50	3 oz.	Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur. (Crookes)		5 6	1 6	0.0
18	oz.	Cinchonidinæ sulphas	_ .	7 0	1 2	22.5	Ziv.	Collosol iodine (Crookes)	_	2 6	0 9	0 2
39	oz.	Cinchonina	_ -	- 5 9	1 0	45	Ziv.	Collosol iodine in oil	-	5 0	1 6	0 3
27	oz.	Cinchoninæ hydrochloridum	- -	- 4 0	0 9	45	3j.	Collosol manganese (inj.)		-	5 0	0 9
0	oz.	Cinchoninæ sulphas		- 4 0 - 1 6	0 9	36 31.5	₹iv.	Collosol quinine		4 0 2 0	1 2 0 6	0 2
0 /2	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex opt.	9 0 2	7 0 9	_	ار.ار	o viij.	Collosol sulphur Collut. zinci chlor. (B. & C.) C	4-oz.		8-oz.	86
	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex sec	7 3 2	1 0 8	-	72	lb.	Colocynthidis pulpa	-	2 7	0 9	0 2
12	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex parv	5 3 1	6 0 5		76	lb.	Colocynthidis pulpæ pulvis	_			0 2
12 11 12 17	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis opt Cinnamomi cort. pulvis sec	6 6 1 5 3 1		0 1 0 1	57 35	lb. 4 oz.	Colocynthidis "Turc." pulvis Colofine (Oppenheimer)	7 2)	0 1
57	oz.	Citrarin	_ _		1 8	36	lb.	Composition essence P.L.F.	_		0 5	
		Clinical Thermometers:		N.P.L.		32	lb.	Composition powder P.L.F		1 2	0 5	_
11	doz.	½-min.lens	ea. 2	6 ea.	2 10	36	lb.					1
92 58	doz.	2 1	ea. 2 ea. 2	4 ea. 0 ea.	2 8 2 6	52 138	lb.	Confectio opii B, F Confectio opii, pulvis pro. B, F				2 3
36	doz.	½-min. round	ea. 2	4 ea.	2 9	30	lb.	Confectio paraffini B.P.C			0 4	
71	doz.	1-min. round	ea. 1	1 ea.	2 5	30	lb.	Confectio petrolei	3 9	1 2	0 4	-
i9 7	doz.	2-min. round Cobalti chloridum	ea. 1	1 - 1	2 3 0 2	42 39		Confectio piperis Confectio rosæ caninæ '85				1
6	oz.	Cobalti nitras		1001	0 2 0 2	36		Confectio rosæ gallic			0 6 0	1
6	oz.	Cobalti sulphas	- -	1 0	0 2	51		Confectio rutæ	- 1	2 0 0		1
2	dr.	Cocaina B, F	per gr		10 6	66		Confectio rutæ, pulv. pro	- 1:	2 5 (8 0	—
6	dr.	Cocainæ hydrobrom. B, F Cocainæ hydrochlor. B, F	per gr		9 8 9 8			Confectio scammonii				2
6	dr.	Cocainæ hydrochlor B, F Cocainæ nitras B, F	per gr		9 8 9 8	_					3 4	_
6 2 6 6 2 6 4	dr.	Cocainæ salicylas B, F	per gr		10 6				5 0 3	16 (1
6	dr.	Cocainæ sulphas B, F	per gr	. 0 4	9 8	45	lb.	Confectio terebinthinæ!	5 8	18 (6	_
0	100cc		3ss. 1	8 -	_			a	per	gr.		
0 1	ID.	Coccus (silver grain) 1	1 3 3	3 1 0	0 2	7	gr. J	Coninæ hydrobromidum B	per!	gr. 1	2	-

Cath Medicine and Profession Buttles: Sal 2dt., 4dr., lo. 0 2 10 er. 0 3 20 cr. 0 4 2 10 er. 0 3 20 cr. 0 4 2 10 er. 0 3 20 cr. 0 4 2 20 3 cr. 0 4 2 20 3 cr. 0 4 2 20 3 cr. 0 4 2 20 2 2 2 2 2 2 2					SUPPL							
Medican and Poisson Bottles:	Con	tainer	s (retail charge):			c	ost	G 5		Sellin	g Price	
20.1, 41.1, 10.2, 6	Me	edicine		2	~			Cr—De			1	
2dir, 4dr. oz. 0 2 10 oz. 0 3 20 oz. 0 4 40 oz. 0 7 60 60 60 60 60 60 60				Sell s. d.		d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	2dr.,	4 dr.,			0 4	51		Carrie			7 5	1 2
1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2 oz.	, 3 oz.		0 3 32 oz.				C 17.1			1 3	2 4
	4 oz.			0 4 40 oz.	0 7				1	1	-	2 4
Continue Pott: Storpered Bottles: Sorpered Bottles: Sorp	6 oz.							C I PIE			0 7	
Ontment Pots: Solphypered Bettles: Powder Bettles: Solf of Cot Cot		Iodi	ine bottles add price of rubber sto	pper to poison bottl	les.			C :		2 0	0 '	
Sall 1/4, 2 dr. 2 dr. 2 dr. 6 10x, 0 7 10x, 10 dr. 0 17 10x, 10 dr. 0 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	0.		. D	1 . DID	ad .	_	_			2 9		2 0
10.7, 1 10.7	UI	ntmen						Culul of facility	l .	2 3	0 8	_
161.2 Gr. 2 St. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				_		_	0 2
102. 102. 103. 104. 105.								Cucumber cream P.L.F.	_			
20	l oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ or						C	6 0			
								C 1 1	-			-
Substitute Frice Cost					0 8	22	lb.	C. It.		0 10	0 3	-
Cost Cor Cost Cor Cost Cor Cost Cor Cost Cost	4 oz.	• • •	U II 0 oz	0 11		13	lb.	Cartif	1 8	0 7	0 2	-
Cost Copaiba opt. Copaiba opt.						20	ĮЬ.	Cumini fructus pulvis	2 6	0 9	0 3	-
	С	nst	6 6		ice	17	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis (crs.)				_
Copaiba opt.			Co-Cr									_
66 B. Copaiba opt, 8 9 2 6 0 9 0 2 27 b. Cupri nitras 3 6 1 0 0 4	d.	per		s. d. s. d. s.	d. s. d.		lb.	Cupri carbonas pur				-
8 oz. Copale lect												- 1
32 1b.												_
24 bl.			0 11						6 6	2 4		0 2
10 b. Corinand frinctus pulvis			0 104 33					0 1 11	-	-		0 2
18 bl.			0 116					0 ' ' ' '				_
14 bl. Cori and fructus pulvis (crs.) 1 9 0 7 0 3								C 11	_			
Social Corne Service (Collect Collect Collect Collect Corner (Collect Collect Collec		•										
15 b. Corru cervi rass. 2 0 0 7 0 2 2	1-4	10.		1 3 0 7 0	3 -			0 11 1				8 6
100	15	lh.		20070	2			0 11 11			14 10.	-
10		1		2 0 0 . 0				C ' 11 '			0.4	_
24 dr. Cotamina hydrochloridum B 3 6 54 lb. Cuprum (foil) 2 0 0 7				0				C (C1:)	_			_
24 dr. Cotonium Cotonium								C ((1)	_			
96 dr. Cotoinum								0 / 1	5 3			0 1
Cotton-wool (net weight packets)			a . •					0 1:				
Cotton-wool (net weight packets)								0 1: 1:				-
Pockets Pock			Cotton-wool (net weight				1b.		1 3	0 5	0 2	-
60 doz. Med. (M.O.H.) doz. 2 5 0 9 .			packets)			38	⁻lb.	Currie powder opt. P.L.F	4 9	_		-
Med. (M.O.H.) 16 oz. 2 10	19	doz.	Medium (M.O.H.) oz		3 —	24	lb.	0 . 1 5.5	3 0			-
24 doz. Superfine, oz.		1			-	66	lb.	Cydoniæ semina	-	2 5	0 9	-
This is a contract of the co									-			
252 doz. Superfine, 16 oz												
24 doz. Boric, oz.					1 1							
T2 doz. Boric, 4 oz - 0 11 - - - Dakin's solution (v. Liq. sod. chlor. c. ac. bor.)								Б				
Boric, 16 oz. Boric, 16 oz. 3 1		2	D · A					D1: 1 1 1 1 1	ĺ			
18			D 1 1/		- -				-			
Creme d'amandes, scented S 6 2 5 0 8 42 B. Damar gummi S 3 1 7 0 5 54 B. Creme d'amandes, unscented 6 9 2 0 0 7 66 B. Daturæ tatulæ pulvis S 2 5 0 8 0 2 Cremor bismuthi P.L.F. S 0 0 3 0 0 10 24 gr. Daturina S B Per gr. 3 6 24 B. Cremor frigidum P.L.F. S S S S S S S S S			Columnarian		9 0 5	20	11.			1 1	0 4	
1									5 3			^
B. Cremor bismuthi P.L.F. 9 0 3 0 0 10 24 gr. Daturina B per gr. 3 6 24 lb. Cremor frigidum P.L.F. 1 0 0 4 45 lb. Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7 2 0 0 7 7 0 1								D 1 1 1				0 2
1			C II IIDIE						per	1		_
1			C (: :) DIE				_		• 1	- 1		-
1	24	lb.	C. C. I DIE		4 -	45		Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7	_		0 7	0 1
Crem. frigid		lb.			4 -	12	lb.	Dec. agropyri recens	1 6			-
45 lb. Crem. zinci B.P.C. 6 0 1 8 0 6 30 lb. Dec. aloes co. recens 3 9 1 2 0 4 1 3 0 2 2 0 4 45 lb. Dec. cinch. rubr. conc. 1 to 7 1 8 0 6 0 1 45 lb. Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7 2 6 0 8 0 2 2 2 0 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22	lb.	Crem.frigid. "theatrical" P.L.F.				lb.	Dec. aloes co	-			-
13 oz. Creosotic arbonas							1		_			0 1
45 lb. Creosotum C C C C C C C C C C C												_
30 lb. Cresineol		1	0	2								
17 18 Cresol			C 1					D . 1. 7				
26 lb. Creta cum camphora		1	0 1					D 11 1.7				
19		2.0								- (1	0, 1
10 lb. Creta Gallica (tab.) 1 3 0 5 0 2		1										0 1
360 cwt. Cretæ Gall. pulvis 7 lb. 2 9 14 lb. 5 0 14 lb. Dec. hæmatoxyli recens 1 9 0 7 0 2			0 0 111 (1)						_			
5 lb. Cretæ Gall. pulvis 0 8 0 3 0 1 54 lb. Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7 2 1 0 8 0 2 65 lb. Cretæ Gall. pulvis subtil 1 0 0 3 0 1 43 lb. Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7 1 7 0 6 0 1 1 Creta præcip. 0 8 0 2 0 1 Creta præcip. 0 8 0 2 Creta præcip. 0 8 0 1 40 lb. Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 Creta præparata 0 10 0 3 0 1 49 lb. Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7 . 1 10 0 6 0 1 Creta præparata 0 10 0 3 0 1 49 lb. Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7 . 1 10 0 6 0 1 Creta præparata 0 10 0 3 0 1 49 lb. Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7 . 1 10 0 6 0 1 Creta præparata 0 10 0 3 0 1 49 lb. Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7 . 1 10 0 6 0 1		1	0 . 0 11 11						1 9			
6'5 lb. Cretæ Gall. pulvis subtil			C C 11 1 1									0 2
Creta præcip. (v. Calcii carb. præcip.) 6'5 lb. Creta præparata 0 10 0 3 0 1 — 40 lb. Dec. papaveris conc. l to 7 C — 1 8 0 6 0 1 46 lb. Dec. papav. et anth. conc. l to 7 C — 1 9 0 6 0 1 49 lb. Dec. pareiræ conc. l to 7 — 1 10 0 6 0 1								D 1 7	_			
præcip.) 65 lb. Creta præparata 0 10 0 3 0 1 — 46 lb. Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7 0 — 1 10 0 6 0 1									- 1			
65 lb. Creta præparata 0 10 0 3 0 1 - 49 lb. Dec. pareiræ conc. l to 7 1 10 0 6 0 1						_			_			
	6.2	lb.		0 10 0 3 0	1 -		1		- 1			
	8	lb.		1 0 0 4 0	2 -		lb.]	1 5	0 5	0 1

=				Selling	y Price	50211
C	ost-	De—Du	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.
d.	per	De—Du	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		D . I . (')				
72	lь.	Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc.	_	2 9	0 10	0 2
66	lь.	Dec. sars. Jam co. conc. 1 to 7	_	2 6	0 9	0 2
63	lb.	Dec. sarsæ co. conc. 1 to 7	_	2 5	0 9	0 2
32	lь.	Dec. scoparii conc. 1 to 7	-	1 2	0 4	0 1
72	lb.	Dec. senegæ conc. I to 7	<u> </u>	2 9	0 10	0 2
42	lb.	Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7 Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7		1 8 2 4	0 6	0 1 0 2
61 32	lb. lb.	Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7		1 2	0 4	0 1
36	lb.	Depilatory P.L.F	-		0 6	<u> </u>
26	oz.	Dermatol	-	-	3 3	0 8
10	lb.	Devonshire oils P.L.F	_	0 5	0 2	_
8 8	lb.	Dextrin. alb Dextrin. flav	1 0	0 4	0 2 0 2	_
٥	lь. 12	Dextrin. Hav B	tube	2 0	U 4	
96	100	Dial tablets B	doz.	1 6	_	_
12	oz.	Diamidophenol.hydrochloridum	-	_	1 9	0 4
62	dr.	Diamorphine hydrochl. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	8 9
18	1Ь.	Diapente P.L.F	2 3	0 8	0 3	- 7
24 24	oz.	Diastasum	_		3 0	0 7
60	oz.	Didymin subst		_ /		1 6
38	15c.c.	Digalen C	_	- 1	8 6	1 4
24	25	Digifoline tablets C	doz.	1 6	-	—
23	oz.	Digifortis (P.D.)	_	- 1	_	0 7
15 21	gr. 15 10c.c.	Digipuratum C Digipuratum liq C	per	gr.	0 2	1 4
24	12	Digipuratum liq C Digipuratum tablets C	doz.	3 0	_	
7	gr.	Digitalinum amorph B	per	gr.	1 1	_
72	gr.	Digitalinum cryst B	per	gr.	10 6	-
16	40:	Digitaline granules, unstd.		0.40		
34	1Ь.	(Nativelle) Digitalis folia Ang., C	doz.	0 10 1 3	0 4	0 1
41	oz.	Digitalone (P.D.)		_	4 6	0 8
41	100	Digitalone pills	doz.	0 8	100	4 6
54	100	Dimol pulverettes	doz.	1 0	-	-
41	4 oz.	Dimol syrup	_	-	1 4	0 3
39 43	gm.	Dioninum	per	gr.	0 6	1 0
22	20	Diuretin Diuretin tablets gr. 7½	doz.	1 8		
48	oz.	Dolichos pubes	-	-	7 6	1 2
				٥		
		Dog Pills, etc.	,			
		Astringent P.L.F. I B, F Astringent P.L.F. II. B, F	doz.	1 8		
-		Condition P.L.F	doz.	1 8		
-		Cough P.L.F	doz.	1 8	_	_
-	_	Distemper P.L.F. I	doz.	1 8	-	-
	_	Distemper P.L.F. II	doz.	1 8	_	-
		Purgative P.L.F. I	doz.	1 8		
-	_	Tonic P.L.F. I.	doz.	1 8	_	
-	-	Tonic P.L.F. II	doz.	2 0	-	
-	-	Worm P.L.F. I.	doz.	7 0	—	-
	_	Worm P.L.F. II	doz.	4 0	0 4	-
		Worm powder P.L.F	_	-	0 4	_
16	ΙЬ.	Dog soap, eucalyptus	2 0	0 7	_	_
12	lь.	Dog soap, eucalyptus, P.L.F	1 6	0 6	-	-
20		Dog soap ut supra pkd	-	1 0	-	-
38	oz. lb.	Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.)	1 0	0 4	0 2	3 4
30	doz.	Douglass mixt. (poultry) P.L.F. Dressings, surgical, standard	1 0	0 4	0 2	_
		packets: No. 1	eá.	0 7	-	_
15	doz.	No. 2	ea.	0 8	-	-
12	gr.	Duboisinæ sulphas B	per	gr.	1 10	-
21 20	lb. oz.	Dulcamara Duodenum subst.	_	0 9	0 3	2 10
	, UZ.	Duodenum subst		' -	,	1 2 10

DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescription, as follows:

1. RAPID METHOD.—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. The prices quoted are exclusive of containers. (See p. 10.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments:-

Size.	Dose 3j.	Dose 3ij.	Dose 3iv.	Dose 3j.
3j 3ij 3ij 3iv	s. d. 1 0 1 6	s. d. 0 10 1 2 1 6 1 10	s. d. 0 9 1 0 1 3	s. d. 0 8 0 10 1 0
3 vi			2 0 2 6	1 6 1 10

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures, etc., should be priced by Method 2.

							υ.	
Gargles, lotions, injections	• •	• •	***	• •	••	8 oz.	-1	6
Pills and powders		918	••	• •	••	12	1	6
Cachets and dry-filled capsu	ıles	0.0	• •		٠.	12	2	6
Ointments, mixed		**	• •	1 oz.,	1s. 3d.;	2 oz.	- 1	6
Suppositories, bougies, pessa	ries	•••	• •			12	2	0
Small shaped blisters		• •	• •			each	1	0
Plasters, 6 in. × 6 in	• •		• •	• •		each	2	6

When this method of pricing is employed, the first dispenser of the prescriptions should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private mark

M | e | 1 | b | o | r | a | c | i | s | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0

which has been in use for many years, should be adopted.

2. COSTING METHOD.—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows:—

A. The selling prices in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

B. Prices of containers are given in the list. (See p. 10.)

C. Special "oncost" included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special establishment charges of the dispensary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost." The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows:—

			s. d.
Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature	• •	• •	0 6
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, injections	• •	• •	0 8
Emulsions	• •		0 10
Pills and weighed powders	• •	doz.	0 10
Ointments, confections, etc			0 9
Blisters	••		0 8
Cachets	• •	doz.	1 3
Capsules, hard (cachet fitting)	• •	doz.	1 0
Bougies, suppositories, pessaries	• •	doz.	1 4
Plasters			1 8
Granules, pastilles, lozenges, soft capsules		doz.	2 0
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills		doz. 3d	.extra

As these charges cover average time, the fees for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the above basis.

When the Costing Method is used, mark "C. & D." under the name stamp on the prescription.

Dumber	-	1			Selling	Price	SUPPL		-			Sellin	Price	
	Co	ost	Du-Fl	16 oz.			1 dr.	C	ost	FI_F~	16 oz.			l dr
26 B. Dusting pdf. (nursery) P.L.F. - 1 0 0 3 -	d.	per	Du Li		s. d.		s. d.	d.	per					
Section Color Co								114	lь.	Elixir viburn. prun. co. B.P.C	_	4 2	1 2	0 2
Section Color Co	26	lb.	Dusting pdr. (nursery) P.L.F	_	1 0	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	-	13	~~	Emetina			1 11	
300			E								-			= /
126 b.	300	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. P.L.F	34 6		2 10			_		-	_		-
Each de Cologne sec, pkd.		1		-										
126 b. East de Cologne sec. (isoprop.) 4 6 1 4 0 3 24 doz.	216	lb.						30	yd.		sq.ft.	1 6	_	-
14 0.2 Eikenogen	126	lb.	Fau de Cologne sec. (isoprop.)					24	doz	1:	63	0 4	_	_ 1
96 d. Ellerim				_		1 9		94		151.751			_	_ \
Barrier Barr		1 - 1		(-							ea.		-	-
Elixir		1 1	rı ·	1	gr.					1. 105 1			_	
66 b. Elixir atomaticum B.P.C.	50	10.			•	•			1	1 1 1 1 10 1			_	_
Decomposition Decompositio				-					doz.	2 inch×5 yd			_	-
96		1	El D.D.O	1					1					- }
18							_				1		1 0	_
18	54	1 -		-	2 2		_		3.		-		0 11	_
108 1b. Elixir cancili lactatic (2 gr. in 5) 2 2 10 0 9		1		1					1 -				-	-
12 1b. Elixir cascare teconomic BP.C. - 5 6 1 5 - 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3				1					1				1 0	_
123 1b. Elixir cascarae te te uonymi B.P.C. - 5 6 1 5 - 5 1 1 5 - - 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	72			1					1		Į.			
102 1b. Elixir cascare sag. B.P.C		1	Elixir cascaræ et euonymi B.P.C.	-			_	51		Emp. calefaciens C	-	2 0	0 7	_
Bo B. Elixir cinchone B.P.C. - 3 1 0 10 0 2 126 B. Emp. cantharidini - 4 7 1 3 -				1					1 -	T 14 4 100			—	-
Biggraph Biggraph			Li I DDO						1	1				_
108 16 oz. Elixir colloid (Squire)	63	1			2 6		_				12×7		_	
1		3			2 8						1			-
102 1b. Elixir fernarymes (Armour)			T-1 1				0 2				1		0 6	-
102 lb. Elixir ferri, quin. et strych. phos. B.P.C		1			2 6		0 2		1 -	T 11 .	1 '		0 7	
B.P.C	68	1	Elixir enzymes (Armour)	-	2 2		ł	84	lb.	Emp. hydrargyri C	-	3 0		-
14	102	lb.			4 6	1 .				T 191	sg.ft.		-	-
Bilizir formatum co	34	lb.	Elit C DDO				0 1		1		_			
102 1b. Elixir guaiacol. co	60	1	TI: C	-	2 10	1 0			1		-			- 1
102 lb. Elixir guaranæ B.P.C.					1		-			I = 1	sg.ft.		-	-
30 lb. Elixir idaci co - 1 9 0 6 - 31 lb. Emp. plumbi B - 1 4 0 6 - 34 lb. Elixir ipecacuanhæ B.P.C - 1 6 0 5 0 1 80 lb. Emp. plumbi exten. 36×16 sq.ft. 1 1 - - 1 4 0 6 - 1 4 0 1 1 1 - 1 1 -				1			0 2		1		ea ft	_	0 5	
34 lb. Elixir kolæ B.P.C.	30		Elixir idæi co	-					l ".				0 6	-
19				-	_		_		1		1 1		-	-
To 16 oz. Elixir lactopeptin. C C 2 3 0 8 0 2 19 yd. Emp. resinæ exten. 36×16 C c -1 1 6 0 6 -2 -2 10 10 0 2 22 yd. Emp. roborans exten. 36×16 C -1 1 6 0 6 -2 -2 6 0 10 -2 22 yd. Emp. roborans exten. 36×16 C -2 1 7 0 6 -2 -2 6 0 10 -2 22 yd. Emp. roborans exten. 36×16 C -3 1 2 -3 -4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1			_	1	_							
63 lb. Elixir lecithin - 2 9 0 10 - 33 lb. Emp. roborans C - 1 6 0 6 - - - 66 lb. Elixir luminal C - 2 6 0 10 - 42 lb. Elixir papaini B.P.C - 4 3 1 4 - 4 0 lb. Elixir papaini B.P.C - 1 7 0 6 - 1 7											sq.ft.		-	
Column C	63	lb.	Elixir lecithin	-	2 9		-	33		Emp. roborans C	-	1 6	0 6	-
96 lb. Elixir papaini B.P.C - 4 3 1 4 - 40 lb. Emp. saponis fuscum C - 1 7 0 6 - - - - 1 7 - - - - -		1		-					1 -			1 2	-	-
1665 16oz. Elixir parathyroidei (Squire) - - 1 7 - 22 yd. Emp. saponis fuscum 36×16 sq.ft. 1 2 - - -			E11 1 1 1 D D C	1					1					
The latest color of the	166°	5 16oz		-	-		1		1		sg.ft.		-	_
66 lb. Elixir pepsiniet bism. co. B.P.C. - 2 9 0 9 - 96 lb. Emuls. iodoformi 10 per cent. - 5 2 1 6 - - - - - - - - -									1	7 11 11 (:DDG				
Column				1		1					_	5 2		
The latest color of the			The same of the sa			1					2 6			
30 lb. Elixir pruni virg. - 1 4 0 6 - 32 lb. Emuls.ol.morrh.c.hypoph.B.P.C. 4 9 1 6 - - - 84 lb. Elixir quininæ amm. co. B.P.C. - 2 10 0 10 - 56 lb. Emuls.ol. morrh. pancr. B.P.C. 6 5 2 0 0 7 - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Elixir phosphori B.P.C	1			0 2	18	lb.					-
90 lb. Elixir quininæ ammon. B.P.C. - 3 2 0 11 0 2 50 lb. Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. B.P.C. 6 5 2 0 0 7 - 84 lb. Elixir quininæ ammo. co. B.P.C. - 2 10 0 10 - 56 lb. Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et malti B.P.C. 7 2 2 3 0 7 - 32 lb. Elixir rubi idæi - 2 2 0 7 0 2 Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C. 3 8 1 2 - - 48 lb. Elixir sennæ fructus B.P.C. - 2 7 0 9 - 66 lb. Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C. 9 0 2 7 - - 30 lb. Elixir simplex B.P.C. - 1 6 0 5 0 1 30 lb. Emuls. petrolei (agar) - 4 6 1 4 - - -				-				22	11				3 xij.	
84 lb. Elixir quininæ amm. co. B.P.C. — 2 10 0 10 — 56 lb. Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et malti 52 lb. Elixir rhei B.P.C. — 2 2 0 7 0 2 B.P.C. 7 2 2 3 0 7 — 32 lb. Elixir rubi idæi — 1 9 0 6 — 26 lb. Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C. 3 8 1 2 — — 48 lb. Elixir sennæ fructus B.P.C. — 2 7 0 9 — 66 lb. Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C. 9 0 2 7 — — 30 lb. Elixir simplex B.P.C. — 1 6 0 5 0 1 30 lb. Emuls. petrolei (agar) 4 6 1 4 — —							1						0 7	_
32 lb. Elixir rubi idæi - 1 9 0 6 - 26 lb. Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C 3 8 1 2 - - 48 lb. Elixir sennæ fructus B.P.C - 2 7 0 9 - 66 lb. Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C 9 0 2 7 - - - - - - - - -	84	lb.	Elixir quininæ amm. co. B.P.C.		2 10	0 10	-			Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et malti				
48 lb. Elixir sennæ fructus B.P.C - 2 7 0 9 - 66 lb. Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C 9 0 2 7 - - 30 lb. Elixir simplex B.P.C - 1 6 0 5 0 1 30 lb. Emuls. petrolei (agar) 4 6 1 4 - - -	52	lb.	THE STATE OF THE S						,,					-
30 lb. Elixir simplex B.P.C 1 6 0 5 0 1 30 lb. Emuls. petrolei (agar) 4 6 1 4			771 1 1 7 7 7 7						4	T 1 1 1 D D C			1	
TO 11 PILL 1 11 (D.F.)			El I DDC								4 6	1 4	1	-
	72	lb.	Elixir terpheroini co., (D.F.)		-	0 10	-	30	lb.	Emuls. petr. phenolphthal.(agar)	4 6	1 4	-	-
108 16 oz. Elixir terperoini (Squire) C - 3 6 1 0 0 2 24 lb. Emuls, petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C. 3 3 0 11 0 4 - 79 lb. Elixir terpheroini co C - 3 6 1 0 - 144 doz. Emuls, petrolei pkd. - 1 6 3 viij. 1 9				1			1						0 4	1 0
79 lb. Elixir terpheroini co C - 3 6 1 0 - 144 doz. Emuls, petrolei pkd. - 1 6 \frac{3}{3}\times iiij. 1 9 108 16 oz. Elixir thryoidei (Squire) fl. - 3 6 1 0 0 2 33 grm. Ephedrin, hydrochlor per gr. 0 4 -									. 1				0 4	-
126 lb. Elixir viburn. prunif. B.P.C. - 4 7 1 3 0 3 90 40z. Ernutin - - 2 10 0 6				1 -	4 7	1 3			1 -				2 10	0 6

						SUPPL	HIGE I	T					
				Selling	Price		_				Selling	Price	
1	ost	Er-Ex	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.		ost	Ex	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		z. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per	Extracta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		,											
02	dr.	Erythrol tetranitras	per	gr.	0 5	_	15	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ siccum B		_	2 6	0 6
12	gr.	Eserina	per	gr.	1 9	-	114	lь.	Ext. belladonnæ liquidum B	-	4 8	1 4	0 3
9	gr.	Eserinæ salicylas B	per	gr.	1 5		120	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ viride '98 B	-	4 3	1 2	0 2
8	gr.	Eserinæ sulphas B	per	gr.	1 4	_	14	oz.	Ext.belladonnæ viridis pulv. '98 B	_	_	2 0	0 4
42	oz.	Ess. ambræ griseæ	_	-	6 2	1 0	152	lь.	Ext. boldo liquidum		5 9	1 9	0 3
18	lb.	Ess. amygdalæ (Ang.) 1 in 16	_	10 8	3 0	0 6	36	oz.	Ext. bone marrow		_	4 6	0 11
:67	lb.	Ess. amygdalæ (exot.) 1 in 16	-	8 8	2 4	0 4	30	oz.	Ext. buchu	-	<u> </u>	4 5	0 9
:64	lb.	Ess. anisi 1 in 5	_	9 0	2 9	0 5	144	lb.	Ext. buchu liquidum B.P.C	_	5 6	1 8	0 3
25	oz.	Ess. apple		-	3 6	0 8	15	oz.	Ext. cacti grandiflori liquidum	_	-	2 3	0 4
28	oz.	Ess. apricot	<u> </u>	-	3 10	0 8	30	oz.	Ext. calendulæ	-	l —	4 5	0 8
14	lb.	Ess. camphoræ B.P.C	<u> </u>	3 9	1 0	-	12	oz.	Ext.calumbæ	_	-	1 6	0 4
22	oz.	Ess. cedrat	_	_	3 0	0 8	216	oz.	Ext. cannabis indicæ C	—	-	<u> </u>	5 2
28	oz.	Ess. chocolate	-	_	3 10	0 8	120	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. sicci pulvis	-	4 3	1 2	0 2
30	oz.	Ess. cinnamomi	_		4 5	0 9	36	lь.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
78	Ъ.	Ess. cinnam. et quin. P.L.F.		2 9	0 5	_	36	lь.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum '98	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
19	oz.	Ess. coffee	_	_	2 10	0 6	30	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum glyc.	5 1	1 8	0 6	-
		Ess. limon. opt. (v. Ol. limon)					54	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum insip.	6 6	2 0	0 7	0 1
.46	lb.	Ess. limonis (soluble)	_	9 0	2 6	0 4	116	lb.	Ext. caulophylli liquidum	—	4 7	1 4	0 3
40	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 5	_	_	5 0	0 9	168	lь.	Ext. cinchonæ flavæ liquidum '67	-	6 5	1 9	0 3
48	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10	-		3 3	0 6	16	oz.	Ext. cinchonæ rubræ	_		2 4	0 5
:52	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10		8 6	2 4	0 4	57	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ (rub.) liquidum	_	2 2	0 8	0 2
51	oz.	Ess. moschi	_	-	7 5	1 2	120	lb.	Ext. cocæ liquidum '98 B,F	_	4 10	1 6	0 3
75	oz.	Ess. moschi fort.	_	_	10 2	1 6	21	oz.	Ext. colchici (corm.) C	_	_	3 2	0 6
18	oz.	Ess. pear (jargonelle)	-	-	2 9	0 6	24	oz.	Ext. colchici aceticum C	_	-	3 6	0 8
22	oz.	Ess. pineapple	_		3 3	0 7	21	oz.	Ext. colchici sem C	-	-	3 6	0 7
96	lb.	Ess. pulegii 1 in 10	-·	3 4	1 0	0 2	24	oz.	Ext. colchici sem. acet. C	_	_	4 0	0 8
62	lb.	Ess. raspberry (fruit)	1 -		1 7	0 3	14	oz.	Ext. colocynthidis pulvis	_		2 0	0 4
16	lb.	Ess. rennet	2 0	0 7	0 3		84	lb.	Ext. colocynthidis co. (pulv.)	-	3 0	0 10	0 2
18	oz.	Ess. strawberry	-		2 7	0 5	126	lb.	Ext. condurango liquidum	-	5 0	1 4	0 3
40	1Ь.	Ess. vanillæ P.L.F	-	7 7	2 1	0 4	66	lb.	Ext. conii C	_	2 5	0 8	0 2
60	lb.	Ess. vanillæ fort.	-	11 6	3 0	0 6	144	lb.	Ext. conii liquidum C	-	5 8	1 6	0 3
40	lb.	Ess. vanillæ (isoprop.)	-	4 8	1 4	-	180	lb.	Ext. convallariæ liquidum	-	6 8	1 10	0 4
80	lb.	.Ess. vanillin P.L.F	-	0.10	1 9	-	168	lb.	Ext. coto liquidum	-	6 6	1 9	0 3
86	lb.	Ess. zingiberis	9 9	2 10	0 9	0 2	24	0Z.	Ext. damianæ pulvis	_	4 0	3 6	0 6
42	oz.	Estoral	-	-	5 3	1 0	114	lb.	Ext. damianæ li quidum	_	4 3	1 2	0 2
10	oz.	Ethyl bromidum	-	_	4 0	0 7	24	oz.	Ext. droseræ rotund. liquidum	_	_	3 6	0 6
60 31	oz.	Ethyl chaulmoogas	-	4	8 9	1 6	48	oz.	Ext.ergotæ B	_	-	7 0	1 0
	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (30 c.c.)	ea.	4 0	-	-	54	oz.	Ext. ergotæ pulvis B	_	4 6	7 11	1 2
42 60	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (50 c.c.)	ea.	5 3	-	1 - 0	120	lb.	Ext. ergotæ liquidum B	-	4 6	1 3	0 3
26	oz.	Ethyl hydnocarpas Ethyl iodidum		-	8 9 8 2	1 6	144 42	lb.	Ext. ergotæ ammon. liq. B	-	5 6	1 6	0 3
64	oz. dr.		1	_	0 3	9 3	96	0Z.	Ext. euonymi	_	3 6	1 0	0 2
60	oz.	Ethyl morphine hydrochl. B Ethyl morrhuas	per	gr.	0 3	1 6	13	lb.	Ext. euphorbiæ pil. liquidum		3 6	2 0	0 4
96	oz.	Francisco Lad (Late)		_		2 4	10	oz.	Ext. filicis liquidum Ext. fuci B.P.C			1 6	0 4
96	oz.	Eucainæ hyd. (beta)				2 4	60	oz. lb.	Ext. fuci liquidum	8 0	2 6	0 0	0 3
20	lb.	E 1 CCP A	2 6	0 9	0 3		12	OZ.	E.f. 1	0 0	2 0	1 9	0 4
26	lb.		3 3	1 0	0 4		27	oz.	Ext. gelsemii alcoh C	_		4 0	0 8
8	oz.	E 1	1		1 2	0 2	39	lb.	E		1 5	0 5	0 1
50	oz.	Eugallol		_	6 0	1 2	66	lb.	Ext. gentianæ pulvis	_	2 5	0 8	0 2
1,8	oz.	Eugenol	1 —	_	2 8	0 5	69	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ	_	2 6	0 9	0 2
35	100	Eunatrol pills gr. 4	doz.	0 7			38	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum	_	1 7	0 6	0 1
42	oz.	Euonyminum virid	-		6 7	1 1	33	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum '85		1 6	0 5	0 1
16	lb.	Eupad	2 0	0 8	0 3		138	ΙЬ.	Ext. gossypii rad. cort. liquidum		5 4	1 7	0 3
45	lb.	Euphorbii gummi pulvis		1 8	0 6	_	81	lb.	Ext. granati rad. cort. liquidum	_	3 0	0 10	0 2
28	15 gr.		per	gr.	0 4	_	74	lb.	Ext. grindeliæ liquidum	_	2 10	0 10	0 2
92	oz.	Euquinine	- per	5		4 7	24	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. exot	_	1 0	0 4	0 1
45	oz.	Euresol	_	_	_	1 1	40	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. pulvis		1 6	0 5	0 1
81	oz.	Europhen	_	_	_	2 0	17	oz.	Ext. hamamelidis (fol.).			2 2	0 5
		Extracta					72	lb.	Ext. hamamelidis liquidum	9 9	3 0	0 10	0 2
24	oz.	Ext. aconiti radicis alc B	_	-	3 6	0 7	13	oz.	Ext. hellebor. nig.	_	_	2 0	0 5
58	lb.	Ext. agropyri liquidum	_	2 4	0 8	0 2	144	oz.	Ext. hydrastis siccum C	_		20 0	3 6
44	Ъ.	Ext. aletridis liquidum B.P.C.	_	5 8	1 6	0 3	46	oz.	Ext. hydrastis liquidum C		_	6 5	1 1
48	lb.	Ext. aloes pulvis	-	1 9	0 6	0 1	18	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami siccum C	_	_	2 8	0 5
36		Ext. aloes Barbadensis glac	-	-	4 6	0 11	138	lb.	Ext. hyoscyami viride '98 C		5 0	1 5	0 3
123	lb.	Ext. aloes Socotrinæ pulvis	-	4 5	1 3	0 3	17	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami vaidis pulvis C	-	-	2 2	0 5
21	oz.	Ext. anthemidis pulvis '98	-	-	3 1	0 6	80	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ acet. pulvis C	_	-	11 8	1 8
207	1	Ext. apocyni liquidum	-	7 9	2 1	0 4	36	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ liquidum C	-	_		0 9
66	lb.	Ext. belæ liquidum	D -	2 7	0 9	0 2	18	oz.	Ext. iridis sicc. B.P.C	_	_	5 3 2 9	0 5

Set Extractar-(cont.)	===				Sellin	g Price		1		1		Sellin	g Price	
B. Extractar=(cont.)	_ C	ost	Ex	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	l dr.		ost	Fe-Fi	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	I dr.
22 0.2 Ext. kawe liquidum	d.	per	Extracta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
22 0.z. Ext. kawe liquidum .	96	lb	Ext. jaborandi liquidum '98		3 7	1 0	0 2			F				
152 lb. Ext. kola liquidum - 5 6 1 6 0 3 48 lb. Felhing's solution No. 2 - 1 9 0 6 20 oz. Ext. kola liquidum - - 3 0 0 0 2 10 oz. Ext. kola liquidum - - 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			E . 11 12	_	_				lb.	Fehling's solution No. 1	_	1 9	0 6	-
20	152			_						Fehling's solution No. 2	_	1 9		<u>-</u>
17 0		1 !		-						Fel bovinum purificatum	-	_	2 3	0 5
19 0 10 15 15 14 10 14 10 17 11 10 17 11 11 12 15 15 15 15 15			F . 1 . 1 .	_		3 0		. 20	oz.	Fel bovini pur, pulvis	_	_	3 0	0 6
10						2 6				Ferrum				
144 doz. Ext. malti pkd 1 6 7 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			P . 1.7	1 4		_	_	23	oz.	Forsi albuminas	_	_	3 0	0 7
22 lb Ext. maltic c.ascar. sag. wgt. 2 9 0 11 20 lb Ferri catodylas 0 8 15 lb Ext. maltic i, bycophosph. wgt. 2 0 0 9 30 lb Ferri catomassacharatus 0 8 15 lb Ext. maltic i, bycophosph. wgt. 2 0 0 1 45 lb Ferri catromassacharatus 0 8 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	144					2-lb.	2 9	18	lb.	F 1	2 3	0 8	0 3	-
12 1b. Ext. malti c. glycerophos. wgt. 2 9 0 11 20 1b. Ext. malti c. atomosplobin. wgt. 2 0 0 9 63 1b. Ferri carbonas saccharatus 2 6 0 9 0 2 2 1b. Ext. malti c. ol. morth. B.P.C. 1 6 45 1b. Ferri et ammonii citras 1 2 0 0 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							-				-	-	1 1	0 2
15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	22			2 9			-			E 1 1 1 .	-	-	-	1 4
12 1b	. 15			2 0								0 9		0 2
12 1b.	22						_				_	1 8		0 1
16	12			1 6	_	-			lb.	Ferrietammoniicitraseff. P.L.F.	_	1 2		_
P.L.F. Color Col				1 6		2-1Ь.	2 6				_			0 1
14	16	lb.		0.4	0.11					T 1 . 11 . 11 1.	_	2 0		0 1 0 4
Wgt	1.4	lh.		2 4	0 11	-	-			E 1		_		0 4 0 8
16	17	10.	_	1 10	0 7		_			17		_		0 3
27 1b. Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag. - 1 3 0 5 - 66 b. Ext. malti liq. c. glyceroph. C 4 9 1 7 0 5 - 28 oz. Ferri et quinnæ citras - - 1 11 11 11 11 11		lb.	Ext. malti liquidum			0 3	—		1	Ferri et mang. phosphas	_	-		0 3
26 lb. Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob 3 3 1 5 0 5 28 oz. Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych. B 4 1 20 20 lb. Ext. malti liq. c. syr. ferri phos.				-			1		ì	Ferri et potassii tartras	-	2 5		0 2
1							1					-		0 4
26												_		0 7 0 3
1		4												0 4
Co												— ,		0 4
The late of the			со	3 3			_	26	oz.	Ferri iodidum	-	_		0 9
45				_							-	-		0 3
12					3 1					E 11 .	1 2	0 5		0 6
81 1b. Ext. nucis vomicæ liquidum B					_					The state of the s				_
81 1b.										T . 1				0 1
10 oz. Ext. papaveris P.B. '85 B, F		lb.	Ext. opii liquidum B, F	_	3 2	1 0	_	45		Ferri oxalas (ferric)	-	1 8	0 6	0 2
48 lb. Ext. papaveris liquidum C — 1 10 0 6 0 1 30 lb. Ferri oxidum sacch. B.P.C — 1 2 0 4 72 lb. Ext. pareiræliquidum — 2 10 0 9 0 2 12 lb. Ferri perchloridum cryst 1 9 0 5 0 2 126 lb. Ext. picrorhizæ liquidum — 4 6 1 3 0 3 33 lb. Ferri phosphas '98 — 1 4 0 5 84 lb. Ext. pulsatillæ liquidum — 3 0 0 10 0 2 36 lb. Ferri phosphas saccharatus — 1 4 0 5 144 lb. Ext. pulsatillæ liquidum — — 5 6 1 6 0 3 54 lb. Ferri phosphas saccharatus — — 1 4 0 5 20 oz. Ext. quassiæ pulvis — — 2 11 0 6 7 oz. Ferri phosphas solubilis — — — 1 1 66 lb. Ext. quassiæ liquidum — — 2 11				_	-			10	lb.			0 -		
126 1b. Ext. pareiræliquidum				-			_	20	31	E · · · I DDC	1 3			
126											1 9			_
144 lb. Ext. pulsatilæ liquidum - 5 6 1 6 0 3 54 lb. Ferri phosphas solubilis - 2 0 0 7 20 oz. Ext. quassiæ pulvis - - 2 11 0 6 7 oz. Ferri phosphas solubilis - - 1 1 1 8 0 6 6 1 8 0 2 1 5 0 2 4 6 lb. Ferri salicylas - 1 8 0 6 6 lb. Ferri salicylas - - 2 3 0 6 6 lb. Ferri salicylas - - 2 3 0 6 6 lb. Ferri sulphas pur. - - 2 3 0 1 0 9 0 3 0 1 0 9 0 3 0 1 0 9 0 3 0 1 0 9 0 3 0 1 0 9 0 3 0 1 0 9 0 3 0 1 0 9 0 3 0 1 0 9 0 3 0 1 0 9 0 3 0 1 0 9 0 3 0 1 0 9 0 3 0 1				_							-		0 5	-
20 oz. Ext. quassiæ pulvis - - 2 11 0 6 7 oz. Ferri pyrophosphas - - 1 1 1 6 6 1b. Ext. quillaiæ liquidum - 2 6 0 9 0 2 4 6 1b. Ferri salicylas - 1 8 0 6 6 1b. Ext. rhamni frang. liquidum 2 4 0 8 0 2 15 oz. Ferri sucinas - 2 3 3 0 1 126 1b. Ext. rhei pulvis - - 2 8 0 6 6 1b. Ferri sulphas pur. 0 9 0 3 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				-						Ferri phosphas saccharatus	-			-
66 lb. Ext. quillaiæ liquidum				-	5 6						-	2 0		_
60 lb. Ext. rhamni frang, liquidum — 2 4 0 8 0 2 15 oz. Ferri succinas — — — 2 3 0 10			E . 11 1 11	_	2 6				1	F 1 1 1	_	1 0		0 2 0 1
18 oz. Ext. rhei pulvis — — — 2 8 0 6 lb. Ferri sulphas pur. — 0 9 0 3 0 1 192 lb. Ext. rhus. toxicod. liquidum — — 4 6 1 3 0 3 0 1 1 1 1 0 9 0 3 0 1 27 oz. Ext. rutæ. — — — 4 0 9 4 lb. Ferri sulphas exsiccatus 1 6 0 6 0 2 27 oz. Ext. rutæ. — — 4 0 9 4 lb. Ferri sulphas exsiccatus 1 6 0 6 0 2 84 lb. Ext. salicis nigræ liquidum — — — 2 10 0 5 7 lb. Ferri sulphas coml. — — 0 9 0 3 1 0 0 2 <td></td> <td></td> <td>For J ' (c. 1' '1</td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>г .</td> <td> </td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td>0 4</td>			For J ' (c. 1' '1	_						г .		_		0 4
126 lb. Ext. rhus. arom. liquidum — 4 6 1 3 0 3 6 lb. Ferri sulphas pur. granulatus 0 9 0 3 0 1 192 lb. Ext. rhus. toxicod. liquidum — 7 0 2 0 0 4 lb. 12 lb. Ferri sulphas exsiccatus 1 6 0 6 0 2 27 oz. Ext. rutæ. — — 4 0 0 9 4 lb. Ferri sulphas coml. 0 6 0 2 84 lb. Ext. salicis nigræ liquidum — 3 0 1 0 0 2 l8 lb. Ferri sulphas (ferric) — 0 9 0 3 19 oz. Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp. — — 2 10 0 5 7 lb. Ferri sulphidum (cake) 1 0 0 4 0 2 15 oz. Ext. sarsæ Jam. co. — — 2 3 0 4 17 oz. Ferri valerianas — — — 2 2 2 84 lb. Ext. scillæ liquidum — — 1 0 11 — 1 0 0 4 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 0 4 17 oz. 2 2 18 lb. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	18	1	Ext. rhei pulvis							Ferri sulphas pur	0 9	0 3		_
27 oz. Ext. rutæ. 0 6 0 2		lb.	Ext. rhus. arom. liquidum	_			_		lb.	Ferri sulphas pur. granulatus				_
84 lb. Ext. salicis nigræ liquidum — 3 0 1 0 0 2 18 lb. lb. Ferri sulphas (ferric) — 0 9 0 3 lb. 19 oz. Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp. — — 2 10 0 5 7 lb. Ferri sulphidum (cake) 1 0 0 4 0 2 lb. 15 oz. Ext. sarsæ Jam. co. — — 2 3 0 4 lb. 17 oz. Ferri tannas — — 2 2 2 lb. 84 lb. Ext. scillæ liquidum — — 1 10 0 0 4 lb. Ext. scillæ liquidum — — — 2 2 3 lb.			r	-	7 0								0 2	_
19 oz. Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp. - - 2 10 0 5 7 lb. Ferri sulphidum (cake) 1 0 0 4 0 2 15 oz. Ext. sarsæ Jam. co. - - 2 3 0 4 17 oz. Ferri tannas - - - 2 2 84 lb. Ext. scillæ liquidum - - 18 oz. Ferri valerianas - - - 2 3			17 . 10 0 10 10 11	_	3 0					T ' 11 // ' \	0 0		0 3	
15 oz. Ext. sarsæ Jam. co											1 0			-
1/0 N F. 11 11 140 0 A 1/ F 12 (DIE DE 1	15		T. I	_	_	2 3	0 4			Ferritannas	-	-	2 2	0 5
168 lb. Ext. senegæ liquidum - - 1 10 0 4 16 07 Ferrier's spuff P F R F - - 7 6					-		_				-	-		0 6
		1							oz.		_	2 0		0 6
70 F			E .			0 9								0 1
18 oz. Ext. stramonii foliæ — — 2 8 0 6 43 oz. Ferro-mait glyceropnos. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —			T "(1'			2 8				9-3	_	_	-	1 0
36 oz. Ext. stramonii sem 5 3 0 11 5 oz. Ferrum redactum 0 9	36		Ext. stramonii sem	-		5 3				P 1 1 1	-	-	0 9	0 2
24 oz. Ext. strophanthi C — — 3 6 0 6	24		Ext. strophanthi C			3 6				Ti 4:10 (C)				
42 oz. Ext. sumbul	42		P			0 7		0	J	T-1 1 ·	doz	1 2		
12(11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			T										_	_
126 lb. Ext. taraxaci liquidum P.B. '98 — 2 0 0 7 0 1 21 doz. Body dressings doz. 2 0 — 3 1 —													_	-
38 oz. Ext. thymi glandulæ liquidum 5 0 1 0 9 doz. Burn dressings, small doz. 1 4 -	38		Ext. thymi glandulæ liquidum	_	_	5 0	1 0	9		Burn dressings, small			-	
10 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	40	oz.	Ext. thyroidei liquidum	-	-	5 10	1 0	11	doz.	Burn dressings, med	doz.	1 8	-	-
to out Extensionatinguidant it		oz.	T . 1 . 1 .	_	_									
10 oz. Ext. uvæ ursi — — 1 6 0 3 28 doz. Burn dressings, large doz. 4 1 —			T 1 1 1 - 1										_	_
10 oz. Ext. uvæ ursi		lb.	Ext. viburni liquidum		4 6	1 3	0 3	24	doz.		doz.	3 6	_	-

						SUPPL	111/1111						
C				Sellin	g Price		C	ost			Sellin	g Price	
Cost	FI—	Gl	16 oz.		l oz.	I dr.			Gl—Gu	16 oz.	4 oz.	loz.	l dr.
d. per			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
23 oz. 26 oz. 9 oz. 19 lb. 6 lb.	Fluorescein sodiu Fluorescein sodiu Fluorescein sod. s Fly powder . Fly and maggot o	ol. 2% ils P. L. F.			3 4 3 10 1 4 —	0 7 0 8 0 3 —	7 7 60 36	lb. lb. lb. lb.	Glucosum (liq.) wgt. Glucosum (solid) Glucosum (medicinal) Glue, surg. (Sinclair) P.L.F Glusidum (v. Saccharin.)	0 11 0 11 7 6 4 6	0 3 0 3 2 3 1 2	0 1 0 1 0 8	=
5 lb. 14 lb. 12 lb. 9 lb. 8 lb. 672 cwt. 10 3 oz. 22 lb. 8 lb. 74 lb. 54 lb. 4.5 lb. 4.5 lb. 6 lb.	Fly and maggot o Fæniculi fructus Fæniculi fructus Fænugreci sem. p Fænugreci sem. p Fænugreci sem. p	ils P. L. F. pulvis pulvis (coan ulvis (crs.) pulvis (crs.) d sep. P.L. FF P.L. F.	II. 0 8 1 9 rse) 1 6 1 3 1 0 10 0 10 —	0 7 0 6 0 4 0 4 - 1 0 0 4 2 6 0 2 0 0 3 0 3 0 3	71b. 2 8 0 5 0 4 — 0 7 3 9 — 1		24 24 32 32 45 86 40 31 32 46 78 140 27	Ib.	Glycerina Glycerinum (wgt.) Glycerinum (wgt.) Glycerinum pkd. Glyc. acidi borici Glyc. acidi carbolici Glyc. acidi gallici Glyc. acidi tannici Glyc. acidi tannici Glyc. aluminis Glyc. amyli Glyc. atropinæ Glyc. belladonnæ 50 per cent. Glyc. bismuthi carb. P.L.F. Glyc. boracis	3 9 3 2 3ij. 5 4 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1 1 0 10 0 10 1 6 1 6 2 3 6 0 2 5 7 1 2 2 7 3 8 10 0 1 5	0 4 	2 6 0 1 0 1 0 4 0 2
15 lb. 13 oz. 21 lb. 30 lb. 18 25	G Galangalæ rhizom Galbani pulvis Gallæ cærul Gallæ cærul. pulv Gardan tablets .	is	2 0 2 9 3 9 doz.	0 8 0 10 1 2 1 2	0 3 1 10 0 3 0 4	0 4	76 234 32 57 27 15	lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb.	Glyc. carminini B.P.C. Glyc. croci B.P.C Glyc. diamorphinæ B.P.C. Clyc. Eastoni Clyc. et cucum. Glyc. et aqua rosæ 1 in 3 Glyc. et aqua rosæ pkd. Glyc. glycerophosphatum co. C Glyc. ichthamol. Glyc. iodi B.P.C.		4 0 10 4 1 6 2 7 1 1 0 8 0 9 2 2 1 9	1 2 2 0 0 5 0 9 0 4 0 3 3iv. 0 8 0 6 1 9	0 4 0 2 - 1 4 0 1
1.O.M)	Gauzes I. sealed packets)	doz. e	Sell Cost doz.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz.	Sell each s. d.	60 96 42	lb. lb. lb.	Glyc. papaini	=	3 0 4 2 2 1 3 2	0 10 1 2 0 8	0 2 0 2 0 2
Absorbent Absorbent Boric Carbolic Double cya Iodoform Picric Salalembro	plain	58 64 · 0 64 66 93 1 93	9 22 9 21 0 10 24 0 10 24 0 10 25	0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 6 0 6 0 6	12 11 13 13 14 18 18 18	0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3	60 32 13 66 30 33 24	lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb.	Glyc. pepsini acid. P.L.F. Glyc. plumbi subacetatis Glyc. thymolis co. Glyc. tragacanthæ Glycerin base for suppos. Glycothymoline, unstd. Glycyrrhizæ radix decort.	1 9 - 4 0	2 0 0 7 2 5 1 2 1 3 1 0	1 0 0 7 0 2 0 9 0 4	0 1 0 2
Sublimate			10 24		13	0 2	14	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis	2 0	0 8	0 3	-
Cost			16 oz.	Sellir 4 oz.	Price	1 dr.	32 13 720 16	lb. lb. cwt. oz.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis decort. pulv. Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.) Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.) Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum	4 0 1 8 7 lb.	1 2 0 7 5 5	0 4 0 2 14 lb. 2 4	10 6 0 4
d. per			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	99	lb.	Glykeron (Smith), unstd. C	-	3 9	1 0	_
72 doz. 264 doz. 51 lb. 102 lb. 102 lb. 24 lb. 30 lb. 21 gr. 14 lb. 710 cwt. 21 oz. 20 oz. 24 oz. 72 lb.	Gauze tissue 16 o Gelatinum sheet Gelatinum incisu Gelatum codeinæ wick) P.L.F Gelatum zinci P.J Gelat. zinci dur. J Gelseminæ hydro Gentianæ rad. inc Gentianæ rad. pu Gentianæ rad. pu Geraniol Geraniol acetas . Gingerin. (Africa	z. M.O.H. No. 1 m et-glyc. (H P.L.F. chloridum cis lvis (crs.)	6 9 9 0 lard- 3 0 3 9	2 0 2 8 3 9	0 7 0 9 1 0 3 6 0 3 0 3 14 lb. 3 1 3 0 3 6 7 6 6 0 9		54 38 17 54 35 5 7 15 12 30 11 48 102 10	16 oz. lb. lb. lb. cz. oz. oz. oz. oz. oz. oz. oz.	Glyphocal c. format. et strych. (Squire)		2 0 2 0 1 5 0 8 2 0 4 4 0 4 	0 7 0 7 0 6 0 3 0 7 1 2 0 1 1 1 2 3 1 10 4 5 1 8 7 0 14 3 1 6	0 1 0 3 0 2 0 4 0 8 0 3 1 0 2 2 0 3

Selling Price Selling Price Hæ—Hy 16 oz. 4 oz. loz. 1 dr. Hy-In 16 oz. 4 oz. l oz. 1 dr. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. d. s. d. s. d. Hydrog. perox. (v. Liq. hyd. 0 0 0 1 Hæmatox. lignum incis. perox.) 1 9 14 0 7 0 2 79 lb. 2 10 0 9 0 2 lb. Hydroquinone Hæmatox. ligni pulvis ... 16 dr. Hæmatoxylinum 2 4 14 doz. Hydroquininæ hydrochlor. 7 oz. Hæmoglobini pulvis 1 1 0 3 ampls. gm. 1 1 9 doz. 81 0 10 2 Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett) 2 10 0 0 10 lb. gr. Hyoscinæ hydrobrom. В per gr. 20 Hamamelinum .. 3 0 0 6 33 Hyoscyami semina 1 3 0 4 oz. lb. 0 10 Health salt, 4-oz, tin, sell 10d. gr. Hyoscyamina cryst. В per gr. 12 Heliotropin. cryst. 1 10 0 4 5 Hyoscyaminæ sulphas ... 0 10 oz. gr. B per gr. 24 3 0 0 11 108 0 11 0 2 Hellebori nigri radicis pulvis 0 4 3 6 lb. lb. Hypoph. cereb. (Squire) 31 0 9 Helmitol oz. 0 2 14 Hennæ folia 1 9 lb. 18 2 3 0 9 0 3 Hennæ fol. pulvis lb. 0 11 Ice Bags: 6 Hexamina 0 2 oz. 24 3 6 0 8 262 Check circ. 9 in. 2 9 oz. Hexamina resorcin. doz. ٠. ea. 54 0 10 2 10 Hirudines 270 doz. Rubber black, 9 in. doz. ea. ٠. 1 0 4.5 Homatropina 0 9 43 lchthalbin gr. per gr. oz. 3.5 Homatrop, hydrobrom. В 0 7 20 30 Ichthalbin tablets gr. 5 gr. gr. doz. per 0 2 0 11 22 lЪ. Hoof ointment P.L.F. I. 2 9 _ 90 lb. Ichthyocolla Brazil, incis. 11 3 3 ٠. 21 0 2 2 8 114 Ichthyol 4 2 1 2 lb. Hoof ointment P.L.F. II. lb. 6 lb. Hordeum perlatum 0 9 0 3 0 1 12 lglodine 6 oz. 70 1 6 100 Hormotone tablets per doz. 1 3 11 oz. lmogen sulphis ... ٠. Incense P.L.F. .. Horse Balls, etc.: 1 10 51 lb. ٠. lb. 18 Condition P.L.F. 7 6 18 8 0 8 Indigo synthetic... ea. doz. oz. 3 0 6 25 lb. Condition powder P.L.F. I. 2 3 24 Indigo (carmine dry) oz. 16 3 2 0 5 lb. Condition powder P.L.F. 11. _ 42 Indigo (carmine paste) lb. 5 2 2 0 30 0 Condition powder P.L.F. III. lb. Indigo sulphatis sol. Cordial P.L.F. n. 8 7 6 12 lnfusa recenta ... 0 doz. lb. ea. Cough P.L.F. 0 10 9 6 Infusa Concentrata 1 doz. ea. 72 5 0 5 0 1 Ιb. Cough electuary P.L.F. 2 7 36 lb. Inf. agropyri conc. Inf. anthemidis conc. 0 0 Diuretic P.L.F. 0 10 9 6 46 lb. 1 10 1 doz. ea. 0 0 6 Diuretic balls or pdrs. P.L.F. 1 8 45 lb. lnf. aurantii conc. 8 ea. 0 7 0 Fever P.L.F. 8 doz. 7 6 48 lb. Inf. aurantii co. conc. 1 9 1 ea. 0 0 9 Inf. buchu conc. 1 9 6 48 lb. Gripe draught P.L.F. 6 0 1 42 lb. 0 0 34 3 0 3 lb. Physic P.L.F. I. (mass) 4 3 1 4 0 1 21 lb. Inf. calumbæ conc. 0 40 0 5 1 lb. Physic P.L.F. II. (mass) 5 0 0 5 33 Inf. caryophylli conc. 4 0 1 lb. 0 2 8 0 10 72 lb. Inf. cascarillæ conc. 2 0 8 Hydrargyrum 50 Inf. catechu conc. lb. 7 5 Hyd. bisulphidum (cinnabar) ... 0 0 0 1 104 lb. 13 0 3 9 1 2 Inf. cheledonii conc. 54 lb. 0 0 1 6 1 5 139 4 11 34 lb. Hyd. bisulph. (vermilion) 17: 1 lb. Inf. chiratæ conc. 9 0 7 0 17 Hyd. bromidum 2 2 3 6 0 5 48 Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc. 1 oz. lb. 17 6 4 0 8 0 Hvd. cvanidum ... 0 5 60 Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc. lb. oz. B8 0 26 Hyd. iodidum flavum .. 9 7 2 5 0 oz. C0 64 lb. Inf. cinchonæ pallid. conc. 25 3 8 0 7 2 0 0 7 1 Hyd. iodidum rubrum .. 50 Inf. cuspariæ conc. С lb. oz. 9 Hyd. iodidum viride .. 0 4 0 26 3 0 7 30 Inf. digitalis conc. С 1 1 oz. lb. 1 0 6 0 8 114 lb. Hyd. oleas '98 0 3 42 lb. Inf. dulcamaræ conc. 0 9 2 8 0 10 0 2 Hyd. oleas 10% ... 2 7 0 2 72 lb. 72 lb. lnf. ergotæ conc. В ·. Hyd. oxidum flavum .. 1 0 0 4 0 126 5 0 3 Inf. gentianæ (simp.) conc. lb 1 24 lb. Hyd. oxidum rubrum .. 0 139 8 0 0 10 0 1 lb. С 1 3 22 lb. lnf. gentianæ co. conc. 7 0 1 0 23 oz. Hyd. oxycyanidum В 3 3 0 6 48 lb. Inf. jaborandi conc. \boldsymbol{c} 6 1 105 6 6 lb. Hyd. perchloridum В 1 0 3 41 lb. Inf. krameriæ conc. 2 3 lb. 8 0 117 Hyd. persulphas (alb.) 3 51 Inf. lupuli conc. lb. 9 0 6 0 1 20 Hyd. salicylas ... 3 6 42 Inf. marubii conc. oz. lb. 3 10 0 7 0 117 Hyd. subchloridum 1 0 3 44 1 lb. lb. Inf. maticæ conc. 3 0 1 Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil. 1 9 0 39 C 1 5 lb. Inf. pruni virginianæ conc. 12 oz. 0 0 10 1 5 0 3 20 126 lb. Hyd. subsulphas flavus lb. Inf. quassiæ conc. 0 2 2 3 0 3 Inf. rhei conc. .. 2 0 8 117 lb. Hyd. sulphuretum c. sulphure 45 lb. 0 0 1 2 0 0 54 Inf. rosæ acidum conc. 14 Hyd. sulphocyanidum ... 4 lb. oz. 5 0 0 6 1 20 Hvd. tannas 0 6 35 lb. Inf. scoparii conc. 1 07. 2 2 0 2 8 117 Hydrargyrum 1 6 58 lb. lnf. senegæ conc. lb. 1 2 0 1 4 5 9 2 3 1 2 0 33 lb. lnf. sennæ conc. 111 lb. Hyd. ammoniatum \boldsymbol{c} •• 0 2 8 9 54 lb. Hyd. cum creta .. 2 0 0 9 0 2 70 lb. Inf. serpentariæ conc. •• 0 1 0 5 0 1 4 36 Inf. uvæ ursi conc. lb. 0--0 1 gr. Hvdrastina В per 2 38 lЬ. Inf. valerianæ conc. gr. 7 Hydrastininæ hydrochlor. 0 1 gr. Bper gr. 0 2 40 8 oz. Hydrated bismuth (P.D.) 6 8 Injectiones 3 9 12 Hydrated magnesia (P.D.) 0 lnject apomorphinæ hypod. 8oz. 8 6 Inject. cocainæ hypod. B, FHydraurum (B. & C.) .. 42

-			0	C .111	D :						C	D:	
C	ost	To T		Selling			C	ost				Price	
		In—La	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.			La-Li	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per	Injectiones—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		T : 1 (100/) D F			9 8	1 5	40		I			5 3	1 0
66	oz.	Inject. coc. hyp. (10%) B, F		_		1 5 0 9	70	oz.	Lactopeptine, unstd	8 9	2 3	0 7	1 0
30	_oz.	Inject. ergotæ hypod B				0 9	40	lb.	Lactopept. elix., unstd			0 /	0 1
24	oz.	Inject. morphinæ hypod. B, F	_	_		0 2		oz.	Lactopept. tab. gr. 5, unstd	doz.	0 10		1 0
6	oz.	Inject. strychninæ hypod. B	-	_	1 0	0 2	11	dr.	Lactucarium	_	_	1	1 8
		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1 0	0 0			12	oz.	Lævulose	-	-	1 6	0 4
15	pt.	Ink, writing	1 6	0 6	0 41	- ,	28 66	lb.	Lambing oils P.L.F	3 6	0.11	_	_
32	lb.	Insect powder (Dalm.)	4 0 2 9	1 2 0 9	0 4½ 0 3	_	108	doz.	Lamb's wool (cartons) 1 oz	ea.	0 11		_
20	lb.	Insect powder sec		1 2	0 3		100	doz.	Lamb's wool (cartons) 2 oz	ea.	1 6		_
26		Insect powder in tins	(I	bot.	2 8	_			Tamadia (autobaliatia)				
26 52	ea.	Insulin 5 cc. Insulin 10 cc.	orig.	bot.	5 4		24	50	Lamellæ (ophthalmic) Lam. adrenalini	tube	3 6		
48	ea.	Insulin (Lilly unit) 5 cc.		bot.	5 0		20	100	T	tube	3 0		
28	ea. lb.	Y 1 11 1 1 1	3 9	1 2	0 4	_	16	50		tube	2 6		
24	lb.	* 1 11 1 1 / 1	3 5	1 0	0 4		20	50	Lam. cocainæ B, F Lam. cocain. $(\frac{1}{50})$ et atropin. $(\frac{1}{50})$	tube	2 0		
21	oz.	Y 1'	"	_	3 7	0 6	20	<i>J</i> 0	B. F	tube	3 0		
15	oz.	Y 1 . 1100/	_	_	2 0	0 5	24	100	Lam. cocain. $(\frac{1}{200})$ et homat.	tube	0 0		
30	oz.	Iodatol 25%	_		3 9	0 9	- '	100	$\left(\frac{1}{5000}\right)$ B, F	tube	3 6		_
151	lb.	Iodermiol (Hewlett)	_	5 4	1 6	0 3	36	50	Lam. cocain. $(\frac{1}{200})$ et homat. $(\frac{1}{200})$	tube	0		
90	lb.	Iodine, alcoholic sol. (Factory)		2 10	0 9	_	50	50	B. F	tube	5 3	_	_
96	100	Iodipin 10%	_		_	0 9	60	50	Lam. cocain. $(\frac{1}{50})$ et homat. $(\frac{1}{50})$	tube			
70	gm.	rodipin 1076 · · · · · ·						-	B, F	tube	8 9		-
96	oz.	Iodival	_			2 4	20	100	Lam. cocain. $(\frac{1}{200})$ et physostig.	tube			
45	20	Iodival tablets gr. 5	doz.	3 5	_	_			$\left(\frac{1}{1000}\right)$ B, F	tube	3 0		_
28	oz.	Iodoformum		_	4 1	0 8	48	100	Lam. duboisinæ $(\frac{1}{5000})$ B	tube	7 0	_	_
108	lb.	Iodoform varnish (Whitehead's)	_	4 0	1 3	_	48	100	Lam. homatropinæ $(\frac{1}{100})$ B	tube	7 0	_	_
108	oz.	Iodol	_	_	_	2 6	36	100	Lam. hyoscin. $(\frac{1}{500})(\frac{1}{200})$ B	tube	5 3	_	-
54	20	Iodothyrine tablets gr. 3	doz.	4 0	_	_	20	100	Lam. hyoscyamin. $(\frac{1}{5000})$ B	tube	3 0	_	_
25	- oz.	Iodum resubl	_	_	3 8	0 8	20	100	Lam. morphinæ $(\frac{1}{500})$ B, F	tube	3 0		-
36	oz.	lononum 10%		_	5 3	0 9	20	100	Lam. physostigminæ B	tube	3 0	_	_
396	lb.	Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulvis	_ 1	14 0	3 9	-							
42	oz.	Ipecac. rad. pulv. s. emet	_	_	6 2	1 0							
		Iridin (v. Ext. iridis sicc.)					6	lb.	Lapis cariosi pulvis	0 9	0 3	0 1	_
13	lb.	Iridis rad. flor	-	0 7	0 2	_	12	oz.	Lapis divinus (sticks)	-	_	1 8	0 3
126	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. trimmed		4 7	1 3	_	6	lb.	Lapis Hibern. pulvis	0 9	0 3	0 1	_
15	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. pulv	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	9	lb.	Lapis pumicis elect	1 1	0 4	0 1	_
122	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. (fingers)	-	4 4	1 2		5	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis	0 9	0 3	0 1	_
							7.5	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis levig	1 0	0 4	0 1	_
		J					18	lb.	Laricis cortex	-	0 9	0 2	_
18	lb.	Jaborandi fol. (P. microph.)		0 8	0 3	_	30	lb.	Laricis corticis pulvis	-	1 1	0 4	_
		Jaconet (v. Protectives)					13	lb.	Lauri fructus	-	0 6	0 2	_
45	lb.	Jalapæ radicis (V.C.) pulvis	-	1 8	0 6		20	lb.	Lauri fructus pulvis	-	0 9	0 3	_
34	oz.	Jalapæ resinæ pulvis	-	_ —	5 0	0 10	126	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Ang		4 7	1 4	0 3
48	oz.	Jalapin	-	`	7 0	1 0	40	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. opt	5 0	1 6	0 5	_
50	60	Jubol tablets	doz.	1 3			33	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. sec	4 2	1 3	0 5	
	lb.	Juniperi fructus	1 3	0 4	0 2	-	84	oz.	Lecithin (brain)	_	_	6 9	1 0
16 45	lb.	Juniperi fructus contus.	2 0 5 8	0 7 1 8	0 3	-	42 36	oz.	Lecithin (ovo)	4 6	1 4	6 2	1 0
40	ID.	Juniperi gummi	9 0	1 0	0 0	_	48	lb.	Leeming's ess. P.L.F		1 4		1 2
1		K					12	oz.	Lenigallol			1 9	0 3
3	1Ь.	V :::	0 5	0 2			15	oz. lb.	T		0 6	0 2	
8	oz.	17 1 / 16, 15			1 2		63	lb.	7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2 3	0 9	0 2
18	lb.	V 1'	2 3	0 8	0 3		39	lb.	Limonis cortex sicc. Ang C		1 10	0 6	
10.5		Kaolinum puriss Kaolinum puri pulvis	1 4	0 5	1 1		22	lb.	Linctus scillæ (Gee) C	3 0	0 11	0 3	
4.5		Kaolinum coml. pulvis opt	0 8	0 3	'	_	28	lb.	I. I DIE		1 4	0 5	
45	lb.	V 1 . 1'' (C . ' .)		1 5	0 5	0 1	30	lb.	Linctus simplex P.L.F. C	5 0	1 6	0 5	_
50	12 oz.	Kasena (Squire)		2 1	0 7	0 1	70	ID.	Lancius cussi i .L., i .	0	- 0	, ,	
68	dr.	Kerocain	per	gr.	0 3	8 6	624	cwt.	Lini semina	7 lb.	4 9	14 lb.	8 9
25	50	Kerol caps. (intest.)	doz.	0 9	_	_	7	lb.	Lini semina Ang. sifted	0 11	0 31	_	_
20.5		Kerol caps. (stom.)	doz.	0 8	_	_	600	cwt.	Lini semina contusa	7 lb.	4 7	14 lb.	8 6
210	gal.	Ketchup (mushroom)	3 0	1 0	. —	_	7	lb.	Lini semina contusa	0 101		_	_
126	gal.	Ketchup (walnut)	1 9	0 9	_		6	lb.	Lini sem. farina (sine oleo)	0 9	0 3		_
8	lb.	Kieselguhr (alb.)	1 0	0 4	0 11/2	1	Ĭ				-		
7	lb.	Kieselguhr (grey)	0 11	0 4	0 1 1 2								
				•	2				Linimenta				
1		L					102	lb.	Lin. A.B.C B	_	3 9	1 0	0 2
28	8 oz.	Lac bismuthi (Symes)	-	_	0 6	0 1	48	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. meth B	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
		Lact, pepsin (v. P. peps, co.)					114	lb.	Lin. aconiti B	-	3 10	1 2	0 3
18.5	l box	Lacteol du Boucard, std	box	3 0	_	l — .	32	lb.	Lin. aconiti meth B	-	1 0	0 4	_
							-						

	ost			Selling	Price			ost			Sellin	Price	=
		Li	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.			Li	16 oz.	4 oz.		dr.
d.	per	Linimenta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per	Liquores—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s.	d.
34	1Ь.	Lin. æruginis P.L.F	_	1 3	0 4	-	32	1Ь.	Lig. ammon. citr. fort. (1 to 3)	_	1 10	0 6 -	-
21	lb.	Lin. album (acetic)	2 8	0 9 0 7	0 3	-	15	lь.	Liq. antimonii chloridi '85	2 9 2 0	0 11	0 3 -	-
16 17	lb.	Lin. album (ammon.) Lin. album (B.P.C.)	2 0 2 4	0 7 0 8	0 2 0 3		12 16	lь. lь.	Liq. antimonii chloridi coml B	2 0	0 8	0 3 -	
42	1Ь.	Lin. ammoniæ E	-	1 8	0 6	_	28	lь.	Liq. arsenici bromat B	_	1 2	0 4 -	-
102	lь.	Lin. belladonnæ B	-	3 9	1 1	0 2	16	lь.	Liq. arsenici hydrochloricus B	-	0 9	0 3 -	-
35 64	lь. lь.	Lin. belladonnæ meth. B Lin. belladonnæ meth. et chlor. B		1 2 3 0	0 5 0 11	0 1	26 12	lь. oz.	Liq. arsen. et hydr. iodid. B Liq. atropinæ sulphatis B	_	1 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & - \\ 1 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	4
116	lb.	Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett)		3 9	1 0	0 2	17	oz.	Liq. auri et arsen, bromat.	-	-		5
		Lin. calaminæ B.P.C	4 0	1 9	0 6	-	60	lb.	Liq. bismuthi conc. B.P.C	-	_		6
10	11.	Lin. calaminæ co. B.P.C	4 0 2 3	1 9 0 9	0 6	_	22 54	lь. lь.	Lig. bismuthi et am. cit.		1 0	0 4 -	1
18 32	lь. lь.	Lin. calcis Lin. camphoræ	4 0	1 2	0 4		96	lb.	Liq. bismuthi (Schacht) Liq. bromidi co. B.P.C	_	3 8	1 1 0	
		Lin.camph. 2-oz. bot. sell 1s.					66	lь.	Liq. bromochloral co. B.P.C. C	_	2 6	0 9 -	-
82	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum	-	2 10	0 9	-	3.5	lb.	Liq. calcii bisulphitis	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	0 3	0 2 -	-
28 100	lb. lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum meth. Lin. capsici B.P.C.	_	1 0 3 8	0 4	_	9 21	lb.	Liq. calcii chloridi Liq. calcis	pint	0 4		
48	lb.	Lin. capsici meth	-	1 9	0 6	-	8	lь.	Liq. calcis chlorinatæ	1 0	0 4	0 2 -	-
42	lb.	Lin. capsici. co. (" N.W.")					9	lь.	Liq. calcis chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C.	1 0	0 4		-
52	lь.	P.L.F	5 6	2 10	0 6	0 2	10 11	lь. lь.	Liq. calcis saccharatus Liq. calcis sulphuratæ	1 5	0 5	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & - \\ 0 & 2 & - \end{bmatrix}$	
126	ъ. lb.	Lin. crotonis C		4 7	1 3	0 3	60	њ. 1Ь.	Liq. caoutchouc		3 3	1 0 -	_
72	lь.	Lin. hydrargyri	-	5 10	1 9	0 3	56	pt.	Liq. carb. deter. (Wright) unstd.		_	0 5 0	-
78	lь.	Lin. hydrargyri '98	-	6 0	1 9 3 6	0 3	63 101	lb.	Liq. carmini	7 6	2 2	0 7 0	1
24 60	oz. lb.	Lin. menthol Lin. methyl salicylatis		2 2	0 8	0 2	101	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et puls. co. (Oppenheimer)	_	3 9	1 0 -	_
78	lь.	Lin. methyl salicylatis co	-	3 0	1 0	0 2	99	lь.	Liq. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C.	-	3 9	1 0 0	2
108	lb.	Lin. opii B, ex F	-	4 0	1 2	0 2	15	lь.	Liq. chlori	2 0	0 8	0 5 -	-
66	lь. lь.	Lin. opii meth B, ex F Lin. opii ammoniatum B, ex F		2 5 4 3	0 9 1 2	0 2 0 2	34 90	lь. lь.	Liq. cocci cact Liq. cocci cact. B.P.C	_	1 4 3 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & & - \\ 1 & 0 & & - \end{bmatrix}$	
94	ъ. lь.	Lin. potasii iodidi B.P.C.		3 6	1 0	0 2	69	lb.	Liq. cop. et buc. et cub. B.P.C.	_	2 7	0 9 0	2
60	1Ъ.	Lin. potasii iodidi c. sapone	-	2 4	0 8	-	8	lЬ.	Liq. cornu cervi	1 0	0 4	0 1 -	-
68	lb.	Lin. saponis	2 3	2 5 0 8	0 9	-	15 15	lb.	Liq. cresolis glycerinatus C Liq. cresolis saponatus C	2 4 2 2	0 10 1 1	0 3 -	
17 116	lь. lь.	Lin. saponis meth Lin. sinapis B.P	Z 3	4 3	0 3	0 3	17	lb. oz.	Liq. cresolis saponatus C Liq. epispasticus C				6
20	lь.	Lin. terebinthinæ	2 8	0 9	0 3	_	28	oz.	Liq. epispasticus '98 C	-	-		9
28	lь.	Lin. terebinthinæ aceticum	3 6	1 0	0 4		12	oz.	Liq. ethyl nitritis	-	_		3
28	lb.	Lin. universale P.L.F	3 6	1 1	0 4	-	10 96	oz. lb.	Liq. euonymi Liq. euonymi et cascaræ	_	3 9		2
		Lints, M.O.H. (sealed pkts.)					60	lb.	Liq. euonymi et iridini	_	2 2	0 7 0	1
288	doz.	Plain, 16 oz	3 6		-	<u> </u>	84	lь.	Liq. euonymini et papaini	-	3 0 2 9		2 2
150 76	doz.	Plain, 8 oz Plain, 4 oz	8 oz.	1 11 1 1	_		72 97	lb. lb.	Liq euonymini et pepsini Liq. euonymini et pepsini c. bis.	_	2 9	0 10 0	2
42	doz.	Plain, 4 oz Plain, 2 oz		2 oz.	0 7		, "	ID.	co. (Oppenheimer)	-	3 9	1 0 -	-
24	doz.	Plain, 1 oz	-	.—	0 4	—	17	1Ь.	Liq. ferri acetatis	-	0 9	0 3 -	-
231	doz.	Boric, 16 oz	2 10	1 6	_	_	66 20	lь. lь.	Lig ferri albuminatis B.P.C Lig. ferri dialysatus '85		2 6 0 10	0 9 -	
117 62	doz.	Boric, 8 oz	8 oz.	0 9			60	lb.	Liq. ferri peptonatis	_	2 3	0 8 -	-
34	doz.	Boric, 2 oz	-	2 oz.	0 6	-	10	lь.	Lig. ferri perchloridi fortis	-	0 8	0 3 -	-
20	doz.	Boric, 1 oz	-	-	0 3	-	8	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi	_	0 6	0 2 -	
168	lb.	Lip stick	_	_	1 9	0 3	12 16	lь. lь.	Liq. ferri pernitratis Liq. ferri persulphatis		0 9	0 3 -	_
100	10.	Liquores				• 0	12	lь.	Lig. formaldehydi	1 6	0 6	0 2 -	-
119	lb.	Liq. actææ rac. conc. (Hewlett)	-	4 3	1 2	0 3	48	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi saponatus	6 0	1 9	0 6 -	
48 30	lb.	Liq. acidi chromici Liq. acriflavini B.P.C	3 9	1 9 1 2	0 6 0 4	0 1	11 23	oz. lb.	Liq. gutta-percha B.P.C. C Liq. hamamelidis	3 0	0 11	0 3 -	
30	lb.	Liq. acriffavini B.P.C Liq. adrenalini hydrochloricus		-	3 9	0 9	97	lb.	Liq. helalin. et culverin. co.				
14	lb.	Liq. aloes P.L.F	1 9	0 7	-	-			(Oppenheimer)	-	3 9	1 0 0	2
21	lb.	Liq. aluminii acetatis	2 8	0 9	0 3		97	lь.	Liq. helal. et pepsin. co.	_	3 9	1 0 0	2
21 8.5	lb.	Liq. alumin. aceto-tart E	2 8 1 2	0 9 0 4	0 3		72	1Ь.	Liq. hydrargyri nitratis acidus.	_	_	2 0 0	
9	lb.	Lig. ammoniæ fort. 0.888 E	1 2	0 4	0 2	_	9	lь.	Liq. hydrargyri perchloridi C	_	0 5	0 2 -	•
10.5	lb.	Lig.ammoniæ fort. 0.880 E	1 4	0 5	0 2	-	7	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 10 vol	1 0 1	0 4 0 7	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & & - \\ 0 & 3 & & - \end{bmatrix}$	
11 13	lb.	Liq. ammonii acetatis Liq. ammon. acet. fort. (1 to 4)	1 5	0 5	0 2 0 3		12 10.5	lь. lь.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 20 vol	1 6	0 5	0 2 -	
14	lb.	Liq. ammon. acet. conc. (1 to 7)	_	0 9	0 3	_	.0.5	10.	Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis pkd.	₹vj.	1 0		
16	lь.	Liq. ammon. arom. P.L.F	2 3	0 8	0 3	_	81	lb.	Liq. morphinæ acetatis B, F	-	3 0	0 10 0 1 1 2 0	2 2
19	lЪ.	Liq. ammon. citratis	2 9	0 9	0 3	_	114	1Ъ.	Liq. morphinæ bimeconatis B, F		4 2	1 2 0	4

-				Sellin	g Price		1			1	Selling	g Price
	ost	Li-Lo	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.		ost	Lo-Ma	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz. 1 dr.
d.	per	Liquores—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s. d.
78	lb.	Lig. morphinæ hydrochloridi B,F		2 9	0 10	0 2	8	lb.	Lotio acidi borici 1 in 20	1 0	0 6	0 2 -
81	lь.	Liq. morphinæ sulphatis B, F	_	3 0		0 2	12	lb.	Lotio acidi carbol. rub. 5 p.c. C	1 8	0 7	0 3 -
108	lb.	Liq. morphinæ tartratis B, F		3 11		0 2	28	lb.	Lotio calaminæ B.P.C.	3 9	1 0	0 4 -
87	4 oz.	Lig. nucleinicus (Squire)	_	_		0 5	222	lb.	Lotio crinalis B.P.C	_	8 0	2 2 0 4
126	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus B.P.C. B, F Liq. opii sedativus P.L.F. B, F	_	4 8 4 6	1	0 3	14 14	lь. lь.	Lotio hydrargyri flava C	2 0 2 0	0 7	0 2 -
122 252	lb. 1b.	Liq. opii sedativus P.L.F. B, F Liq. opii sed. (Battley) B, F	_	9 0	1 1	0 5	8.5	lb.	Lotio hydrargyri nigra C Lotio hyd. perch. 1 in 1,000 C	1 2	0 4	0 2 -
78	lb.	Liq. pancreaticus P.L.F.	_	2 10	0 9	_	16	lb.	Lotio plumbi c. opio C	2 0	0 8	0 3 -
101	lb.	Liq. pancreat. (Benger) fl.	_	3 6	1 0	0 2	44	lb.	Lotio resorcin. composita	6 0	1 9	0 6 -
86	lb.	Liq. pancreatis	_	3 0	1	0 2	15	lb.	Lotio rubra	2 0	0 7	- -
78	lb.	Liq. papaini et iridini B.P.C	—	2 10		0 2	115	oz.	Luminal		_	- 2 9
84 32	1b.	Liq. pepsini P.L.F	_	2 2 3 0		0 2 0 2	72 125	100	Luminal tablets gr. 1½ B Luminal, sodium B	doz.	1 2	- 3 0
30	lb. lb.	Liq. pepsini et papaini Liq. pepicus B.P.C.		1 2	0 4	<u> </u>	16	oz.	T P			2 8 0 6
120	lb.	Liq. pepticus (Benger)	_	3 9		0 2	48	lb.	Lupulus	6 0	1 9	0 6 -
		Lig. petrolati (B. & C.)	4 0	_		2 3	8	oz.	Lycopodium	_	_	1 2 0 2
102	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis	-	3 6		0 2	5	ea.	Lymph, calf	ea.	0 8	
19	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis meth	2 5-	0 9	0 3	_	72	oz.	Lymphatic gland substance			$\begin{bmatrix} - & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 4 & - \end{bmatrix}$
10.5 4	lb. lb.	Lig. plumbi subacetatis fortis	1 9 0 6	0 7 0 2	0 1	_	13	lb,	Lysol C	1 10	1 1	0 4 -
9.5	lb.	Liq. potassæ	1 3	0 5	0 2	_						,
8.5	lb.	Liq. potassii permanganatis	1 1	0 4	0 2	_			M			
46	lb.	Lig. rhei dulcis P.L.F	_	1 9		0 1						
45	lb.	Liq. rosæ dulcis P.L.F	_	1 5		0 1	102	lb.		12 9	3 9	1 0 -
63 26	lb.	Lig. sabal. co	_	4 7	0 8	0 2	96 102	lb. lb.	34 . 11 1 .	12 0 12 9	3 5 3 9	0 11 -
20	1b.	Liq. santali co. B.P.C. Liq. santali co. P.L.F.		4 3		0 2	39	lb.	Madder	5 0	1 5	0 4 -
35	lb.	Lig. santali flav. c. buchu et				•	22	50	Magisal tab. (Martindale)	doz.	0 9	
		cubeb. (Hewlett)		4 10		0 3						
03	lb.	Lig. sedans (P.D.)	-	3 3		0 2			Magnesium			
30 10	lb. lb.	Liq. sennæ dulcis	1 4	1 3 0 5	0 5 0	0 1	26 44	lb.	Magnesia levis	3 3 5 8	1 0 1 8	0 4 -
10	lb.	Lig. sodæ	1 4	0 5 0 5	0 2	_	72	lb. lb.	Magnesia ponderosa	5 8	1 8 2 7	0 8 0 2
iĭ	lb.	Lig. sodæ chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C.	• •	0 0	0 2		12	1b.	Magnes. carbonas levis	1 6	0 6	0 2 -
		(conc. 1-9)	_	1 5	0 6	0 1	15	lb.	Magnes. carbonas ponderosus	1 11	0 7	0 3 -
11	lb.	Lig. sod. chlor. c. sod. bic. B.P.C.					84	lb.	Magnes. citras (ver.)	-	3 0	0 10 0 2
12	11	(conc. 1-9)	-	1 5		0 1	24	lb.	Magnes. cit. gran. efferv	3 0	1 0	0 4 -
4.5	lb.	Liq. sodii arsenatis B	0 7	0 6 0 3	0 2 0 1		23	lь.	Magnes. cit. eff. opt. pkd Magnes. cit. gran. eff. sec	2 10	1 2 0 11	8 oz. 2 0 0 3 —
18	lb.	Liq. sodii bisulphitis C		0 8	0 3	_	8	oz.	Magnes formas	_	_	1 2 0 2
30	oz.	Lig. sodii ethylatis	_	— :		0 8	14	oz.	Magnes. glycerophosphas	—	-	2 0 0 4
32 48	1Ь.	Liq. strychninæ hydroehloridi B		1 3		0 1	33	lb.	Magnes. hydroxidum	_	1 3	0 5 0 1
18 26	lb. lb.	Lig. taraxaci Lig. thymol. co.	3 6	2 0 1 1	0 7 0	0 1	13	oz.	Magnes. hypophosphis	_	-	2 0 0 4 1 8 0 3
26 30	oz.	Tim shamaidai	3 0	'_'		0 9	11 10	oz.	Magnes. lactas	_		1 6 0 3
12	oz.	Liq. trinitrini	_	_		0 4	27	lb.	Magnes. phosphas	_	1 0	0 4 0 1
76	.lb.	Liq. trypsin	-	_	0 10	0 2	6	oz.	Magnes. salicylas	—	-	1 0 0 2
76 02 30 12	lb.	Liq. viburni prunif. co.	-	3 8		0 2	4	lb.	Magnes. sulphas opt	0 6	0 3	0 1 -
3U 12	1Ь. 1Ь.	Liq. zinci chloridi pur C Liq. zinci chloridi coml. E	2 2	1 6 0 8	0 6		5	11.	Magnes, sulphas opt. pkd	0 8	0 4 0 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & - \\ 0 & 2 & - \end{bmatrix}$
	10.	E	2 2	0 0			7	lb. lb.	Magnes. sulphas (Howards) Magnes. sulphatis pulvis	0 8 1 0	0 4	0 2 -
36	14 oz.	Listerine, unstd	_	1 4	0 4	_	10	lb.	Magnes, sulphatis pulvis exsice.	1 3	0 5	0 2 -
36 20 11	oz.	Lithii acetylsalicylas	-	_	3 0	0 6	5	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis color	0 9	0 3	- -
11	oz.	Lithii benzoas	-	-		0 3	312	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas color	7 lb.	2 5	14 lb. 4 4
14 13	oz.	Lithii bromidum	-	_		0 4	3	lb.	Magnes. sulphas coml	0 5	0 2	14 lb. 3 0
11	oz.	Lithii carbonas	_			0 4 0 3	204	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas coml Magnes. sulphas efferv	71b.	1 8 0 11	14 lb. 3 0 0 3 —
51	lb.	Lithii citras effervescens	_	1 11	0 7	_	18	oz.	Magnesium (powder)		_	2 8 0 5
39	oz.	Lithii glycerophos.	-			0 10	17	oz.	Magnesium (ribbon)	foot	0 3	2 2 -
40	oz.	Lithii guaiacas	-	_	5 10	0 10						
45	oz.	Lithii hippuras	-	—		1 1	30	lb.	Magneslait (D.F.)	-	1 0	0 4 -
24	oz.	Lithii iodidum	_	_		0 9	22 66	oz.	Maltose Mammary gland substance			$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
12	oz.	Lithii salicylas	_	_		0 4	18	oz. lb.	Mammary gland substance Mangani chloridum		0 8	0 3 -
51 39 40 45 26 24 12 14 78	oz.	Lithii sulphas	_	_		0 4	20	oz.	Mangani glycerophosphas	_	_	2 6 0 6
78	lb.	Lobelia C	. —	2 9	0 10	-	12	oz.	Mangani hypophosphis	_	-	1 9 0 3
	lb.	Lobeliæ pulvis C	-	3 3	1 0	_	8	1Ь.	Mangani oxidum nig. coml	1 0	0 4	0 2 -
72	oz,	Losophan	- 1		9 0 1	1 10	9]	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. gran	1 2	0 4	0 2 -

			:	Selling :	Price		-				Selling	Price	
	ost	Ma-Mi		4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.		st	Mi—Oc	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	i dr.
d.	per		s. d. s	. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per	Misturæ—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
78	lb.	Mangani peroxidum pur. præcip.	-	2 9	0 9	0 2	24	lb.	Mist. olei ricini	3 0	1 0	0 3	_
30	lb.	Mangani sulphas		1 1	0 4	-	30	lb.	Mist. pepsini co	4 0	1 3	0 5	-
20 90	lb.	Mange dressing P.L.F		0 9	- 11		135	lb.	Mist. pepsini et bis. (Hewlett)	-	4 10	1 3	-
15	lb.	Manna elect. nov		3 3	0 11 2 3	0 2 0 4	43 24	lb. lb.	Mist. pro arthriti (Hewlett) Mist. guin. c. ferri P.L.F		1 6 Zviij.	0 6 1 9	
84	lb.	Maranta Bermuda ver.	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2	14	lb.	Mist. guin. c. terri P.L.F	2 1	0 7	0 2	_
39	lb.	Maranta Bermuda		1 5	0 5	-	135	lь.	Mist. senecio. co. (Hewlett)		4 10	1 3	
24	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent opt		0 11	0 3	_	38	lb.	Mist. tonic sedat. (Hewlett)	_	1 4	0 5	—
18	lь.	Maranta St. Vincent sec	2 3	0 9	0 3		30	lb.	Mist. tussi rub. (Hewlett)	_	1 6	0 5	-
180 15	lь. lь.	Marking ink P.L.F Marrubium sicc	2 0	0 6	1 9 0 2	0 4	116	lь.	Mist. veronigen co. (Hewlett) C	-	4 0	1 2	-
18	lb.	Marylebone cream		0 8		_	36	lb.	Mithridate (vet.) P.L.F	4 6	1 4		_
66	lb.	Mastich. elect.		2 5	0 9	0 2	52	dr.	Morphina pur B, F	per	gr.	0 3	7 7
14	lb.	Maw seed		0 6	0 2	_	52	dr.	Morph. præcip B, F	per	gr.	0 3	7 7
48	lb.	Mayer's reagent C		1 9	0 6	-	40	dr.	Morphinæ acetas B, F	per	gr.	0 3	5 10
55 78	oz.	Medinal B Medinal tablets gr. 5		1 1	_	1 4	52 40	dr.	Morphinæ bimeconas B, F	per	gr.	0 3	7 7 5 10
117	100	Medinal tablets gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ B		1 10	_	_	40	dr. dr.	Morphinæ hydrochloridum B, F Morphinæ sulphas B, F	per per	gr. gr.	0 3	5 10
21	1b.	Mel Ang.		0 10	0 3		52	dr.	Morphinæ tartras B, F	per	gr.	0 3	7 7
17	lb.	Mel Calif	2 2	0 9	0 3	-	360	dr.	Moschus Chin. in gran	per	gr.	1 2	-
12	lb.	Mel Jam	1	0 7	0 3	-	27	oz.	Moschus artificial.	_	-	4 0	0 8
12 18	lb. lb.	Mel W.1		0 6 1 0	0 2 0 4	_	19 18	lь. lь.	Mucilago acaciæ	2 6 2 3	0 9	0 3	
18	lb.	Mel boracis		1 0	0 4		38	lb.	Mucilago tragacanthæ	2 3 4 5	1 4	0 5	
35	lb.	Mel rosæ	-	1 5	0 5	-	42	lb.	Mustard D.S.F.	4 11	1 5	0 5	_
16	lb.	Mentha pulegium	2 0	0 7	0 2	-	6	lb.	Mustard bran	0 9	0 -3	-	-
26	oz.	Menthol	-	-	3 9	0 6			Mustard leaves	ea.	0 2	7 for	1 0
21 48	oz.	Menthol, synthetic Menthol cones (4 to oz.)	_	1 9	3 1	0 6	66 54	oz. lb.	Myelin substance	_	2 0	0 7	1 7
54	oz.	Menthol cones (4 to oz.) Menthol cones (8 to oz.)		1 1	_	_	45	lb.	Myristicæ 64's		1 8	0 6	
24	oz.	Mentholsnuff P.L.F	-		3 6	0 7	54	lb.	Myristicæ pulvis	_	2 0	0 7	
126	oz.	Menthol camphoras	-	-	_	3 0	72	lb.	Myrrh.elect	-	2 5	0 8	0 2
72	oz.	Menthol valerianas	-	-	_	1 8	42	lb.	Myrrh. sorts	-	1 7	0 6	0 1
12 84	lь. 10с.с.	Mercurial cream wgt C Mercurochrome solution		- 1	1 6 1 3	0 4	33 75	lь. lь.	Myrrh. sorts, parv Myrrh. pulv. opt	4 3	1 3 2 9	0 4 0 9	0 1
36	oz.	Mesotan	per	c.c.		1 0	36	lb.	Myrrh. pulv. sec. (vet.)	4 6	1 4	_	_
38	50	Metagen (P.D.)	doz.	1 6	_	-		.50	The partition (Test)				
30	oz.	Methylacetanilidum	-	-	4 5	0 8			N				
18 96	oz.	Methyl orange	-	3 6	2 9	0 6	84	gal.	Naphtha (mineral)	1 2	0 5 2 3	_	_
36	lb.	Methyl orange sol		3 6 1 5	1 0 0 6	0 1	144	gal.	Naphtha (wood) Naphthalin. pur	pint	2 3 1 4	0 5	
30	oz.	Methylene blue	_	_	4 5	0 8	4.5	lb.	Naphthalin, coml. flake	0 8	0 3	0 -1	_
20	oz.	Methylsulphonal C	-	-	3 0	0 6	4.5	lb.	Naphthal. coml. glob	0 8	0 3	0 1	_
17	oz.	Metol	-	-	2 6	0 5	7	oz.	Naphthol (beta)	_	-	1 0	0 2
24 13	lb. 21	Mezerei cortex Migranin tablets gr. 5½		1 0	0 4		21 54	oz.	Naphthol salicyl.			3 6	0 6
15	21	Wigramin tablets gr. 0½	doz.	1 0			35	oz. 25	Neo-bornyval perles	doz.	1 9	_	
		Misturæ			,		39	4 oz.	Nepenthe B, F.	_	5 0	1 4	0 3
8.5	1	Mistura alba		0 5	0 2	-	42	lb.	Nessler's solution		1 8	0 6	-
120 15	lb.	Mist.ammoniaci co. conc. (1 to 7) Mist.amygdalæ		4 3 0 7	1 2 0 2	0 2	36	lb.	Nickel chloridum	1 3	1 4 0 5	0 5 0 2	
53	lb.	Mist. bismuthi c. morphina C		2 3	0 7	_	10 21	lb.	Nickel sulphas coml B	1 3	U 3	3 3	0 6
46	lb.	Mist. bismuthi co. B.P.C		2 0	0 7	-	162	lb.	Nicotine fumigant P.L.F. B	^	_	1 8	-
44	lb.	Mist. bis. co. c. peps. B.P.C		2 6	0 9	-	162	1Ь.	Nicotine fumig. (Sarg.) P.L.F. B	-	_	1 8	-
123	16oz.	Mist. bismuthi (Seller) fl.		3 10	1 0	0 2	18	lb.	Nitrobenzenum	12.0	0 8	0 2 0 9	0 2
36 14	lb.	Mist. carminativa B.P.C. Mist. cascaræ co. B.P.C.		1 4 0 7	0 5 0 2	_	54 15	10 oz. 10	Nourry's wine	12 0 doz.	3 0 2 3	0 9	U Z
21	lb.	Mist. cascaræ co. B.P.C. Mist. chlori B.P.C.		1 0	0 4	_	60	oz.	Novalgin tablets gr. /½				1 5
26	lb.	Mist. chloroformi co. B.P.C		1 2	0 4	_	18	gm.	Novocain	per	gr.	0 3	
26	lb.	Mist. creosoti conc	-	-	1 1	0 2	22	lb.	Nucis vomicæ pulvis B	2 9	1 0	0 4	0 1
28	11.	Mist. cretæ (v. Pulv. pro)	2 0	1 0	0.4		16	lb.	Nursery powder P.L.F.	-	_	0 8	_
38	lb.	Mist. diarrhœa (B. of H.) P.L.F. Mist. ferri aromatica	3 6 5 0	1 0 1 7	0 4 0 5	_	1						1
26	lb.	Mist.ferri composita		1 0	0 4	_			0				
18	lb.	Mist. (gripe) P.L.F	-	Zviij.	1 3	_	4	oz.	Oculentum acidi borici	-	-	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Mist. guaiaci	3 3	1 2	0 4	-	14	oz.	Oculent. atropinæ B	-	_	2 0	0 4 0 1
36 15	lb.	Mist. (influenza) P.L.F. Mist. magnesii hydroxidi	2 7	₹viij. 0 9	2 6 0 3		2.5	oz.	Oculent. flavum C Oculent. flav. c. atropina B	_	_	0 4 1 6	0 4
1)	10.	1 wise magnesh nydroxidi	. 2 6	0 31	0 3		10 1	UZ.	Oculent. nav. c. attopula B			, ,	

						SUPPI	EMENT	r					
	ost			Sellin	g Price		Co	et	01		Selling	Price	
		Oc-Ol	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.	<u> </u>		Ol	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	I dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per	Olea—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
12	oz,	Oculent, physostigminæ C			1 6	0 4	180	oz,	Ol. lavandulæ Ang				3 9
12	02.	Oiled silk flav. (v. Protectives)			1 0	4		lb.	Ol. lavandulæ ab flor	_		5 2	0 9
34	oz.	Oleo-resin cubebæ	_		4 6	0 10		lb.	Ol. lavandulæ sec.	l —		3 6	0 6
		Olea						lb.	Ol. lavandulæ Gall	_		3 10	0 7
		Oleum abietis (v. Ol. pini)				1		lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. ver	_	5 9	1 7	0 4
20	lb.	Ol. adipis	-	0 8	0 3	-		lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. coml	-	2 10	0 10	0 2
150	dr.	Ol. allii	per	min.	0 6			oz.	Ol. limettæ dest	_	-	6 4	1 0
46	oz.	Ol. amygd. Ang. ess. s.a.p	-		6 9	1 2		oz.	Ol. limettæ (hand pressed)	_	5 11	9 4	1 4
72 66	lb. lb.	Ol. amygdalæ Ang Ol. amygdæ dulc. exot	8 3	2 7 2 5	0 9			lb. lb.	Ol. limonis Ol. limonis (Messina)	_	5 7	1 7	0 3 0 3
30	oz.	Ol anathi Ana		<u>.</u> _	4 5	0 8		oz.	Ol limalana			4 6	0 10
108	oz.	Ol. angelicæ rad.	_	_	_	2 8		gal.	Ol. lini opt.	pint	1 1	0 2	_
51	gal.	Ol. animale	0 9	0 3	0 1	_		gal.	Ol. lini (boiled)	pint	1 2	0 2	-
60	lb.	Ol. anisi stellati	-	2 3	0 9	0 2		gal.	Ol. lini (cattle)	pint	0 9	gal.	6 0
30	dr.	Ol. anthemidis	per	min.	0 1	4 5		dr.	Ol. lupuli exot	_	_		3 6
54.	oz.	Ol. apii graveolentis	-	-	9 3	1 8		lb.	Ol. menthæ Jap. (dementh.)	_	6 0	1 8	0 3
45 15	oz.	Ol. apii petroselini Ol. arachis	2 0	0 7	7 11 0 2	1 2		oz. lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. (Mitcham) Ol. menthæ pip. redest	_	_	4 6	2 10 0 9
18	lb.	01 ."	2 U .		2 8	0 6		lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. redest		_	5 8	0 10
18	oz.	Ol. aurantii dulcis		_	2 8	0 6		oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. Ang	_	_	_	2 6
40	oz.	Ol. bergamottæ	-	_	5 10	0 10		oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. exot	_	_	4 10	0 9
		Ol. betul. alb. rect. (v. Ol. rusci)					150	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (Newfl.)	2 3	0 8	0 3	_
30	lb.	Ol. cadinum		1 2	0 5	0 1	138	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (Nor.)	2 0	0 7	0 3	_
5	oz.	Ol. cajuputi	-	-	0 9	0 2	00		Ol. morrhuæ, pkd	₹vj.	1 5	ž xij.	2 3
30	oz.	Ol. calam. arom	-	_	4 5	0 9		gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (vet.)	pint	1 6	D	11 3
17 16	lb. lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. alb. Ol. camphoræ ess. fusc.	_	0 8 0 7	0 3 0 2	_		oz.	Ol. myricæ acris ess	_	_	2 10 2 6	0 5 0 5
27	oz.	01			4 0	0 7		oz.	Ol marriation and	_		2 0	0 4
26	lb.	Ol. carbolicum 5 per cent. C	3 3	1 0	0 4	_		oz.	Ol. myristicæ express	_	_	2 8	0 5
22	lb.	Ol. carbol. (vet.) 5 per cent. C	2 9	0 10	-	-		lb.	Ol. neatsfoot	2 0	0 7	0 2	_
15	oz.	Ol. carui exot	_	-	1 7	0 3		oz.	Ol. neroli	per	min.	0 3	_
10	oz.	Ol. caryophylli	-	-	1 9	0 3		oz.	Ol. neroli Ital	_	-	- 1	10 8
14	oz.	Ol. cassiæ	_	-	2 0	0 4		oz.	Ol. neroli synth	_		14 0	2 8
18 39	oz.	Ol. cedri ligni (micros.) Ol. cedri ligni	_	1 5	2 7 0 5	0 6	228	gal.	Ol. olivæ (cream)	3 9	1 2	0 5	-
72	lb. gal.	01	1 2	1 5 0 5	0 2	u_1	1		Ol. olivæ opt. pkd. 4-pt. bot. sell 1s. 3d.; ½-pt., 2s. 3d.;				
7	oz.	Ol. chaulmoogræ			1 1	0 2		i	l-pt., 4s. 0d.				
30	oz.	Ol. chenopodii	_	_	4 0	0 7	204	gal.	Ol. olivæ (sublime)	3 3	1 0	0 4	_
9	oz.	Ol. cinereum	-	· —	2 8	0 5		gal.	Ol. olivæ (fine)	3 0	0 10	0 3	-
66	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi	- 1	-	8 3	1 7		oz.	Ol. origani alb	-		1 8	0 4
13	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi fol	_	-	1 11	0 4		lb.	Ol. origani coml	-	2 7	0 9	0 2
14	oz. lb.	Ol. citronellæ Ol. cocois nuciferæ	1 9	0 7	0 7 0 3	0 1		lb.	Ol. palmæ	1 8	0 7	0 2 3 1	0 6
72	gal.	Ol. colzæ (quantity)	gal.	9 0	pint	1 4		oz.	OL L . P.A	_	_		1 5
8	oz.	Ol. copaibæ		_	1 2	0 2		lb.	Ol. patchoull Ang Ol. persicæ Ang	6 6	1 10	0 7	
54	oz.	Ol. coriandri Ang	_		_	1 4	54 1	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang. pall	6 9	2 0	0 8	-
48	oz.	Ol. coriandri exot	-	-	_	1 2	. 1	oz.	Ol. petitgrain	-	-		0 5
.9	oz.	Ol. crotonis	-	-	1 5	0 4		oz.	Ol. phosphoratum	_	-		0 3
33 24 42	oz. 4oz.	Ol. cubebæ Ang		3 0	4 10 0 9	0 9 0 2		b.	Ol. picis	2 3 2 4	0 8 0	0 3 0 3	_
42	lb.	01 1 .*	5 3	1 7	0 9 0 6			b.	Ol. picis rectificatum Ol. pimentæ exot	4	0_0		0 8
		Ol. eucalypti pkd.	3 3 3j.	0 10	Zij.	1 2		b.	Ol. pini (abietis)	_	3 0		0 2
30	lb.	Ol. eucalypti amygdalæ	21.	1 1	0 4			oz.	Ol. pini pumilionis	_	_		0 5
16 54 54	oz.	Ol. eucalypti citriodoræ	-	-	2 4	0 5		b.	Ol. pini sylvestris fact	-	-	1 1	0 3
54	lb.	Ol. eucalypti glob	-	2 0	0 8		- 1	b.	Ol. pini (spruce)	-	4 3	1 2	0 2
24	oz.	Ol. fœniculi Ang	-	-	,	1 4		oz.	Ol. piperis	-			1 0
9	oz.	Ol. fœniculi exot.	_	_	1 4	0 3		DZ.	Ol. pulegii Ang	-			2 5 0 3
16 24 24 54 50 34	oz.	01 40.	_		2 4 3 6	0 4 0 6		b. gal.	Ol. pulegii exot Ol. rapii	1 6		1 5 0 2	U 3
24	oz.	Ol. geranii E.I.	_	_	3 6	0 6		gai.	Ol. rapii Ol. rhodii (fact.)				0 9
54	oz.	Ol. geranii Gall.	_	_	8 0	1 2	- 1 -	b.	Ol. ricini Ital. insip.	2 6		0 4	
20	gal.	Ol. gossypii sem	1 4	0 5	0 2	_			Ol. ricini Ital. insp pkd.	- 1	1 4	₹viij.	2 0
34	lb.	Ol. gurgun.		1 4	0 5	_		b.	Ol. ricini (first)	2 0	0 10	0 4	_
901	dr.	Ol. iridis concret	-	-		13 2					0 7	-	_
14	oz.	Ol. jasmini	-	-	2 0	0 4			Ol. ricini (cattle)	pint	2 3	_	1 6
14 48 20 50	07.	Ol. juniperi bacc. Ang. Ol. juniperi bacc. exot.			7 0 2 11	1 0 0 5			Ol. ricini aromaticum			0 6 0 7	
50	lb.	01 :: 1::		2 2	0 7	0 1			01				4 4
		Oi. juniperi light			0 1	0 1	100 0	,,, 1	Ol. rosmarini Ang		•		* 3

			Sel	ling Price	1	MENT	1			Selling	Price	
C	ost	Ol—Pa	16 oz. 4 o	1 1	1 dr.		ost	Pa-Pe	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.
d.	per	Olea—(cont.)	s. d. s.	d. s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
45 120 90 36 60 18 27 10 20 45 42 90 15 13 30 11 22 22 72 21	lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. coz. coz. lb. coz. coz. lb. lb. coz. coz. lb. lb. lb. coz. coz. lb. lb	Ol. rosmarini exot. Ol. rosmarini super. Ol. rosmarini Gall. Ol. rusci B.P.C. Ol. rutæ Ol. sabinæ Ol. sabinæ Ol. salviæ Ol. sambuci viride Ol. santali flav. Ang. Ol. santali flav. E. l. Ol. sassafras nat. Ol. sassaf. artif. (v. Safrol.) Ol. sesami Ol. sinapis expressum Ol. sinapis volatile Ol. staphisagriæ Ol. staphisagriæ Ol. stophisagriæ (æther.) Ol. succini rectificatum Ol. terebinthinæ	- 1 4 - 3 - 1 - 2 3 2 0 0 1 8 0 0 pint 1 2 8 0	8 0 6 3 1 2 4 1 0 4 2 0 9 - 4 0 6 9 0 3 - 6 7 - 6 2 3 0 11 7 0 2 - 4 5 - 1 8 - 3 3	0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 5 0 8 0 3 - 1 0 1 0 0 2	18 9 11 8 15 21 10 15 10 5 4 18 32 44 60 120 41 324 18	20 lb.	Paracodin tablets Paraffinum durum Paraffinum liquidum Paraffinum liquidum, pkd. Paraffinum liquidum flavum Paraffinum molle album Paraffinum molle album Paraffinum molle flavum Paraffinum molle flavum Paraffinum (toilet) Paraffinum (toilet), pkd. Paraformaldehydum Paramidophenol hyd. Parenol (alb.) B.P.C. Parogenum B.P.C. Parogenum iodi B.P.C. Parogenum iodi B.P.C. Parolein (B.W.) Pasta bismuthi et iodoformi Pasta zinci co. B.P.C.	doz. 1 2 1 6	1 7 0 4 0 6 0 10 0 4 0 7 tins 0 5 tins 0 5 1 6 - 1 2 1 7 2 6 6 5 5 1 3 3 11 6 0 9	0 2 0 2 3 xij. 0 2 0 2 2 8 0 2 2 0 0 2 3 ij. 0 9 0 8 2 3 0 4 0 5 0 8 1 9 0 4 3 0 0 3	
54 11 72 10 66 10 84 78 96	lb. oz. lb. oz. gal. oz. gal. oz.	Ol. theobromatis opt. Ol. thymi alb. Ol. thymi coml. Ol. thymi rub. Ol. "train" opt. Ol. verbenæ Ol. vetivert Ol. "whale" opt. Ol. ylang-ylang	6 9 2	0 0 7 - 1 8 7 0 9 - 1 9 0 - - 1 6 	0 1 0 3 0 4 0 3 2 0 2 4	33 32 60 39 39 36 39 39 39 39	lb.	Pasta zinci et gelat. B.P.C. Pasta zinci et ichtham. B.P.C Pastillis, fumigating Pastilli Past. antiseptic Past. black currant and glycerin Past. catarrh Past. delectable Past. eucalyptus Past. glycerin	4 3 4 0 —	1 3 1 2 2 2 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 5	0 4 0 4 0 8 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5	
28 43 27 63 65 60 50 21 11 82 30 36 108 42 210	lb. gm. 20 oz. oz. 5 gm. 100 oz. 20 oz. lb. lb. dr. dr. oz.	Olibanum Omnopon pdr. (Roche) B, F Omnopon tabs. B, F Opium Turc. B, F Opii pulv. B, F Opoidine Optidine tablets gr. ½ Optannin Optannin tablets gr. ½ Orthoform. Ossis sepiæ (medium) Ossis sepiæ (medium) Otto rosæ (syrthetic) Ovarian substance (sicc.) Oxygen, medical, charge, 10 ft 12s. 9d.; rent of cylind., 1s. a wee		6. 0 6 9 1 9 4 0 4 0 5 in. 0 4 in. 0 2 0 6 tt. 7s. 6d.		95 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 102 66 66 68 18 64 64 64 25 330 42	lb.	Past. linseed, liq., and chlor. Past. magnum bonum Past. menthol and eucalyptus Past. throat Past. voice Pavon tablets Pepletierinæ tannas Pepsencia (Fairchild) Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht) Pepsin liquid. (Schacht) Pepsinum porci Pepsinum porci Peptenzyme elixir, unstd. Peptenzyme pixdr, unstd. Peptonum siccum Perfume essences (Fr.) Perichthol	doz. per — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 gr. 3 6 4 1 4 1 — 4 0 — 10 6 1 8	0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 1 0 1 1 1 1 3 0 1 0 7 4 3 3 2 10 0 6	
16 32 13 27 18 38 90 90 192 12 90 55	oz. oz. oz. oz. lb. oz. soz. oz. soz. l00 lb. oz. 8 oz.	Oxymel Oxymel ipecacuanhæ Oxymel scillæ Oxyquinolin. sulph. (ortho.) P Pancreatini pulvis Papaverin. hydrochl Papaverin. sulph Papaveris capsulæ Ang Papaveris capsulæ cont Papaverina Papine (Battle)	2 9 0 5 0 1 2 4 0 ea. 0 1 9 0	5 7 4 -	0 6 1 0 2 2 2 2 - - 2 2 0 2	21 24 30 21 21 36 27 24 27 24 21 24	doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. doz.	Pes. lactic	doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. doz.	3 0 3 6 4 6 3 0 3 1 5 3 4 0 3 6 4 0 3 6 3 0 3 6 3 0		11 111111111111111111111111111111111111

October 8,	1927							111		<i></i>		SUP	
РНОТ	OGR	APHIC	R	EQUI	SIT	ES-	-Dı	y F	Plat	es			
Boxes of 6 or 12	2	2 1 × 1 3	3½ >	< 2½ 4; d. s.	×3½ d.	5½ > 5 > s.	< 3½ < 4 d.	6½ :	× 4¾	8½ >	< 6½ d.	12×	10 d.
Ordinary, Rapid	d \ 12	1 4	1	8 2	<u></u> -	4	2	5	6	10	4	25	0
and Flashlight Exceptions) 6	0 9*	0 1		Ī	2	2	2		_	-	_	
llford Panchromat Imperial ditto	12	2 0 2	2 2	6 3	6	5	0	7 7	6	12 12	6	31 31	3
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parency, all mak * Thi	es IZI s size no	t suppli	2 ed by	3 2 / Ilford	or W	ellin:	gton	5 in 6	's.		. 1		
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$2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate and $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$		0 9		1	6	1		and d ar		1	2		
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$\frac{4_{4} \times 3_{4}}{(\frac{1}{4} \text{ p'ate})}$ 3	0	3 6		stcard	15× s	12			22	6	29	0	
8×12 c.m.] Lantern	Slides	: (Fro	m N	stcard legativ	εs) (Conta	act	1s. 3	6 3d. 6	0 ea.;		3 0	
	Enlarge	ement o	or R	educti	on, 1	ls. 6	d. ea	a.					-
Making Negatives From Prints From Negatives From Prints From Negatives 19 30 10×8 50 80													
t-pl 1 9 3 0 10×8 5 0 8 0 10×8 5 0 12 0 10×8 5 0													
		ENL	ARO	GEMI	ENT	S						-	-
		1/2-pl	ate d.	1/1-p	late	10 >	< 8 d.		2×1		15 :	× 12	
Jnmounted	•:	1	6		9	2	3	-	2 9		4	0	-
Mounted on plate mount, and spott	_	2	6		3	4	3		5 3	3	7	6	
pepia toned, extra	••	0	3	0	6	0	6	1 (0 9]	1	0	11

Roll Films

Apem*, Barnet*, Ensign*, Ilford*, Illingworth, Imperial*, Kodak, Rajar*,

Apon	, Darnet ,	Wellington*, Pathé.	iai , ixou	ak, Itajai
	Ordering Number	-		SURES
Size	(see note below)	Camera Fitted	6 or 12 o	r as stated
$ \begin{array}{c} 1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \\ 2 \times 3 \\ 1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	28 29 21	No. 1 Ensignette No. 2 Ensignette \$No. 0 Graphic	0 11 1 3 0 11	_ _ 1 9
15×2½	27	Brownie No. 0	1 2 (8 exp.)	_
2½×3½	-	No. 2J Ensignette Junior	1 5 (7 exp.)	_
$ \begin{array}{c} 1\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \\ 1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	02 21 17	Pocket Kodak	0 11 0 11	1 6 1 9
$2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	20	No. 1 Auto Kodak B Box Ensigns 24B	1 2	-
2½×3½	05	{F.P.K. No. 1 }	1 2	2 4
2½×4¼	16	Ensigns 2½	1 5	2 9
27×47	30	$ \begin{cases} Popular Ensign 2\frac{7}{8} & \cdots \\ F.P.K. 2C & \cdots \end{cases} $	2 0	Kodak only 3 4 (10 exp.)
3½×4¼	18	No. 3 F.P. Kodak	2 0	4 0
$3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	22	Ensigns 3½A	2 6	4 0
$3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	24 25	Apem Laltrex	2 0 2 6	(10 exp.) 4 0 4 0 (10 exp.)
$3\frac{1}{2}\times3\frac{1}{2}$	01	Bull's Eye No. 2	1 8	3 4
4 × 5	03	No. 4 Panoram‡	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
4 × 5	23	F.P.K. No. 4	2 6	5 0
4½×3½	19	Cartridge Kodak No. 3	2 0	4 0
$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 \times 4 \\ 7 \times 5 \end{array}$	26 04 15	F.K. No. 4A Cartridge Kodak No. 4 Cartridge Kodak No. 5	3 6 2 6 4 4	5 0
* 12	spools not is	sued. † For No. 1 Panoram, 3 and	6 exposure	s only.

^{* 12-}spools not issued.

[†] For No. 1 Panoram, 3 and 6 exposures only.

[‡] For No. 4 Panoram. 2 and 4 exposures. § Kodak, and Rajar only.

NOTE.—When ordering the following brands, insert manufacturers' figure, or letter in front of number:—Barnet B., Kodak I (one), Ensign E, Ilford X, Wellington, W.

				SUPPLE	MEN'	r				1 0, 1	
Austin Ed	wards, Eastman Portrai	it, Barr	et, Ilford, Imp	erial, and	C	ost			Selling	Price	
	Wellington I	Flat Fil	ms	Per doz.	d.	per	Ph—Pi	36 oz. s. d.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
Size	s. d.	Si 51.×		s. d.			DI 11 1 * 1 1 1				
3½×2½ in.	(20 14)		3½ in 3½ in	4 2	24 8	oz. gm.	Phenylhydrazinæ hydroch.	-	~~	3 6 0 2	0 8
$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	11	~	4 ³ / ₄ in	5 6	5	gm.	Phosphoric anhydride	per —	gr.	1 0	0 3
$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in.			5 in	6 8	8	oz.	Phosphorus, amorph	-	-	1 1	0 3
5×4 in.	4 2	8½×	6½ in	10 4	8	oz.	Phosphorus, yellow	-	-	1 1	0 3
	Imperial Fi	lm Pa	eks		105	-	Phylacogens (typhoid 10 c.c., others 5×1 c.c.)	per	box	11 8	
		dinary	Panchron	natic	33	120	Phyllosan tablets, unstd	doz.	0 6	-	_
	Size Price	per Pack	Price per	Pack	62 78	25 gm 100	Phytin Phytin tablets	doz.	1 2	9 3	1 9
		posures		12 exposures	84	oz.	Phytolaccinum	-	-	12 4	2 0
2 ³ / ₈ ×1 ³ / ₄	s. 1		s. d. 1 5	s. d. 2 6	60	dr. lb.	Picrotoxinum Pig powders P.L.F. I C		1 -07	3d. ea.	8 0
3½×2½	2		1 10	3 3	19	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. II.	2 6	2-oz. 0 9	0 3	
4½×3½	4		3 0	5 3	60	lb.	Pigmentum caseini B.P.C	-	2 3	0 7	-
$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \dots $ $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \dots$	5		3 6 3 4	6 3	11 66	oz.	Pig. chrysarobini B.P.C	-	-	3 4	0 6
6 × 4	6		4 6	8 0	10	lb.	Pig. iodi (Mandl)	=	3 3	1 0 2 0	_
	Kli-Cam and R	aiar Fi	lm Packs		7.5	oz.	Pig. salol	_	-	1 4	_
3½×2	$2\frac{1}{4}$, $2/4$; $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, $4/-$;			4/8.	3	gr.	Pilocarpinæ hydrochloridum B	per	gr.	0 6	-
					3	gr.	Pilocarpinæ nitras B	per	gr.	0 6	-
	Postcards (sensitised))	8 to 9	10 144 . d. s. d.	58	lb.	Pil. aloes pulvis	-	2 1	0 7	0 1
					11	gro.	Pil. aloes gr. 4	doz.	0 3	_	-
All P.O.P.	(C lada)	• •	1 4 0	0 13 6	66	lb. gro.	Pil. aloes et asafetidæ pulvis Pil. aloes et asafetidæ gr. 4		2 6 0 3	0 9	0 2
	(Gelatin) (Collodion) ·	••	1 0	- 15 0 - 15 6	72	lb.	Pil. aloes et asafetidæ gr. 4 Pil. aloes et ferri pulvis	doz.	2 7	0 9	0 2
	d Bromide	•••	1 0	- 11 6	10	gro.	Pil. aloes et ferri gr. 4	doz.	0 3	-	
D : .	25×13	3½×2½	4½×3½ 5½×3½	5×4 6½×4¾	76 10	lb. gro.	Pil. aloes et myrrhæ pulvis Pil. aloes et myrrhæ gr. 4	doz.	2 9 0 3	0 9	0 2
Print	ing Frames s. d.	s. d.	- 1	. d. s. d.	72	lb.	Pil. aloes socot. pulvis	doz. →	2 7	0 9	0 1½
White wood	l (For plates) 0 10	0 10	1 0 1 4 1	9 1 10	18 16	50 gro.	Pil. alophen (P.D.) Pil. calomelanos et col. B.P.C	bot.	2 0 0 4	doz.	0 8
	Size 2½×15/8	3½×2½	4½×3¼ 4½×2½ 5	1×31 5×4	18	gro.		αο2.	0 4	_	
	s. d.	s. d.		. d. s. d.	84	lb.	B.P.C C Pil. cambogiæ co. pulvis	doz.	0 4 3 0	0 10	0 2
21 11	(With glass) 0 11	0 11	1 1 1 1 1	5 1 10	11	gro.		doz.	0 3	-	
			Single	1	64 64	lb.	Pil. cochiæ	doz.	2 2 1 6	0 7	0 1
	Printing Papers		Weigh s. d.	Weight s. d.	108	lb.	Pil. colocynthidis co. pulvis		4 0	1 1	0 2
P.O.P.					14	gro.	Pil. colocynthidis co. gr. 4 Pil. colocynthidis et hyoscy.	doz.	0 3	-	_
	(Gelatin or Collodion)				102	15.	pulvis C	-	5 10	1 7	0 3
Gaslight an		41.4.2			16	gro.			0 3	-	-
Large	packet (up to and including packet $(3\frac{1}{2}\times 2\frac{1}{2})$, including	g 4½× 3 7×5)	4 0		52 13	lb.	Pil. conii co. B.P.C C Pil. digitalis co. B.P.C. C	doz.	2 0 0 3	0 7	0 1
Whole	$= \text{plate size } (8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2})$, .	1 0	1 0	24	lb.	Pil. ferri	-	1 0	0 4	0 1
P.O.P.	6 sheet packe nd Gaslight 6 ,, ,,	et .	1 3	}	9	gro.	Pil. ferri (Blaud) gr. 5 Pil. ferri, 100-bot, sell 1s. 3d.	doz.	0 3	-	_
,, ,,	, , 12 ,, ,,	•	0.5		11	gro.	DU 4 1 DD 4 -	doz.	0 3	_	_
0.16	(excluding warm tone pa	pers)			12	oz.	Pil.ferri iodidi	-	-	1 6	0 4
Self-toning	(Gelatin) 6 sheet pac (Collodion) 6 ,,	ket .	1 6		20 114	gro.	יו וים וים	doz.	5 0	1 3	0 3
	(сополону о ", ",	, .	Selling 1		20	gro.		doz.	0 4	_	-
Cost	Ph		16 oz. 4 oz.	loz. 1 dr.	72	lb.	Pil. hydrargyri pulvis	-	2 8	1 0	0 2
d. per	1 11			d. s. d.	21 20	gro.	1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	doz.	0 4	-	_
6 oz.	Phenacetinum			1 1 0 2	1		B, exF	doz.	0 4	-	-
57 oz.	Phenalgin unstd	• • •		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	114	gro.	Pil. hyd. c. rheo. B.P.C Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. pulvis	doz.	0 3 4 2	1 2	0 2
5l oz.	Phenalgin tablets gr. 5 ur	ıstd	doz. 1 0	- -	15	gro.		doz.	0 4		_
9 oz. 16 oz.	Phenazonum caff. cit	••		1 6 0 3 2 8 0 5	139	lb.	Pil. ipecacuanhæ c. scilla B, ex F	-	5 0	1 5	0 3
16 oz.	Phenazoni salicylas			2 8 0 5 2 4 0 5	28 26	gro.		doz.	0 5	_	
63 oz.	Phenocoli hydrochloridur	n	- -	8 0 1 6	30	gro.	The state of the s	doz.	0 8		
84 lb. 13 oz.	Phenol (iodised)	••		1 0 0 2 1 9 0 3	7.5	oz.	Pil. phosphori	-	-	1 0	0 2
21 oz.	Phenylenediaminæ hyd.	••		3 1 0 6	27.5	gro.	Pil. phosphori gr. 1 Pil. plumbi c. opio B, ex F	doz.	0 5	1 9	0 3
					- 12	UZ.	1 In planish c, opio b, cx r	•	•	, - 0	0

	Ī			Selling	Price						Selling	Price	
C	ost	PiPo	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	l dr.	- 0	ost	Po-Pu	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz. 1 d	ır.
d.	per	Pilulæ-(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s, d.	d.	per	Potassium—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s.	
		(0000)							``				
20	gro.	Pil. plumbi c. opio gr. 4 B, ex F	doz.	0 5	_	-	8	lb.	Potassii chloridum coml	1 0	0 4	- -	-
18	gro.	Pil. podophyllini co. B.P.C	doz.	0 4			126	gm.	Potassii chloroplatinis	per	gr.	1 6 -	-4
48	oz.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis	_	_	7 0	1 0	30	lb.	Potassii chromas	:_	1 2	0 4 -	
15.5	gro.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis gr. 1	doz.	0 4	_	_	41	lb.	Potassii citras	5 3	1 6	0 5 0	1
25	gro.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis gr. 2	doz.	0 6			42	lb.	Potassii citras eff. B.P.C.	_	1 7	0 6 -	
84	lb.	7011 1 1 1 1 1	uoz.	3 0	0 11	0 2	48	lь.	Potassii cyanidum 40% B	6 0	1 9	0 7 0	2
			doz.	0 3			51	lb.	D	6 5	1 11	0 7 0	
12	gro.	Pil. rhei co. gr. 4	doz.	7 2	2 0	0 4	39	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum	4 10	1 5	0 5 -	
198	lb.	Pil. saponis co. pulvis B, F	_		2 0	0 4				1	0 8		
24	gro.	Pil. saponis co. gr. 2 B, F	doz.		_	_	18	lЬ.	Potassii ferrocyanidum	2 3	0 8		•
26	gro.	Pil. saponis co. gr. 4 B, F	doz.	0 6			4	oz.	Potassii formas	-	_		2
21	oz.	Pil. scammonii co. pulvis	-		3 0	0 6	6	oz.	Potassii glyceroph. 50%	_			3
29	gro.	Pil. scammonii co. '98 gr. 4	doz.	0 6			10	oz.	Potassii guaiacolsulphonas	-	_		3
76	lb.	Pil. scillæ co. pulvis	-	2 9	0 10	0 2	48	oz.	Potassii hippuras	-	_	-	0
12	gro.	Pil. scillæ co. gr. 4	doz.	0 3	_	-	7	oz.	Potassii hypophosphis		_		2
							261	lb.	Potassii iodidum	-	9 5		6
18	lb.	Pimentæ fructus	2 3	0 8	0 3	_	14	lb.	Potassii metasulphis	1 9	0 6	0 2 -	
21	lb.	Pimentæ fructus pulvis	2 8	0 10	0 4	_	15	lb.	Potassii nitras	2 0	0 8	0 3 -	-
82	lb.	Pinheroin (Oppenheimer) C	-	3 0	0 10	- 1	8	lb.	Potassii nitras coml	1 0	0 4	0 2 -	-
44	lb.	Piper album	5 6	1 7	0 6	_	768	cwt.	Potassii nitras coml	71Ь.	5 10	14lb. 10 1	10
48	lb.	Piperis albi pulvis	6 0	1 9	0 7	—	18	lb.	Potassii oxalas neut E	-	0 9	0 3 0	1
30	lb.	Piper longum	3 9	1 2	0 4	-	14	lЬ.	Potassii permanganas	1 9	0 6	0 2 -	-
32	lb.	Piper nigrum extra	4 0	1 2	0 5		27	lb.	Potassii persulphas		1 0	0 4 0	1
36	lb.	Piperis nigri pulvis	4 6	1 4	0 5	_	36	lb.	Potassii phosphas	4 6	1 4	0 5 0	1
40	oz.	Piperazina	_	_	7 0	1 0	24	lb.	Potassii phosphas coml	3 0	1 0	0 3 -	_
54	oz.	Piperina	l —		8 0	1 2	48	lb.	Potassii phosph. (tribasic)	_	1 9	0 6 -	_
90	doz.	Pituitarium ant. lobe (sicc.)	per	gr.	0 4		8	oz.	Potassii salicylas		_	1 2 0	2
87	1 oz.	Pituitarium gland (sicc.)	per	gr.	0 4		15	oz.	Potassii succinas	_			4
312	dr.	Pituitarium post. lobe (sicc.)	per	gr.	0 10		18	lb.	D . " 1.1 1	1	0 9		î
712	ui.	D: 1. 1. 0.7	1. 1		12	11 0	6	lb.	D	0 9	0 3	0 1 -	
		D: : : 1 0	6 amps	10 6			7	OZ.	D . " 11"	0.5			2
15	,,,	D: D 1 1	6 amps	0 9					•	-			2
15	lb.	Pix Barbadense	2 0		0 2		6	oz.	Potassii sulphocarbolas	-	-		2
21	lb.	Pix Burgundica ver	2 8	0 9	0 3	-	6	oz.	Potassii sulphocyanidum	1	1 4	-	1
15	lb.	Pix Burgundica fact	1 9	0 6	0 2	-	36	lb.	Potassii tartras	4 6	1 4	10010	Ţ
16	lb.	Pix carbonis præp	2 0	0 7	0 2	_	18	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus	2 3	0 8	0 3 -	Γ,
8.7		Pix liquida	1 1	0 4	0 2		12	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus 92%	7 lb.	10 0	_	-
84	oz.	Placenta subst. (sicc.)			I -	2 0	10		D 0 :	1			
96	gm.	Platini chloridum	per	gr.	1 1	_	12	gm.	Proflavinum	per	gr.	0 2 -	
64	oz.	Platini chloridi sol. 2%		<u> </u>	8 0	1 3	66	oz.	Prostate subst. (sicc.)	-	_		8
24	gr.	Platinum foil or wire	per	gr.	3 6	—	46	oz.	Protargol	1 -		<u> - 1</u>	2
14	lb.	Plumbi acetas pur	1 9	0 7	0 2				12 in. × I2 in.	12 in. >	< 18 in.	36 in. × 36 i	in.
11	lb.	Plumbi acetas coml	1 6	0 5	0 2	_				-			
13	lb.	Plumbi arsen. wash P.L.F. A, B	1 8	-	—		P,	otecti	ives (M.O.H.) Cost Sell	Cost	Sell	Cost Se	
27	lb.	Plumbi carbonas pur	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1			doz. each s. d. s. d.	doz.	each	s. d. s.	d
21	oz.	Plumbi iodidum		-	3 0	0 7			J, u, S, u,	- L.			
48	lb.	Plumbi oleas (normal)	6 0	1 9	0 7		Gutt	a perc	ha doz. 27 0 6	<u> </u>		240 3	0
11	lb.	Plumbi oxidum (litharge)	1 5	0 6	0 2	-			doz. 32 0 6	_		306 3	6
12	lb.	Plumbi oxidum rubrum	1 6	0 6	0 2	-		d silk	doz. – –	76	1 0		6
28	oz.	Podophylli resina		_	4 1	0 8		d camb		1 -			
84	lb.	Pot-pourri P.L.F	10 6	3 0	0 10	_		- Carri	1. 402. 50 6	-			=
1		Potassium					_	· and			Sellin	g Price	
33	lb.	Potassa caustica (sticks)	4 3	1 3	0 5	_	(ost		16 oz.	4 oz.		dr.
24	lb.	Potassa caustica (black ash)	3 0	1 0	0 4	_	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s.	d.
18	lb.	Potassa caustica (granular)	2 3	0 8	0 3	_							
14	lb.	Potassa caustica lump coml	1 9			_			Protein reactions-				
15	lb.	D 11	2 0	0 7	0 2	_			Single groups and control	ea.	1 0		_
24	lb.	D	3 0	1 0	0 4				Complete outfit	ea.	21 0		_
5	oz.	D 11			0 10		36	gm.	Psicain	per	gr.	0 6 -	_
27		n			4 0	0 7	98	lb.	D. I. C. I.	- PCI	3 6	1 0 0	2
		Potassii benzoas nat	-	_		0 3	72	lb.		_	2 7	0 6 -	
8		Potassii benzoas synth	1 0	0.5	1 2						3 0		2
13		Potassii bicarbonatis pulvis	1 8	0 7	0 2	-	84	lb.	Pulv. aloes c. canella (super.)		2 7		2
12	lb.	Potassii bichromas	1 6	0 6	0 2	-	72	lb.	Pulv. amygdalæ co		2		1
60		Potassii borotartras	7 6	2 2	0 7	-	45	lb.	Pulv. antimonialis	-	9 7	2 7 0	5
34		Potassii bromidum cryst	4 3	1 3	0 5	-	264	lb.	Pulv. aromaticus co	-			
15		Potassii carbonas	2 0	0 7	0 2	-	69	lb.	Pulv. catechu co	-	2 6	0 7 0	2
8		Potassii carbonas coml	1 0	0 4	0 2	-	108	lb.	Pulv. cinnamomi co	1 -	4 0	1 2 0	2
14		Potassii chloras. pulvis pur	-	0 7		-	126	lb.	Pulv. conf. aromat	I -	4 7	1 4 0	3
8	1	Potassii chloratis pulvis coml	-	6 4		-	28	lb.	Pulv. cretæ aromaticus	_	1 0	0 4 -	~
12	1 lb.	Potassii chloridum pur	11 6	0 6	0 2	I —	56	lb.	Pulv. cretæ aromat. c. op. B, ex I	1 -	2 3	0 8 0	2

				Selling	Price		-	ost	,		Selling	Price	
	st	Pu-Re	16 oz.	4 oz.	loz.	1 dr.			Re—Sa	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. ·	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
48	oz.	Pulv. elaterini co	-	_	7 0	1 3	27	oz.	Resorcini acetas	_	_	4 0	0 8
16	lb.	Pulv. glycyrrhizæ co	2 0	0 8	0 3	0 1	39	lb.	Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv	-	1 5	0 5	-
132	lь.	Pulv. glycyrrh. co. 4-oz. kali Pulv. ipecacuanhæ co. B, ex F	_	0 11 4 9	1 4	0 3	240 182	lb. lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." elect. Rhei rhiz. "E. I." (trimmed)	_	8 6 6 10	2 4 1 10	0 4
42	lb.	Pulv. jalapæ co		1 7	0 6	0 1	87	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." sec		3 2	0 11	0 2
126	lb.	Pulv. kino co B, ex F	_	4 8	1 4	0 3	126	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect.	_	4 6	1 3	0 3
132	lb.	Pulv. opii co B, F	-	5 0	1 6	0 4	102	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. l." pulv. sec	-	3 8	1 0	0 2
9	oz.	Pulv. pepsini co. (lact.)	-	1 2	1 4 0 3	0 3	78 192	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv	_	2 9	0 10	0 2
30 44	lb. lb.	Pulv. pro mist. cretæ Pulv. rhei co	3 9	1 2 1 7	0 5	0 1	63	oz. dr.	Rheumatin Rhubidii iodidum				4 6 9 2
77	10.	Pulv. rhei co. pkd.	Ziij.	1 10	_		20	lb.	Ringworm oint. (vet.) P.L.F	2 6	0 9		
90	lЬ.	Pulv. scammonii co	-	3 3	0 11	0 2	13	lb.	Rosmarini folia	1 8	0 6	0 2	_
17	.lb.	Pulv. seidlitz	ea.	3d.	_	-	36	lb.	Rouge, jewellers'	4 6	1 4	0 5	-
36 36	lb.	Pulv. stramonii co. B.P.C. C Pulv. tragacanthæ co		1 4	0 5	0 1	168	lb.	Roup pills P.L.F. Rosæ pet. Ang.	doz.	0 8	1 8	
36	100	Purgen (Kirby), unstd.	doz.	0 6			144	lb.	Rosæ pet. Ang.	_	5 2	1 6	_
28	oz.	Pyramidon	-	_	-	0 8		121	Rubber stopper	sml.	0 2	lge.	0 3
30	lь.	Pyrethri radicis pulvis	-	1 2	0 4	_				-			
14 24	oz.	Pyridina pura	-	_	2 0 3 6	0 6	72		S S			0 1	1 0
39	oz.	Pyrocatechin Pyrogallol monoacet.sol.		_	5 9	1 0	66	oz.	Saccharinum 550 Saccharinum solubile 500	per per	gr. gr.	0 1 0 1	1 9 1 8
36	oz.	Pyrogallol triacetas	_	-	5 3	1 0	7.5	lb.	Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil	— PCI	0 3	0 1	_
									Saccharum lactis (tins)	½ lb.	1 6	1 lb.	2 8
0	11	Q · I · · Q	1 0	0.4			16	lb.	Saccharum lactis pulv	2 0	0 7	0 2	-
8 16	lb. lb.	Quassiæ ligni rass	1 0	0 4 0 8	0 2 0 3	0 1	18 11	lb. lb.	Saccharum ustum Ang Saccharum ustum exot	2 3 1 6	0 9	0 3 0 2	
12	dr.	Quassimum amorph.	_	_	_	1 9	, ,,	10.	Saccharum ustum exot. Sachet powder opt. (var.) P.L.F.	1 0	0 0	1 4	
48	lb.	Quebracho cortex	-	1 9	0 6	_			Sachet powder sec. P.L.F	_	3 4	1 0	
9	lb.	Quercus cortex	1 3	0 5	0 2	_	32	lb.	Safrol	-	1 2	0 4	0 1
12 18	lb.	Quillaiæ cortex	2 3	0 6 0 9	0 2 0 3	_	22 15	lb. lb.	Sal acetos, pulv. P.L.F. E Sal acetos, pulv E	_	0 10 0 7	0 3	_
20	lb.	Quillaiæ corticis pulvis	4 3	0 10	0 3		16	lb.	Sal Carlsbad artif. N.F.	2 0	0 7	0 2	
		- Quintaine Controlle Putting	Gr.x.				30	lb.	Sal Carol. fact. eff. pulv.	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
63	oz.	Quinidina	0 4	_	-	1 10	18	lb.	Sal Cheltenham artif	2 3	0 8	0 3	_
48 60	oz.	Quinidinæ sulph	0 3 0 4	-	_	1 4 1 6	33	lb.	Sal Harrogate, artif	4 2	1 3	0 5	0 2
69	oz.	Quinina Quinin. acetas	0 4 0 4	_		1 8	12	3 oz. lb.	Sal hepatica Sal Kissingen artif	1 6	0 6	0 9 0 2	0 4
72	oz.	Quinin. acetylsalicylas	0 4	_	_	1 9	54	lb.	Sal limonis P.L.F. E		2 0	0 7	-
72	oz.	Quinin. arsenas B	0 4	-	-	1 9	48	lb.	Sal limon. (non-toxic) P.L.F	_	1 9	0 6	-
62 51	oz.	Quinin, benzoas	0 4	-	= .	1 6 1 3	15	lb.	Sal prunella glob	1 10	0 7	0 2 0 3	_
60	oz.	Quinin. citras	0 3 0 4	_		1 3 1 6	21	lb. lb.	Sal prunella glob. parv Sal Vichy artif	2 7 2 3	0 9 0 8	0 3	
72	oz.	Quinin. formas	0 4	_	_	1 9	21	oz.	Salicinum	_	_	3 1	0 7
88	oz.	Quinin. glycerophosphas	0 6	-	_	2 1	23	lb.	Saline effervesc. P.L.F	2 10	1 0	0 3	-
72	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum	0 4	-	-	1 9	45	oz.	Salipyrine	-	-	-	1 1
78 44	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum acidum Quinin. hydrobromidum	0 5 0 3	_	_	2 0 1 5	6 42	oz.	Salol			6 2	0 2 1 6
48	oz.	Quinin, hydrobromid, acidum	0 3	_		1 2	24	oz. lb.	Sambuci flores sicc	3 0	1 0	0 4	_
40	oz.	Quinin. hydrochloridum	0 3	-	_	1 0	35	lb.	Sandaraca	4 6	1 4	0 5	-
44	oz,	Quinin. hydrochlorbi	0 3	-	-	1 2	21	lb.	Sanguinariæ radix	-	1 0	0 4	
63 66	oz.	Quinin. hypophosphis	0 4 0 4	_	_	1 6 1 7	15 168	dr. lb.	Sanguinarin	_	5 10	1 7	2 3 0 3
52	oz.	Quinin. lactas	0 3			1 3	72	. 1b. lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. opt Sanguis draconis pulv. sec	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2
46	oz.	Quinin. salicylas	0 3	_	-	1 2	57	lb.	Santal. flav. lig. pulv	7 3	2 2	0 8	_
27	oz.	Quinin. sulphas	0 2	-	-	0 8	104	dr.	Santoninum	per	gr.	0 3	15 2
34 38	oz.	Quinin. sulphas acidus	0 2 0 3	_	_	0 10	45	30	Santyl capsules	doz. 2 6	2 3 0 9	0 3	
54	oz.	Quinin. tannas Quinin. et ureæ hydrochl	0 4	_	_	1 0 1 4	20 15	lb. lb.	Sapo albus pulv Sapo animalis	1 10	0 7	0 2	_
75	oz.	Quinin. valerianas	0 5	-	-	1 10	20	lb.	Sapo animal. pulv	2 6	0 9	0 3	_
		Quinol (v. Hydroquinone)					36	lb.	Sapo arsen. (taxid.) P.L.F. B	4 6	1 4	0 5	-
51	oz.	Quinophan	_	_	7 5	1 1	12	lb.	Sapo Cast, mottled	1 6 3 0	0 6	0 2 0 3	_
		R					24 20	lb.	Sapo "coconut oil"	2 6	0 9	0 3	_
15	lb.	Rapii semina	2 0	0 7	0 2	_	32	lb.	Sapo durus pulv.	4 0	1 3	0 5	_
27	lb.	Red squill compound	3 6	1 0	0 4	-	52	lb.	Sapo ethereal P.L.F	-	2 0	0 8	-
7	lb.	Resina (amber)	0 11	0 4	0 1	-	174	lb.	Sapo Hebra rect.	2 0	6 2	1 8	0 3
10	lb. oz.	Resin. flav. pulv	1 3	0 5	0 2 1 2	0 2	30 18	lb.	Sapo kalinus Sapo mollis viridis	3 9 2 3	1 1 0 9	0 4 0 3	_
U	UZ.	Augoremun		,	1 4		10 1	10.	Dapo mono vindio			0 1	

								SULLI	LEMENT						
		1	_			Sellir	g Price			Serums and	1	Selli	ng Pric	е	
C	ost	S	a—Se		16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	I dr.	, ×		A. & H.	B. W.	P. D.	Evans	Jenner
d.	per				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		Antitoxins	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
							-								J
9	lЬ.	Sapo mollis	coml. opt		1 2	0 4	1 —	-	Streptoco	ccus, polyval 25 c.c.	8 6	8 6			_
36						1 4	0 5	-		ccus, erysipelas 25 c.c.	l — !	8 6	_	l	_
12							1 9	0 4		ccus, puerp. fever 10 c.c.	_	3 6		3 6	_
12				1	5 9	1 9	0 6	0 1		ccus, puerp. fever 25 c.c.	_	8 6	_	6 6	
45 57							0 8	0 2		ccus (equine) oz.	_		9 6	0 0	
2/							0 3	0_2	Tetanus	1 500		4 0	4 7	3 9	-
18			_		4 3	0 0	1 1	0 2			1 6		* 1		
7		Saponinum Saponinum Saponinum Sarsæ radix Jam. Sassæ radix incis. Sassafras radix incis.					1 4		Tetanus, r	C 1 1 500 '.		1 9	_	1 9	_
23		Saponinum Saponinum Sarsæ radix Jam. Sarsæ radix Jam. Sarsæ radix Jam. Sassafras radix incis. 7 3 2 2 2					-	3 5	Tetanus, r	C 1 0.000 ·	4 0	-	-	3 9	4 6
42	oz.	10					6 2	1 0	Tetanus, r		20 0		-	_	-
60	lb.	Saponinum Sarsæ radix Jam.					0 7	0 1	Tetanus (v		-	2 6	- 1		-
		December Color C							Tetanus (v	ret.) 1,500 units	3 0		— I	3 9	—
46	100	Sedobrol tab	lets		doz.		—	_	Tetanus (v	ret.) 3,000 units	- 1	5 0	6 0	5 6	
	10	Sedobrol tab	lets		ea.	2 5	' — ·	_	Tetanus (v	et.) 5,000 units			9 6	_	_
42	gross	Seltzogene cl	harges 3-pt.	••	doz.	2 3	<u> </u>	_	Typhoid	25 c.c.	- 1	8 6		· —	-
12	_				doz.		-	-	White sco	ur (bovine) 10 c.c.	- 1		4 0	4 6	_
54							0 7			ır (bovine)		_	8 0	9 0	
30								_							
36								_				'	'		
27										1	I		Selling	Price	
27 96							1	, —	Cost	0 0					1.1
96		Seltzogene charges 3-pt. doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. Seltzogene charges 5-pt. doz. doz. doz. Seltzogene charges 5-pt. doz. doz						_		Se-So		16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	l dr.
33		10 Sedobrol tablets ea. 2 5 gross Seltzogene charges 3-pt. doz. 2 3 doz. 4 6 6 9 2 0 6 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						_	d. per			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
81	lb.	Serpentariæ	rhizoma		-	3 0	0 11	0 2							
									40 1Ь.	Sevum benzoatum		-	1 6	0 5	_
				-	-				36 lb.	Sevum præparatum		-	1 5	0 5	
	C.				Sel	lling Pr	ice		ll oz.	Sevum phosphoratum		-		1 8	0 4
		Scopolamin. (v. Hyoscin.) Sedobrol tablets Sedobrol tablets Seltzogene charges 3-pt. Seltzogene charges 5-pt. b. Sennæ folia Alex. opt. b. Sennæ folia Alex. pulv. b. Sennæ fol. Tinnev. b. Sennæ fol. Tinnev. b. Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked) b. Sennæ fructus Tinnev. b. Sennæ fructus Tinnev. b. Sennæ fructus Tinnev. comparation of the series of the serie			D 17/	I D D	I F	1.1	28 lb.	Shampoo pdr. (borax soap)			1 0	0 4	_
	Δ	Seltzogene charges 3-pt. Seltzogene charges 5-pt. Sennæ folia Alex. opt. Sennæ folia Alex. pulv. Sennæ fol. Alex. pulv. Sennæ fol. Tinnev. Sennæ fol. Tinnev. Sennæ fructus Alex. (picket b. Sennæ fructus Tinnev. Serpentariæ rhizoma Serums and Antitoxins x (human) 10 c.c. x (vet) 30 c.c. g (vet.) 45 c.e. sacillus 10 c.c. eria 500 units eria 1,000 units eria 3,000 units eria 4,000 units eria 8,000 units eria 8,000 units eria, conc. 1,000 units eria, conc. 2,000 units						Jenner	21 lb.	Shampoo pdr. (coconut soa			0 10	0 3	_
N.	-	00 Sedobrol tablets Sedobrol tablets Sedobrol tablets Seltzogene charges 3-pt. Seltzogene charges 5-pt. b. Sennæ folia Alex. opt b. Sennæ fol. Tinnev. b. Sennæ fol. Tinnev. b. Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked) b. Sennæ fructus Tinnev. b. Serpentariæ rhizoma Serums and Antitoxins ((vet) 30 c.c. ((vet) 45 c.o. (vet) 45 c.o. (vet) 45 c.o. (vet) 30 c.c. (vet) 45 c.o. (vet) 500 units (veria 3,000 units (veria 4,000 units (veria			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	57 lb.	(A) 11 11	,		2 1	0 8	
		b. Schlippe's salt Scopolamin. (v. Hyoscin.) Sedobrol tablets Sedobrol tablets Sedobrol tablets Seltzogene charges 3-pt Seltzogene charges 5-pt b. Sennæ folia Alex. opt b. Sennæ folia Alex. opt b. Sennæ fol. Tinnev b. Sennæ fol. Tinnev. pulv Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked) b. Sennæ fructus Tinnev serpentariæ rhizoma Serums and Antitoxins					0 0	5 0					2 1	0 8	_
		100 Sedobrol tablets					3 9	5 6	57 lb.	Shellac aurant	•••				_
inth	rax (ve	:t)		-	-		_	_	48 lb.	Shellac aurant. sec	••		1 9	0 7	
lack	deg (ve	et.)	45 c.g.			9 6	-		19 lb.	Sherbet P.L.F	••	2 5	0 9	0 3	-
olor	n bacill	Sedobrol tablets Sedobrol ta					1 - T		4 oz.	Silica pur. præcip.		-	-	0 8	_
	theria	Scopolamin. (v. Hyoscin.) Sedobrol tablets				1 3	-	6 lb.	Silica coml		0 10	0 3	0 1	_	
	theria	B. Schlippe's salt 7 6 2 2 0 1				2 0		12 lb.	Sinapis albæ semina		1 6	0 6	0 2	_	
		B. Schlippe's salt 7 6 2 2 0 7						3 6		Sinapis pulv. (v. Mustard)					
		Oc. Sedobrol tablets Sedob						_	48 lb.	Skin creams			_	1 0	
								6 0	10 10.	Sodium	**			- 1	
			•		0_0			<u> </u>	36 lb.	Soda caustica (sticks) pur.		4 6	1 4	0 5	_
				2 0	2 0	_	10 0		11 lb.	Soda caustica (gran. or flak			0 6	0 2	
						-	-	-		1,0	e)		0 7	0 2	_
				3 6			-	-	15 lb.	Soda lime	•••		0 7		. —
				1				_	14 lb.	Sodii acetas pur. cryst.	••	1 9	0 1		
								- '	18 oz.	Sodii acetylsalicylas	•••	- 1.		2 8	0 6
								_	27 lb.	Sodii ammon, phos	• •	-	1 0	0 4	-
				10 6		10 6	10 6	-	5 oz.	Sodii arsenas anhyd	A, B	-	-	0 10	0 3
iph	theria,	prophyl.	l c.a.	-		_	-	_	30 oz.	Sodii benzoas nat		-	_	4 5	0 8
		canine)	6×5 c.c.	_		15 0	—	-	42 lb.	Sodii benzoas artif			1 6	0 6	-
	ntery		20 or 55 c.c.	7 6	8 6	8 6	_	-	6 lb.	Sodii bicarb. (Howards)			0 3	0 2	-
	coccus		25 c.c.	-	8 6	-	—		5 lb.	Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv		0 8	0 3	0 1	—
		cic-septic. (bo								Sodii bicarb. opt. pkd.			$0 \ 4\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	—
	porcin		100 c.c.	_	_ 0	18 0	_	_	4 lb.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv.			0 2	0 1	_
	oplasti	•	2 c.c.	_		6 0	_		264 cwt.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv.				141Ь.	3 0
	_		30 c.c.	_	_	8 0	8 0		9 lb.	C 1001 1			0 5	0 2	
		equine)		3 6	_		5 0		14 lb.	C 1111 1 1			0 7	0 2	_
	ngoco		10 c.c.			_	3 0	-		C 1"1"			2 0	0 7	0 1
	ngoco		15 c.c.	5 0	-			6 6	51 lb.	Sodii bitartras					0 1
	ngoco		20 c.c.	_	_	_	9 0	_	38 lb.	Sodii bromidum			1 5	0 5	-
	ngoco		25 c.c.	-	8 6	-	-	-	27 oz.	Sodii cacodylas	В	-	_	4 0	0 8
	ingoco		30 c.c.		_	_	-	_	3 lb.	Sodii carbolas	••	-	_	0 6	0 1
orn	nal(ho	rse)	10 c.c.	1 6	1 6	-	1 6	1 9	4.5 lb.	Sodii carbonas cryst			0 3	0 1	_
orn	nal (ho		25 c.c.	3 0	3 0	-	3 0	_	8 ІЬ.	Sodii carbonas exsic			0 4	0 1	_
lagu	•	••	20 c.c.	7 6	_ :	—	7 6	_	3 lb.	Sodii carbonas coml		0 5 (0 2	0 1	_
		polyval	10 c.c.	_		_	6 0	4 6	54 oz	Sodii chaulmoogras	••	_	-		1 2
		, polyval	20 c.c.	_	_	_	10 6	_	10 lb.	Sodii chloridum pur		1 3	0 6	0 2	_
						25 0			14 oz.	0 111 1				2 0	0 4
		strept.ant.	10 c.c.		2 6		2 6				• •	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
	ck's Te		per set	- 1	2 6 8 6	-	2 6	_	40 lb.	Sodii citras	• •				0 1
	ck's Te		per set		8 6	6 0	-	_	36 lb.	Sodii citro-tartras eff			1 4	0 5	_
		ccus, polyval.	10 c. c.	3 6	3 6	-	3 6		39 lb.	Sodii cyanid	• •	5 0	1 6	0 6	_
rep	otococo	us, polyval.	10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	4 7	3 6 6 6	4 6	2 oz.	Sodii formas	••	-	-		0 1
		us, polyval.	20 c.c.		-	-	6 6	- 1	6 oz.	Sodii glycerophosphas 50%		- 1	- 1	1 2	0 3
				-	1	1									

_						SUPPL		-					
_	ost	~		Selling	g Price		1 .	ost			Sellin	g Price	
		So	16 oz.	4 oz.	loz.	1 dr.		ost	So-Su	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per	Sodium-(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10	oz,	Sodii glycerophos. pulv	_	_	1 6	0 3	18	lb.	Soy (Chin.)	2 3	0 8	0 3	-
26	oz.	Sodii guaiacas	-		3 9	0 8	129	oz.	Sozoiodol, hydrarg	-	_	l —	2 2
54	oz.	Sodii gynocardas	-	-	8 0	1 4	54	oz.	Sozoiodol, zinc.	-	<u> </u>	-	1 4
42	oz.	Sodii hippuras	_	_	6 2	1 0	6	dr.	Sparteinæ sulphas B	-	_		1 0
54	oz.	Sodii hydnocarpas	<u> </u>	I —	8 0	1 4	78	lb.	Spigelia	-	2 9	0 10	0 2
7	oz.	Sodii hypophosphis	_	_	1 1	0 2			Spiritus				
4.2	lb.	Sodii hyposulphis opt	0 8	0 3	0 1	<u> </u>	78	lb.	Spiritus ætheris	-	2 6	0 9	0 2
3	lb.	Sodii hyposulphis (photog.)	0 5	-	_	_	114	lb.	Spt. ætheris comp		3 10	1 2	0 2
26	oz.	Sodii iodidum	_	_	3 9	0 8	65	lb.	Spt. ætheris nitrosi	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
6	lb.	Sodii lactas (syrupy)	-		1 3	0 3	24	lb.	Spt. ætheris nit. substit. P.L.F.	3 0	1	_	
7.5	OZ.	Sodii lith. cit. co			1 2	0 2	52	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ aromaticus	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
21 18	lb.	Sodii manganas coml	2 9	0 9	0 3	_	00	11	Spt. ammon. ar. pkd. (std. bot.)		2 9	Zij.	1 6 0 2
54	lb.	Sodii metasulphis	2 3	0 8	0 3	1 4	90	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ fetidus	-	3 0	0 10	0 6
18	oz.	Sodii morrhuas	_	0 0	8 0	1 4	23 78	oz.	Spt. anisi		2 7	3 4 0 9	0 0
5	lb. lb.	Sodii nitras pur	0 8	0 8	0 3			lb.	Spt. armoraciæ co	-	2 7 3 6	1 0	0 2
18	lb.	Sodii nitras coml		0 8	0 1 0 5		104	lb.	Spt. cajuputi		2 8	0 9	0 2
24	OZ.	Sodii nitris pur. cryst	-	0 8	3 6	0 1 0 7	80 66	lb.	Spt.camphoræ	i !	2 2	0 8	0 2
42.	lb.	S.J.: -1		1 6	0 5	0 /	33		Spt. chloroformi Spt. cinnamomi	_	4 4	1 1	0 8
24	lb.	C 1" 1		0 11	0 4		114	oz. lb.	C . • • •		4 0	1 2	0 2
26	lb.	C 1" 1 .	3 3	1 0	0 4	0 1	216	lb.			7 0	1 2	0 2
39	lb.	C. J.:	_	1 5	0 5	0 1	660	lb.	Spt. juniperi co. P.L		, 0	5 0	0 10
54.	lb.	Sodii persulphas		2 0	0 7	0 1	384	lb.	C . 1 11 .		12 3	3 6	0 6
13	lb.	Sodii phosphas "pea"	1 9	0 6	0 2	0 1	43	oz.	C1 ' A			6 4	1 0
14	lb.	Sodii phosphas "feathery"	2 0	0 8	0 2		312	lb.	C1 .		10 6	2 9	0 5
16	lb.	C. I. 1 1 1.	2 3	0 8	0 3		300	lb.	C		9 8	2 7	0 5
30	lb.	C . J. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 3	1 2	0 4		132	lb.	C . ' 1 1'		4 3	1 3	0 3
32	lb.	C 1" 1 1 '1		1 2	0 4		262	pt.	C	24 - 0	7 0	1 9	0 4
36	lb.	C 1" 1 1 d	4 6	1 4	0 5		108	lb.	C	11 0	3 3	1 0	0 2
24	lb.	C 1" 1 1 /. " ' \		1 0	0 4	_	288	lb.	l c		9 4	2 6	0 5
17	lb.	C. 1" 1	2 3	0 8	0 3	_	62	lb.	C .	6 10	2 0	0 7	_
18	lb.	C. 1" 1 1	2 3	0 9	0 3		26	lb.	Spt. saponatus	3 6	1 0	0 4	_
42	lb.	C 1" 1' 1 .		1 8	0 6	0 1	102	gal.	Spt. sick-room	pint	1 8		-
33	oz.	C : 1" 1" 1 .	_		4 10	0 9	72	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (min'l)	1 6	0 4	0 1	
4.2	lb.	Sodii silicatis solut.	0 8	0 3	_		47	gal.	Spt.vini meth.64o.p.(10gal.lots)	pint	1 1		
36	lb.	Sodii stearas	_	1 4	0 5		35	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (indust.)	Pint	1 -		
18	oz.	Sodii succinas	_		2 8	0 6	"	5ur.	(10 gall. lots)	pint	0 9	gal.	5 0
4.2	lb.	Sodii sulphas "pea"	0 8	0 3	0 2	_	47	gal.	Spt. vin meth. (indust.) 64 o.p.	pint	0 11	_	-
5	lb.	Sodii sulphas "feathery"	0 9	0 3	0 1			5-11					
6	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv	0 10	0 4	0 1	_	54	oz.	Spleen subst. (sicc.)	_	_ I	_	1 4
7	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv. exsic	1 0	0 5	0 2	_	24	set	Splints. arm: set of 8 pairs	3 0	- 1	_	_
216	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. cryst	0 4	_	7 lb.	1 8	28	80	Stannoxyl tablets, unstd	doz.	0 6	- 1	_
294	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. pulv	0 5		7 lb.	2 4	51	lb.	Stanni oxid. pulv. coml. opt	6 6	2 0	0 7	0 1
28	lb.	Sodii sulph. eff	3 6	1 0	0 4	_	60	lb.	Stannum gran. pur	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2
176	cwt.	Sodii sulph. vet	7 lb.	1 5	14 lb.	2 8	13	gm.	Stovaine	-	-	- 1	_
18	lb.	Sodii sulphidum cryst	_	0 9	0 3	-	16	lb.	Stramonii folia	2 0	0 7	0 3	-
6	lb.	Sodii sulphis	0 10	0 3	0 1	_	22	lb.	Stramonii fol. pulv C	2 9	0 10	0 3	_
33	lb.	Sodii sulphocarbolatis pulv	-	1 3	0 5	0 1	6	oz.	Strontii bromidum cryst:	- !	-	0 11	0 2
42	lb.	Sodii tartras (neutral)	-	1 7	0 6	0 1	9	oz.	Strontii bromid. exsic	-	-	1 6	0 3
15	lb.	Sodii tauroglycocholas B.P.C.	—	_	2 3	0 5	24	oz.	Strontii iodidum	-	-	3 6	0 6
48	lb.	Sodii tungstas pur	-	-	0 6	0 1	18	oz.	Strontii lactas	_	_	2 8	0 6
24	oz.	Sodii valerianas	-	_	3 6	.0 8	18	lb.	Strontii nitras coml. pulv	2 3	0 8	0 3	
	,,	61 1					18	oz.	Strontii salicylas	-	-	2 8	0 6
114	lb.	Sol. ætheris nitrosi (1-7)	_	3 9	1 0		6	gr.	Strophanthinum B	per	gr.	1 0	_
94.5	120	Solurol tablets (A. & H.)	doz.	1 2	_		48	oz.	Strychnina cryst B	-	-	7 0	1 2
		Solvellæ		(100)	(50)	(25)	48	oz.	Strych. pulv B	-	- 1	7 0	1 2
150	1,000		••	3 2	1 9	1 1	42	oz.	Strych, hydrochloridum B	-	- 1	6 2	1 0
180	1,000			3 3	1 11	1 2	45	oz.	Strych. nitras B	-	-	6 7	1 1
96	1,000		••	2 0	1 3	0.10	36	oz.	Strych. sulphas B	,-		5 3	1 0
156	1,000		•••	2 4	1 5	0 11	24	20	Stypticin tablets B		1 10		
468	1,000	" \ " 1 1 1 1 7 "	••	7 8	4 1	2 4	29	20	Styptol tablets B	doz.	2 1		1 6
108	1,000	NI I II NITIT	••	2 0	1 3	0 10	61	oz.	Styracol		2 4		0 2
81	1,000	Nasal., alk. N.H.I	•••	1 11	1 3	0 11	90	lb.	Styrax præparatus				0 2
66	1,000	NI 1 1 10	••	1 8	1 1	0 9	54	lb.	Succus allii			0 7 0 5	
99	1,000		••	2 0	1 3	0 10	39	lb.	Succus belladonnæ C			0 5	
270	1,000		••	2 3	1 4	0 11	38	lb.				0 6	_
270	1,000		••	4 6	2 6 1 2	1 5	44	lb.			1 6	0 5	_
87	1,000	Sodii chloridi gr. 60	(1 10	1 2	0 10	42	lb. 1	Succus glycyrrhizæ (Solazzi)!		. 0	. .	

			Sellin	g Price		_				Sellin	g Price	
C	ost	Su-Sy	16 oz. 4 oz.	loz.	1 dr.		ost	Sy	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
22	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (stick)	2 9 0 10	0 3	0 1			Syrupi				
38	lb.	Succus hyoscyami C	- 1 5	0 5	—	8	lb.	Syrupus	1 6	0 6	0 2	-
102	gal.	Succus limettæ	1 8 0 7	0 3	_	31	lb.	Syr. ac. hydriodici	-	1 6	0 5	_
108 32	gal. lb.	Succus limonis Succus scoparii	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 2 0 5		27 18	lb. lb.	Syr. alii	_	1 6 1 0	0 5 0 4	
33	lb.	Succus scoparii	- 1 3	0 5	_	24	lb.	Syr. althææ	_	1 3	0 4	
14	oz.	Sulphonal C	- -	2 0	0 4	32	lb.	Syr. apomorphinæ B.P.C. C	-	1 9	0 6	0 1
9.5	lb.	Sulphur lotum	1 3 0 4	0 11/2	_	72	lb.	Syr. aromaticus	-	3 3	0 11	0 2
15 5	lb.	Sulphur præcipitatum Sulphur rotundum	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 2 0 1		38 24	lb. lb.	Syr. aurantii Syr. aurantii floris		1 9 1 2	0 6	_
4	lb.	Sulphur rotundum Sulphur sublimatum	0 6 0 3	0 1		54	lb.	Syr. bromoformi (Martind.)	-	2 3	0 8	_
240	cwt.	Sulphur sublimatum sec	7 lb. 1 8	14 lb.	3 0	39	lb.	Syr. butyl-chloral hydratis	-	2 2	0 7	0 1
4.5	lb.	Sulphur vivum	0 7 0 3	-	-	18	lb.	Syr. calcii hypophosphitis	-	1 0	0 4	-
356 18	cwt.	Sulphur vivum Sulphur hair wash P.L.F	7 lb. 2 8 - 8 oz.	1 6	_	18 28	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis Syr. calcii lactophosphatis c.forro	_	1 0	0 4 0 5	0 1
6	lb.	Sulphur hair wash P.L.F	1 0 -		_	24	lb.	Syr. camphoræ co C		1 3	0 4	_
26	lb.	Sulphuris chloridum (liq.)	- 1 6	0 6	-	54	lb.	Syr. cascaræ aromaticus		2 10	0 10	0 2
25	oz.	Sulphuris iodidum	- -	3 8	0 7	26	lb.	Syr. chloral	-	1 5 2 2	0 5	0 1 0 1
7 2	gross	Suppositoria Sup. acidi borici gr. 3	doz. 1 0	_ 1	_	48 81	lb. 16oz.	Syr. cocillanæ co C Syr. cocillanæ co. (P.D.)	_	2 2 3 0	0 10	0 1
7 2	gross	Sup. acidi carbolici B.P.	doz. 1 0	_		36	lb.	Syr. codeinæ phosphatis C	_	2 0	0 7	0 1
72	gross	Sup. acidi gallici gr. 3	doz. 1 0	-		36	lb.	Syr. croci B.P.C	-	2 0	0 7	0 1
96	gross	Sup. acidi gallici (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1)	doz. 1 4	_		42 48	lb. lb.	Syr. cydoniæ Syr. eucalypti gummi	_	2 0 2 2	0 7	0 1
72	gross	(gr. l) B, F Sup.aciditannici B.P	doz. 1 0		_	33	lb.	Syr. eucalypti gummi Syr. ferri bromidi	_	1 9	0 6	0 1
96	gross	Sup. acidi tannici (gr. 3) et opii	402.			51	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin	-	2 4	0 8	0 2
		(gr. 1) B, F	doz. 1 4	-	-	48	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. et				0 0
72 144	gross	Sup.bellad.ext.ad gr. 2 B Sup.bellad.ext.(gr. 1)et morph.	doz. 1 0	-	-	19	lb.	Syr. ferri dial	_	2 2	0 8	0 2
177	gross	$(gr. \frac{1}{2}) \dots B, F$	doz. 2 0	·		23	lb.	Syr. ferri dial	_	1 2	0 4	-
96	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. 4) et opii				30	lb.	Syr. ferri iodidi	-	1 7	0 5	-
120		$(\operatorname{gr}, \frac{1}{4}) \dots B, F$	doz. 1 2	-	-	30	lb.	Syr. ferri lactophosphatis	-	1 7	0 6	_
120	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$) et opii (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$) B, F	doz. 1 6		_	17 13	lb. lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis Syr. ferri phosphatis co	3 2 2 4	0 10	0 3	
96	gross	Sup. bism. oxychlor. gr. 5	doz. 1 4	_	_	ו כו	10.	Syr. ferri phosphatis co. pkd		1 1	ž viij.	1 11
156	gross	Sup. cocainæ gr. ½ B, F	doz. 2 4	-	-	38	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. mang.	-	1 6	0 5	-
96	gross		doz. 1 4			32 21	lь. lь.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin	_	1 7	0 5	
		(gr. 1) B, F Sup. glycerini:	doz. 1 4	-	_	21	ID.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin. et	_	1 1	0 4	_
90	doz.	adult	box 1 3	-	-	21	lЬ.	Syr. fici	3 4	1 0	0 4	-
69	doz.	child	box 1 0			36	lb.	Syr. format. co C	-	1 9 0 9	0 6	-
60 84	doz.	Sup. hamamelini gr. 3	box 0 10 doz. 1 2		_	15 42	lb. lb.	Syr. glucosi Syr. glycerophosphatum flavus	6 7	2 1	0 3	0 1
84	gross	Sup. hamamelini gr. 3	doz. 1 2	_	_	30	lb.	Syr. glyceroph. c. form. B.P.C.	4 9	1 5	0 5	-
84	gross	Sup. iodoformi B.P	doz. 1 4	-	-	27	lЬ.	Syr. glycerophos. co. B.P.C. C	4 9	1 5	0 5	-
96 120	gross		doz. 1 8	-	-	36	lb.	Syr. glycerophosph. co. c. medulla rub	6 0	1 8	0 6	0 1
36	gross box	Sup.iod.(gr. 5) et ol. eucal.(Mj.) Sup.iodogal (B. & C.)	doz. 1 8	=.		30	lЬ.	Syr. glycerophos. co. (Robin) C	-	1 8	0 6	
96	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ B, F	doz. 1 4		-	23	lb.	Syr. hemidesmi	-	1 3	0 4	-
108	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ½ B, F	doz. 1 6	-	-	65	lb.	Syr. hydrobrom. co. (Hewlett)	2 9	3 0 1 0	0 9 0 4	0 2
120	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ B, F Sup. morphinæ gr. 1 B, F	doz. 1 8	_	_	16	lb.	Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. C Syr. hypophos. co. pkd	2 9	1 0 1 3	3ij.	0 11
120	gross	~	doz. 2 4 doz. 1 8		_	51	lb.	Syr. iodotannicus	-	2 5	0 9	0 2
120	gross	Sup. opii pulv. gr. 2 B, F	doz. 1 8	-	-	36	lЬ.	Syr.ipecacuanhæ	-	1 10	0 7	-
84	gross		doz. 1 2	-	-	21	lb.	Syr. limonis	4 0 3 5	1 2	0 4 0 4	_
144	gross		doz. 2 0	_	_	20 32	lb.	Syr. marrubii Syr. mori	5 3	1 7	0 6	-
192	gross		doz. 2 8			18	lb.	Syr. papaveris albæ C	-	1 1	0 4	-
78	oz.	Suprarenal gland (sicc.)	- -	-	1 11	20	lb.	Syr. picis liquidæ	-	1 0	0 4	-
	1	Surai aldanaia (a. D. 1	7	\		42	lb.	Syr. pini B.P.C	_	2 0 1 9	0 7 0 6	_
		Surgical dressings (v. Bandages, C Surgical spirit (v. Spirit, sick-roo		ic.)		36 16	lb.	Syr. pruni cerasi		0 10	0 3	-
		Syringes, glass, m. &f., ½-oz., co		6d.; ½-	oz., cost	39	lb.	Syr. quininæ hypophositis	-	2 0	0 7	-
		3¾d., sell 8d.				39	lb.	Syr. quininæ iodidi	-	2 0	0 7	-
		1-oz., cost 5 ³ / ₄ d., sell 1s. ; 2-oz. 3-oz., cost 1s. 4d., sell 2s. 6d. ;				39 22	lb.	Syr. quininæ phosph		2 0 1 3	0 4	1
		Syringes, glycerin, 2 drm., cost					lb.	Syr. rhamni frang.	_	1 8	0 6	
	1	1s. 2½d., sell 2s.				18	lb.	Syr. rhei	1 -	1 0	0 4	-

	250			Selliz	Price		Ce				elling Pr	
	250	Sy—Ta	15 ex.	\$ ex.	1 02.	l år.		SI	Tabellæ ·	100	50	25
Ž.	342	Syrupi-(cont.)	s, ž.	s i	s. i.	s 2	2	Per		s. 2.	s- 2.	s. 2.
15	lb.	Syr. rhæedes	3 0	1 1	0 4	-	51	1,000	Bland pil. gr. 5	1 4	0 11	0 8
51	E.	Syr. ribis zig	_	1 5	0 5	0 1 0 2	65	1,000	Bland pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. $(\frac{1}{100})$ C Bland pil (5) ac. arsenios. $(\frac{1}{100})$ strych-	1 6	1 1	0 9
2.5	Th.	Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd. Ž		2 3	0 7	0 2			$ninæ\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\log n}}\right) \dots \dots$	1 6	1 1	0 9
32	lb.	Sm.132	-	1 6	9 5	_	60	1,000	Bland pil. (5) aloin. (1)	1 6	1 1	0 9
35 33	la. Ib.	Syr. rubi irorbersi		1 8	0 6		60	1,000	Bland pil. (5) et casc. sag. (1) Bland pil. mang. diex. (1) ac. arsen.	1 4	0 11	0 8
55 27	Tb.	Statement of the tea	-	1 3	0 4	_			$\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$ C	1 7	1 1	0 9
10 51	Ib.	Syr. selle	-	0 8	0 3		99 150		Caffeine citratis gr. 2	2 0 5 0	1 3 2 9	0 11
35	13.53	Syr. schept	_	1 8	0 6		51		Calcium acetykalicyletis	1 4	0 11	0 8
19	Ib.	Syr. stare Time	-	1 2	0 4	_	38	1,000	Calcii sulphid. ad gr. 1	1 2	0 10	0 7
<u>57</u>	E.	Syn sease from Alex.	_	1 9	0 7	0 1	38 51		Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr. 5	1 2	0 10	0 7
14	Ib. Ib.	Syr. to be the second	_	0 9	9 3			1,000	Casture sag. ext. gt. 3	1 10	1 2	0 9
22	Es.	Syr. triplex B.P.C C	-	1 2	0 4	_	123	1.000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. j	2 4	1 5	0 11
27	B.	Sur resultants	_	1 4	0 5		78 90	1,000	Cerevisia ferm. gr. 2	1 9 2 0	1 2	0 9
17	E.	Spr. Table		1 6	0 4	_	125	1,000	Cerevisia ferm. gr. 5	2 6	1 6	0 11
=							120	1,000	Genem. et quin.	2 3	1 8	1 1
C.	255	•			Mag Pr		264	1,000	Codeina gr. i	4 5	2 5 3 9	1 4
		Tabellæ	3	100	30	25	200		Codeina gr. 1	12 3	6 4	3 4
ž	3-62			s. Ž.	s. 2.	s- ž-	210		Codeinæ phosphetis gr. ‡ B	3 7	2 0	1 2
63	1 000	Addition of the same	3	1 6	1 1	0 9	173 151		Codeinæ phosphatis gr. ½ B Codeinæ phosphatis gr. 1 B	5 1	3 1	1 9 2 8
65	1,000	April erenies gr. fr	э В	1 6	1 1	0 9			Corporis lutei gr. 2 (fresh gland)	5 10	3 1	1 9
45	1,000	Assembel er. 3	••	1 4	0 11	0 7	420	1,000	Cotamin. hydrochl. gr. 2 B	-	3 8	2 0
69 69	1,000	Actualities	• •	1 8	1 1	0 9	420 69	1,000	Cetamin. pthal. gr. 2 B Cretæ arom. pulv. gr. 3	1 8	3 8	2 0
63		Artenbi (il afric (il) an		1 0	1 1	0 3	75	1.000	Creize arom. c.op. gr. 5 B, ex F	1 9	ii	0 9
		æri. (1)	* 4	1 6	1 1	0 9	No	1.000	Diamorph. byd. gr. 12 B, F	3 8	2 0	1 2
ස 75		Aretmilië (f) orfein (f) sod, bi Aloes et ferri gr. 4	c (1)	1 8	1 1	0 9	162 500	1,000	Diamorph, byd. gr. 🚉 B, F Didymin, gr. 5 (fresh gland)	2 11 4 10	1 9 2 10	1 1 1 8
5	1.000	Aboes et myrribe	8.6	1 11	1 2	0 9			Digitalin amorph	3 3	2 0	1 2
75	1,000	Abbig.2	8-8	1 9	1 1	0 9	141	1,000	Doven pulv. gr. 5 B, ex F	2 8	1 7	1 0
75 89	1,000	Albini gr. 2	е с В	1 9	1 1	0 9	95 195		Emerin. bism. iod. gr. 1 C Ergota ext. gr. 1 B	3 6	2 0	13 4
240		Amidoprime gr. 5	H	4 1	2 4	1 4			Engota ext. gr. 1 B	5 2	2 10	1 8
45	1.000	Amori komić gr. i		1 2	0 11	0 7	111	1,000	Ergota ext. gr. 3 B	7 2	3 9	2 0
53 54		Ambadi (Roberts)	8-4	1 6	1 1	0 9			Ferri alginatis gr. 3 Ferri redact, gr. 3	3 3	1 9	1 1 0 9
105	1,000	Aspinings. 10	0.0	2 0	1 4	0 11	54	1,000	Ferri carb. satch. gr. 5	1 6	1 0	0 8
216	1,000	Aspirio (Hoveris) gr. 5	0-0	2 6	1 6	0 10			Formaldeh. B.P.C. gr. 15	-	1 1	_
135	10000	Aspirin (4) et refleie. (1) Aspirin (14) et phense. (15)	1.4		1 7 1 2	1 0 0 10			Formeld et clonam, gr. 12 Fuci ext. gr. 4	2 3	1 1 1 1 4	0 11
144	1,000	Aspiria (Ct) et phenan. (14) et caffe	三(1)	2 10	1 8	1 0	123	1,000	Feei ext. gr. 5	2 8	1 8	0 11
120	1.190	Aspirin (3) phenacet. (1) ipeca	2 20.	2 1	1 1	D 11	126	1,000	Galbani pel. co. gr. 4		1 9 (40) 10	1 1
72	9,000	Asperia (5) ex poly, ineq. co. (1)			1 4	0 11			Girconin. pulv. co. gr. 30		1 4	0 11
135	1,000	Aspirin (4) et quining sulphatis ()	2 6	1 6	1 0	99	1,000	Guaisci resinæ (3) sulph. (5)	2 0	1 3	0 11
		Barbitoni gr. 5	Ē		1 10 1 11	1 2 1 2			Guaiscol, carbonatis gr. 3	4 5 1 11	1 9 1 2	1 1 0 9
155	1,000	Benzonsphihal gr. 5	2.1	3 3	1 10	1 2	65	1,009	Heramine gr. 5			0 9
57	1000	Beta-naphthol gr. 3		1 11	1 2	0 9	27	1,000	Hydrogric cetag. }	0 11	0 9	0 7
131 57		Bets-naphthol.gr. 2	**	2 3	1 4 1 2	0 11 0 9			Hydragnic arts gr.l , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0 11	0 9	0 7
60		Bismuthatel magnesia			1 3	_	99	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 2 Hydrargyri c. creta (1) et p. ipec.co.(1) 3			0 11
152	1,000	Bismuthi carbasatis gr. 5		3 0	1 9	1 1	30	1,000	Hydrangeri c. cretz (sod. bic. ()	1 1	0 9	0 7
171 57	3,000	Bismuchi carb. (1) et sod. bic. (1) Bism. carb.(1) sod. bic. (1) p. mig	E)	2 3 1 9		0 10			Hydrargyri c. creta (1) sod. bic. (3)	1 4	0 11 0 11	0 7
	1,000	Bismedi cari. [1] sod. bic. (1	1) 2	1 3	1 0	9 3			Hydrargyri iodidi rub. gr. 20 C	1 2	0 11	
		ringilo. 🖫 p. ribei (1) 💢		1 11	1 2	0 9	36 1	,000	Hydragyri iodidi vir. gr. † C	1 2	0 11	0 7
111		Bismolii carb. (1) pepsia. (1)	TIL	2 3	1 4	a 10					0 11 0 9	0 7
150	1,000	Bismuni saliquieis gr. 5	44		1 7				Hydrargyn subchlonds gr. †	1 1	0 9	0 7
135	1,000	Bandisburg 5	a -			0 11			Hydrargyti subdilonidi gr. 3	1 4	0 11	

C	ost	Tabellæ		elling P		1	Cost	Tabellæ		elling P	
	per	Таренæ	100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.	d.	per	1 abellæ	100 s. d.	50 2. d.	25 1. d.
3 0 4	1,000 1,000 1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 5	1 8 3 3 2 8	1 1 1 9 1 7	0 9 1 1 0 11	105 51 270	500 1,000 1,000	Sulph. præcip. (5) et pot. bitart. (1)	3 7 1 5 4 7	2 0 1 0 2 6	1 2 0 8 1 5
7	1,000 1,000 1,000	Iodised throat	4 10 2 10 2 10	1 1 2 10 1 8 1 8	1 8 1 1 1 1	69 111 162 111	1,000 1,000 1,000	Syr. Eastoni M 30	1 6 2 3 2 11 2 3	1 0 1 4 1 9	0 8 0 10 1 1
2	1,000 1,000 1,000 500	Lithii citratis eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15 Mammary gland gr. 5 (fresh gland) Methylsulphonal gr. 5 C	4 1 5 3 5 0	1 11 2 11 2 10	1 4 1 8 1 8	192 162 111	1,000 100 500	Theobrom. et sod. sal. gr. 5 Theophyllin-sod. acet. gr. 4 "Three bromides"	3 5 — 2 3	1 4 1 11 12 4 1 4	0 11 1 2 6 5 0 10
	1,000 1,000 500 1,000	Mixed gland (female)	4 6 4 1 9 2 1 6	2 5 2 3 4 10 1 1	1 5 1 3 2 7 0 9	135 258 261 210	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	"Three valeriantes" Thymi gland. gr. 5 (fresh gland)	2 8 4 4 5 2 3 6	1 7 2 5 2 5 2 0	1 0 1 5 1 5 1 2
	1,000 1,000 500 500	Ovarian. gr. 5 (fresh gland) Ox bile (purif.) gr. 5 Parathyroidei. gr. 10 (desiccated)	5 3 4 1 11 8 7 7	2 11 2 3 6 1 4 1	1 8 1 3 3 3 2 3	66 75 132 240	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. ½ Thyroidei sicci gr. ½ Thyroidei sicci gr. 1	1 9 2 0 2 10 4 6	0 11 1 2 1 8 2 4	0 8 0 10 1 1 1 4
	1,000 1,000 1,000	Pepsini gr. 2½ (coated)	2 6 2 0 2 6	1 6 1 2 1 6	0 11 0 11 1 1	250 45 73	500 100 100	Thyroidei sicci gr. 2	7 9 5 0 per	4 3 doz.	2 3
	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	Phenacetini (4) et caff. cit. (1) Phenazoni gr. 5 Phenazoni (4) et caff. cit. (1) Phenolphthaleini gr. 1	2 4 2 6 2 11 1 6	1 4 1 8 1 9 1 1	0 11 1 1 1 1 0 9	Co	st	Tabellæ, Hypodermic		Se	<u>H</u>
II	1,000 1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 2 Phenolphthaleini gr. 5	1 9 2 8	1 2 1 8	0 9 1 1	d.	per	(Tubes of ten tablets)		per	s, d,
	500 500 500	, g. 10 (-1111-)	9 3 9 3 10 4	4 10 4 10 5 3	2 7 2 7 2 10	60 54 39	doz. doz. doz.	Adrenalini gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ Apomorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ Atropinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	C B	tube tube tube	0 9 0 9 0 7
	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	Potassii bicarbonatis gr. 5 Potassii bromidi gr. 5 Potassii chloratis gr. 5 Potassii chloratis et boracis gr. 5	1 2 1 2 0 9 0 11	0 11 0 11 0 7 0 8	0 7 0 8 0 6 0 6	60 54 60 66	doz. doz. doz. doz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salic. gr. ½ Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. ½ Cocainæ hydrochloridigr. ½ Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. ½ Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. ½	B, F B, F B, F	tube tube tube	0 9 0 9 0 10 0 10
	500 1,000	Potassii chlor. et bor. et cocain. (gr. $\frac{1}{250}$)	1 2 5 5 1 6	0 11 3 0 1 1	0 7 1 9 0 9	79 90 42 42	doz. doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. ½	B, F B, F B, F	tube tube tube	0 10 1 2 0 8 0 8
l	000,1 000,1 000,1	Quininæ ammon. 3j	2 0 2 4 1 9	1 4 1 8 1 2	0 11 1 0 0 9	39 42 42	doz. doz. doz. doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{0}$ Digitalini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ Homatropinæ hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ Hyoscinæ hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	B, F B B	tube tube tube	0 7 0 7 0 7
	500 500 500 500	0:: 11 1	2 10 3 7 5 7 9 2	2 0 2 11	1 1 1 2 1 8 2 8	60 66 66 84	doz. doz. doz. doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. ‡ Morphinæ sulphatis gr. ‡	B, F B, F B, F	tube tube tube	0 9 0 11 0 11 1 1
	000,1	Quininæ hydrobrom, gr. 1 Quininæ hydrobrom, gr. 2 Quininæ hydroch, gr. 2	1 11 3 2 3 2	1 2 1 9 1 9	0 9 1 1 1 1	48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis (1) et atroj	pinæ B, F	tube	0 9
	500 500	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 5 Quininæ salicyl. gr. 2	6 5 3 2	3 6 1 9	1 4 1 1! 1 1 1 11	48		$(\frac{1}{150})$ Morphinæ sulphatis $(\frac{1}{4})$ et atropinæ sulphatis $(\frac{1}{150})$ Morphinæ sulphatis $(\frac{1}{4})$ et atropinæ sul	hatis B, F	tube tube	0 11
	000,1	Rhei (3) et sod. bic. (2) Rhei (3) zingib. (½) sod. bic. (1½) Rhei pil. co. gr. 4	1 11 1 9 1 9	1 2 1 2 1 1	0 9 0 10 0 9	63	doz.	$(\frac{1}{100})$	B.F hatis B, F	tube	0 11
ŀ	000,1	Saccharini 550 gr. 0.3 (500—200—100) Salicini gr. 5	4 1 4 3	1 9 2 4	0 9 1 1 1 4 0 9	60 66 36 60	doz.		B, F B, F B	tube tube tube	0 9 0 11 0 7 0 10
	100 100 250	Santonini gr. 1	=	=	5 3 5 3 3 1	72 84 72	doz. doz. doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. ½ Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. ½ Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. ½	B B	tube tube tube	0 11 1 1 0 11
	000,1	Sodii bicarbonatis gr. 5 Sodii citratis gr. 2	0 9	0 7 0 9	0 6 0 6 0 7 0 9	48 39 39 39	doz.	Sparteinæ sulphatis gr. ½ Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. ½ Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. ½ Strychninæ sulphatis gr. ½	B B	tube tube tube	0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7
					0 10			Strychninæ sulphatis gr. 100		tube	0 7

	. 1		1	Selli	g Price				I .		Sellin	g Price	
	ost	Ta-Ti	16		l oz.	1 dr.		ost	Ti	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s.	d. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per	Tincturæ—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
104	oz.			- -	13 0	2 0	102	lь.	Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. C	_	3 8	1 0	0 2
36	4 oz.			- 4 6		0 2 0 2	92	lb.	Tr. apocyni	-	3 4	1 0	0 2
32 77	4 oz.	Taka diastase liq Taka diastase tablets gr. 2½	. do	1		0 2	46 74	lb.	Tr. arnicæ florum Tr. arnicæ radicis	5 9 9 3	1 8 2 8	0 6 0 9	0 1 0 2
18	lb.	Talcum opt	. 2	3 0 8		_	84	lb.	Tr. asafetidæ		3 0	0 11	0 2
5.5	lb.	Talcum coml	0	8 0 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 1	-	240	lb.	Tr. aurantii	-	8 0	2 2	0 4
12 38	lb.	Tallow	1	6 0 6 9 1 5			195 282	lb.	Tr. aurantii P.B. '85	-	6 6 9 6	1 9 2 5	0 3
12	lb.	Tamarindi pulpa Tamarindus W.I	. 4	9 1 5			66	lb.	Tr. aurantii dulcis C	_	9 6 2 3	0 7	0 4 0 1
24	oz.	Tannalbin		_ _	3 6	0 6	68	lb.	Tr. benzoini comp	7 10	2 4	0 8	0 2
20	20	Tannalbin tablets gr. 7½		oz. 1 6	-	_	90	lь.	Tr. benzoini simp	-	2 10	0 10	0 2
41 15	oz. 25gm	Tannigen Tannoform		_ _		1 0 6	84 80	lb.	Tr. berberidis	=	3 0 2 10	0 10	0 2 0 2
27	lb.	Tannotorm Taraxaci radix Ang. incis.	. 3	6 1 (1	_	78	lb.	Tr. bryoniæ		2 9	0 10	0 2
36	lb.	Terebenum		- 1 3			72	lb.	Tr. buchu	-	2 7	0 9	0 2
18	oz.	Terebinth.chia.	-	0 0 8	2 8 0 3	0 6	147	lb.	Tr. cacti grandiflori	-	5 3 3 9	1 6	0 3 0 2
16 40	lb. lb.	Terebinth. Venet. fact Terebinth. Venet. ver	2	0 0 8			102 54	lb.	Tr. calendulæ Tr. calumbæ	_	1 4	1 1 0 6	0 2 0 1
4	oz.	Terpini hydras	-	_ _	0 7	0 1	46	lb.	Tr. calumbæ	_	1 7	0 5	0 1
5	oz.	Terpineol		- -	0 9	0 2	26	oz.	Tr. cannabis ind C	-	_	3 9	0 7
6 27	oz. lb.	Terpinol	. 3	6 1 0	1 0 0 4	0 2	99 96	lь. lь.	Tr. cantharidini C Tr. cantharidis P.B. '98 C	_	3 5 3 5	1 0	0 2 0 2
21	10.	lerra rosæ	5	0 1 0	0 4		98	lb.	Tr. cantharidis acet C		3 4	1 0	0 2
							60	lb.	Tr. capsici	-	2 0	0 8	0 2
10	,	Test Papers in Books		, ,			104	lb.	Tr. capsici fortior B.P.C	-	3 9	1 2 0 10	0 2 0 2
18 12	doz.	7 1 11		ch 0 3		_	84 39	lb.	Tr. cardamomi	_	1 6	0 6	0 1
15	doz.	Litmus neutral		ch 0 3		_	120	lb.	Tr. cardamomi co	-	4 3	1 3	0 3
18	doz.		. ea	ch 0 3		-	84	lь.	Tr. cascaræ	_	3 0	0 11	0 2
27 15	doz.	Phenolphthalein Starch		ch 0 5		_	102	lb.	Tr. cascarillæ Tr. castorei	_	3 9	1 1 2 0	0 2 0 4
15	doz.	Starch and iodide	1	ch 0 3			48	oz. lb.	Tr. castorei		1 9	0 6	0 1
27	doz.	Turmeric		ch 0 5		<u> </u>	113	lb.	Tr. cerei B.P.C	-	4 1	1 2	0 2
108		T.,1	c -			2 10	68 72	lb.	Tr. chiratæ Tr. chloroformi comp	_	2 5 2 9	0 9 0 10	0 2 0 2
189	oz.	Tetronal Thallin.sulph				5 8	40	lb. lb.	Tr. chloroformi comp		2 4	0 9	0 2
15	oz.	Theobromina		- -	2 3	0 4	126	lь.	Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. B, F	-	-	1 9	0 4
27 18	oz.	OTT 1 1 1 .			4 0 2 8	0 8	66	lb.	Tr. cimicifugæ Tr. cinchonæ (rub.)	_	2 4 2 6	0 8	0 2 0 2
12	oz.	777 1 1 1			1 9	0 3	68	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ (rub.)	_	2 5	0 8	0 2
144	oz.	Theocinæ-sod. acet	-	- -	-	3 5	78	lь.	Tr. cinchonæ flavæ		2 9	0 9	0 2
96 65	oz.			- -	-	2 4	252	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi	-	8 3 2 5	2 4	0 4 0 2
43	oz. 6 oz.	Tri . 1			0 11	1 7 0 2	72 78	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi co B, F	_	3 2	1 0	0 2
27	25	771 1. 11 .	do			_	174	lb.	Tr. cocci	_	6 2	1 9	0 3
- 28	oz.			- -	3 6	0 8	75	lь.	Tr. colchici C	-	2 8	0 9	0 2
60 30	oz.	The target of	'' -		7 6 4 5	1 6 0 8	66 72	lb.	Tr. colchici sem. B.P. '98 Tr. colchici cormi C	Ξ	2 4 2 5	0 9 0 9	0 2 0 2
18	oz.	ገባ •		_ _	2 8	0 6	86	lb.	Tr. collinsoniæ canad		3 1	0 11	0 2
19	oz.	Thorii nitras pur		- -	2 10	0 6	120	lb.	Tr. colocynthidis	_	3 9	1 1	0 2
36 18	lb. lb.	יוידי		- 1 6 3 0 8		_	90 90	lb.	Tr. condurango		3 2 3 2	1 0 1 0	0 2 0 2
20	oz.	T'L 1			3 0	0 6	90	lb. lb.	Tr. conii	_	3 2	1 0	0 2
78	oz.	77 1		- -	11 6	2 0	120	lb.	Tr. coto	-	4 6	1 3	0 3
39	oz.		-		5 9	1 0	194	lb.	Tr. croci	. —	7 0 4 0	2 1 1 2	0 4 0 2
48 28	oz. lb.	T:1: 0	3		7 0 0 4	1 2	110 22	lb.	Tr. cubebæ Tr. curcumæ		4 0	3 3	0 6
84	lь.	rps .	^-			_	96	lb.	Tr. curcumæ	-	3 5	1 0	0 2
							90	lь.	Tr. damianæ	-	3 2	1 0	0 2
		Tincturæ					123 68	lb. lb.	Tr. daturæ sem C	_	4 2 2 4	1 2 0 8	0 3 0 2
78	lь.	Tr. aconiti	В -	- 2 9	0 10	0 2	102	lb.	Tr. digitalis C		_	1 2	0 2
102	lb.	Tr. aconiti Fleming	В -	- 4 0	1 2	0 2	84	lb.	Tr. ergotæ B	-	3 0	0 11	0 2
84	lb.	יין ויין			0 9 1 3	0 2 0 3	162 87 I	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ætherea B Tr. ergotæ ammoniata B	_	5 9 3 1	1 8 0 11	0 3 0 2
48	lb.	Tr 1	-	1	0 5	0 1	74	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ammoniata B	_	2 8	0 10	0 2
39	lь.	Tr. ammoniæ co. B.P.C.	. 4	6 1 6	0 5	-	108	lь.	Tr. eucalypti gum	-	3 10	1 0	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. anthemidis	. ! -	- 27	0 9	0 2	78	lb.	Tr. euonymi	- 1	2 9	0 10	0 2

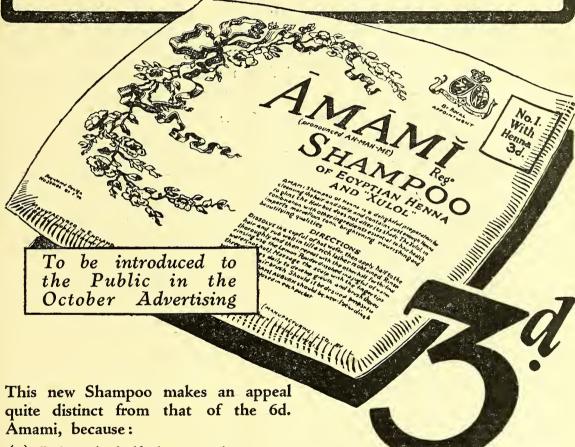
Selling Price Selling Price Cost Cost Ti Ti-Tr 16 oz. 1 4 oz. | 1 oz. I dr. 16 oz. l oz. 4 oz. Tincturæ-(cont.) Tincturæ-(cont.) s. d. s. d. s. d. & d. d. per s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. per 3 6 2 4 5 1 3 0 1 10 0 7 23 36 42 24 56 34 50 42 96 34 96 18 18 18 18 16 Tr. euonymin, virid. 51 lЬ. Tr. quininæ ammoniata 0 1 lb. 3 2 1 0 0 2 2 1 Tr. quin. am., pkd. (std. bot.) 4 6 Зij. lЬ. Tr. euphorbiæ 2 6 5 0 1 0 9 Tr. ferri acetatis 1 0 lЬ. Tr. quin. ammon. c. cinnam. 4 lb. 72 •• 0 6 1 3 6 1 0 0 0 1 lЬ. Tr. rhei co. 5 6 1 0 lЬ. Tr. ferri perchloridi 44 0 3 5 2 0 1 12 0 1 0 0 2 2 1 lЬ. Tr. rhei '85 lЬ. Tr. ferri pomati 96 2 10 3 0 0 10 2 0 9 0 lb. Tr. gallæ 80 lb. Tr. rhus toxicod. 0 7 2 2 0 0 1 11 0 Tr. gelsemii 7 1 52 lь. Tr. scillæ lЬ. ٠. 1 6 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 6 11 Tr. gentianæ co. 1 84 lЬ. Tr. senegæ lb. .. 7 2 0 1 3 5 1 n n 2 lb. Tr. sennæ co. Alex. n n lb. Tr. gossypii 52 .. 3 0 0 0 2 lb. 1 0 6 0 1 Tr. grindeliæ 48 Tr. sennæ co. Tinnev. lb. 2 3 2 1 0 0 2 3 0 11 0 lЬ. Tr. guaiaci 90 lЬ. Tr. serpentariæ ... 2 С 1 3 0 11 0 2 2 7 0 52 lЬ. Tr. stramonii ... lЬ. Tr. guaiaci ammoniata. 0 2 C 2 0 8 O 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 lb. Tr. stramonii sem. lЬ. Tr. guaranæ 63 3 5 0 Tr. hamamelidis 1 10 1 lь. Tr. strophanthi ... C 11 lb. 96 3 0 9 2 5 3 0 8 1 0 Tr. hellebori nigri 92 lь. Tr. sumbul lЬ. . . 3 2 0 2 8 0 0 1 oz. Tr. hibisci 90 lb. Tr. tolutana 0 9 0 1 2 0 2 2 4 lЬ. Tr. hydrastis C 63 lb. Tr. valerianæ ... 2 10 29 2 1 8 4 0 C 0 0 lЬ. lЬ. Tr. valerianæ ætherea ... Tr. hyoscyami .. 110 2 0 lь. Tr. ignatiæ amaræ C 1 0 lb. Tr. valerianæ ammoniata 2 5 66 2 3 2 1 0 0 9 0 0 4 lb. Tr.iodiætherea 90 16. Tr. veratri 2 3 4 1 0 0 4 0 1 0 2 lЬ. Tr. iodi fortis 94 lЬ. Tr. viburni prunifol. 9 Tr. iodi mitis 2 9 0 0 2 2 7 9 0 lЬ. Tr. zingiberis lЬ. 78 8 4 8 1 4 3 Tr. zingiberis fort. P.B. '85 2 10 0 9 0 Tr. iodi (French Cdx.) lЬ. lь. 86 0 0 3 0 2 Зij. 2 0 ξį. 1 lb. Tr. iodi decolorata 1 Tr. zingiberis fort., pkd. 203 0 7 54 0 54 12 56 26 14 10 13 2 15 14 10 12 17 2 16 10 12 4 3 1 3 0 3 lb. Tr. iodi decolorat.fort. B.P.C. 4 4 9 1 0 3 lb. Tr. ipecacuanhæ 3 8 1 0 0 2 1 10 lЬ. Tr. ipecacuanhæ et opii lЬ. Toilet vinegar P.L.F. .. 179 3 2 2 0 ξij. 1 10 0 5 lЬ. Tr. iridis Toilet vinegar (indust.), pkd. ... Ziv. 2 2 5 0 8 0 0 lb. Tr. jaborandi C 2 10 7 0 1 lb. Toncæ fabæ Para frosted 66 1 0 9 1 3 3 3 0 2 lЬ. lЬ. Tr. jalapæ Tonca fabæ Angostura 132 3 1 0 2 lЬ. Tr. jalapæ co. •• lЬ. 0 8 2 Tr. kino 2 2 2 0 10 lb. 0 2 Tooth Pastes Tr. kolæ 0 8 0 2 2 0 4 lЬ. Tr. krameriæ 4 lЬ. Antiseptic P.L.F. 1 32 4 7 1 4 0 3 1 6 0 6 lb. lЬ. Areca P.L.F. Tr. laricis 40 2 4 0 8 2 10 0 9 lb. 0 2 5 3 lЬ. Carbolic P.L.F. Tr. lavandulæ co. 65 .. 2 9 1 4 0 5 8 10 0 lЬ. Cherry P.L.F. lЬ. Tr. limonis 36 . . • • 1 9 1 1 0 4 Tr. limonis '85 ... 0 Red Rose P.L.F. lЬ. 6 6 30 lЬ. 0 9 2 2 0 lb. Tr. lobeliæ 7 lЬ. Thymol P.L.F. 40 C 3 1 O 0 2 9 lЬ. Tr. lobeliæ ætherea 2 0 10 0 2 lb. Tr. lupuli 6 9 lЬ. Tr. lycopodii 6 1 0 3 Tooth Powders 9 lb. 0 2 7 0 0 2 3 6 1 0 4 lЬ. Antacid P.L.F. Tr. maticæ 28 0 2 lЬ. 3 0 0 11 0 2 lb. Antiseptic P.L.F. 6 1 0 Tr. myrrhæ 96 0 2 Tr. myrrhæ co. vet. P.L.F. 3 2 Aromatic P.L.F. 3 4 0 11 lь. 15 4 1 lЬ. 90 ٠. 6 1 0 0 Tr. myrrhæ et boracis P.L.F. 0 3 4 lb. 1 0 lЬ. Carbolic P.L.F. 12 27 1 8 0 0 3 Tr. myrrhæ et boracis B.P.C. 6 1 0 3 Denture P.L.F. lЬ. 10 lb. lb. Quinine P.L.F. 0 1 0 0 3 lЬ. Tr. myrrhæ et boracis c. eau de 24 3 2 0 0 8 0 2 2 6 Cologne P.L.F. 8 6 lЬ. Rhatany P.L.F. 50 3 0 8 0 3 Tr. nucis vomicæ 7 2 lb. 0 0 1 lЬ. Rose P.L.F. .. 18 0 0 4 3 3 1 8 C 0 Saponaceous P.L.F. lЬ. Tr. odontalg. P.L.F. 1 4 26 lЬ. 2 6 0 lb. Tr. opii B, F 3 5 1 0 0 lЬ. Thymol P.L.F. 20 Tr. opii B.P. '98 2 2 0 0 lЬ. B, F3 4 1 2 Tr. opii ammoniata 2 9 0 10 0 1 lЬ. C 7 lЬ. Tow 2 2 9 10 0 1 6 Tr. opii aq. (1% morph.) B, F0 lЬ. Tow, carbolised 10 .. 3 9 1 1 Tr. opii crocata B.P.C. B, F 9 2 0 4 lЬ. 102 lь. Tragacantha 6 10 0 4 20 15 77 0 1 11 lb. Tr. opii deod. U.S.P. B, F 4 3 lЬ. Tragacanthæ pulv. opt. 192 Tr. persionis B.P.C. .. 0 4 3 1 3 0 3 8 1 lb. lb. Tragacanthæ pulv. sec. 120 1 0 0 4 3 lЬ. Tr. phosphori co. 6 oz. Triferrin 42 . . 2 Triferrin tablets gr. 5 1 3 04 08 0 lЬ. 3 8 1 0 0 30 doz. Tr. podophylli 24 • • Tripoli, photographic ... 0 8 0 2 8 0 2 2 6 lЬ. Tr. podophylli ammoniata 3 0 lb. 20 •• 2 2 0 1 Tr. pruni virginianæ 2 2 2 7 0 11 lЬ. 8 0 7.5 lb. Tripoli, polishing 72 lb. Tr. pulsatillæ 0 9 0 10 3 3 2 Tr. pyrethri 0 0 lЬ. --36 lb. Tr. pyrethri florum 3 0 0 10 0 2 Trochischi --2 2 0 1 2 lЬ. Tr. quassiæ 0 7 0 lb. Troch, absorb. -36 0 57 3 8 1 2 6 8 Troch. acidi benzoici lb. Tr. quillaiæ 0 42 lЬ. lb. 2 6 0 54 lb. Troch. acidi benzoici T.H. Tr. quininæ

-		1			Selling			EMEN				C III	7.	
	Co	st	Tr	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	l dr.	С	ost	Tr-Un	16 oz.	4 oz.	Price	1 dr.
d	. 1	per	Trochischi-(cont).	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per	Trochischi—(cont).	s. d.	s, d,	s. d.	s. d.
-														
7	5	lb.	Troch. acidi benzoici co.T.H. B,F	-	2 9	0 8	_	24	lb.	Troch. sodæ bicarbonatis	-	0 11	0 3	_
3: 3:	3	lb.	Troch. acidi carbolici	_	1 2 1 2	0 4	_	33 33	lb.	Troch. sod. bic. et zingib	_	1 4	0 5	_
3. 3.	2	lb.	Troch. acidi carbolici T.H. Troch. acidi tannici	_	1 2	0 4		27	lb.	Troch. sulphuris		1 2 1 0	0 4	
5		lb.	Troch. acidi tannici . T.H.		1 10	0 7		18	lb.	4011 . 11 . 11		0 8	0 3	
4		lb.	Troch. althææ T.H	_	1 6	0 5	_	33	lb.	Troch. terebeni	_	1 2	0 4	
4	2	lь.	Troch. ammon. chloridi T.H.	_	1 10	0 6	_	36	lb.	Troch. tolut	_	1 5	0 5	
2	2	lb.	Troch.anisi	-	0 10	0 3	-	36	lb.	Troch. tussi	_	1 6	0 5	-
3	6	lЬ.	Troch. antacid. (Roberts)	—	1 5	0 5	-	36	lЬ.	Troch.zingiberis	-	1 6	0 5	
4	2	lЬ.	Troch. aromat. (cachou)	-	1 8	0 6	-							
4	2	lь.	Troch. bismuthi co	_	1 7	0 6	_	10		Tuberculins (v. Vaccines)			=	
3 4	0	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et magnesiæ Troch. bismuthi et sodæ	=	1 2 1 7	0 4	_	10	oz.	Tumenol ammon	_	_	_	0 4
4	2	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et zingiberis		1 7	0 6								
4.	2	lb.	Troch. bis muthis odæ et zingiberis	_	1 7	0 6	_							
4	5	lb.	Troch. boracis T.H	_	1 9	0 6	_			U.				
2		lЬ.	Troch. "Brompton Hosp." opt.	_	1 0	0 3	-							
1		lь.	Troch. "Brompton Hosp." sec.	-	0 9	0 3	<u> </u>	46	lb.	Ulmi fulvæ cortex	-	1 8	0 6	_
3		lb.	Troch. "bronchial"	-	1 2	0 4	-	28	lb.	Ulmi fulvæ corticis pulv	3 6	1 0	0 4	_
3		lb.	Troch. capsici	-	1 5	0 5	-	33	lь.	Ultramarine	4 2	1 3	0 4	-
3		lb.	Troch. carbonis	_	1 5 1 6	0 5 0 5	_	48	lb.	Unguenta	6 0	1 9	0 6	
3		lb.	Troch. catechu		1 6	0 5		16	lb.	Unguentum acidi benzoici co Ung. acidi borici	2 3	0 8	0 3	
3		lb.	Troch. chlorodyni opt.	_	1 5	0 5	l _	14	lb.	Ung. acidi borici flavum	1 10	0 7	0 2	
3		lb.	Troch. cinnamomi	_	1 5	0 5	_	30	lь.	Ung. acidi carbolici	3 9	1 2	0 5	
4	8	lЬ.	Troch. cubebæ T.H	-	1 7	0 6	<u> </u>	42	lb.	Ung. acidi carbolici co	5 3	1 7	0 6	_
3		ŀЬ.	Troch.digest	_	1 5	0 5	-	24	lb.	Ung. acidi salicylici	3 0	0 101	0 3	
4		lЬ.	"Digestive candy"		1 9	0 6	-	84	oz.	Ung. aconitinæ B	_	_		2 0
4		lЬ.	Troch.eucalypti T.H	-	1 7	0 6	-	36	oz.	Ung. adrenalini			5 3	0 0
	0	lb.	Troch. eucalypti co. T.H	=	1 10	0 7 0 5	-	30 33	lb.	Ung. althææ	3 9	1 2 1 3	0 4	_
4	0	lb.	Troch.ferri redacti Troch.fructi		1 6	0 6	_	54	lb.	Ung. anilin. vir. (1:1,000) Ung. anilin. coccin. 5%		2 0	0 7	0 1
4	2	lb.	Troch. fructi et capsici		1 7	0 6		90	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 5% Ung. anilin. coccin. 8%		3 3	0 11	0 2
4	2	lb.	Troch. fructi, capsici et tannini		1 7	0 6	-	63	lb.	Ung. antim. tart B	7 10	2 3	0 8	
4	2	lb.	Troch. gelatini	_	1 7	0 6	_	86	lb.	Ung. aquæ rosæ	_	3 6	1 0	-
3	6	lЬ.	Troch. glycyrrhizæ	_	1 6	0 5	-	21	oz.	Ung.atropinæ B	-	-	3 1	0 6
	4	lb.	Troch. guaiaci resinæ:	-	2 1	0 7	-	8	oz.	Ung.belladonnæ B	<u> </u>		1 2	0 2
5		lЬ.	Troch. guaiaci T.H.	-	2 0	0 7	-	54	lb.	Ung. bismuthi oleat. B.P.C	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1
	0	lb.	Troch. guaiaci et sulph	-	1 1	0 4	-	28 11	lb.	Ung. boracis	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 3
	3	lь. lь.	Troch.ipecacuanhæ Troch.kino eucalypti	_	1 4 2 0	0 5 0 7		33	oz. lb.	Ung. cadmii iodidi	4 2	1 3	0 5	0 1
	18	lb.	Troch. kino eucalypti	-	1 9	0 6		33	lb.	Ung. calaminæ	4 2	1 3	0 5	
	9	lb.	Troch. krameriæ	_	1 6	0 5	_	66	lb.	Ung. cantharidini C	-	2 5	0 9	_
	3	lb.	Troch. krameræ et coc. B, F		2 4	0 8	-	54	lb.	Ung cantharidis C	-	2 0	0 7	0 1
	8.	lь.	Troch. lavandulæ	-	1 2	0 4	-	27	lb.	Ung. capsici	3 5	1 1	0 4	0 1
	33	lb.	"Liquorice pellets"	—	1 3	0 5	-	32	lb.	Ung. cetacei	4 0	1 3	0 5	-
	10	lЬ.	"Liquorice and menthol pellets"	-	1 6	0 5	-	42	lb.	Ung.chaulmoogræ	2 6	1 6 0 9	0 6 0 3	
	6	lb.	"Lime juice and sulphur tablets" Troch. lini, glyc. et. chlor. opt.		0 7	0 2 0 5	_	20 45	lb.	Ung. chrom. (factory)	2 6 5 9	1 8	0 3	0 1
	7	lb.	Troch. lini, glyc. et. chlor. sec.		1 2	0 4		32	0Z.	Ung. chrysarohini B, F		_	4 0	0 9
	3	lb.	Troch. magnesiæ	_	1 5	0 5	-	72	lb.	Ung. conü		2 7	0 9	0 2
5	1	lЬ.	Troch. menth, pip. opt	_	2 0	0 7	-	54	lь.	Ung. creosoti	_	2 0	0 7	_
	4	lЬ.	Troch. menth. pip. C.S	-	2 0	0 7	-	36	lb.	Ung. cupri oleatis	4 6	1 4	0 5	-
	6	lЬ.	Troch. menthol	-	1 6	0 5	-	66	lb.	Ung.elemi		2 5	0 8	0 2
	19	lb.	Troch. morphinæ C	-	1 6	0 5	-	30	lb.	Ung. eucalypti	3 9	1 2	0 4 0 2	
	39	lb. lb.	Troch, morphinæ et ipecac. C	_	1 6 1 7	0 5	_	16 30	lb.	Ung. flav. dil. 1-4		0 7 1 2	0 4	
	24	lb.	TILL		0 11	0 3		78	lb.	Ung. gallæ B,ex F		3 0	1 0	0 2
	8	lb.	Troch. "Pontefract cakes"	_	0 10	0 3	_	48	lb.	Ung. glycer.etichthamol"jelly"	6 0	1 9	0 6	
	0	lb.	Troch. potassii chloratis	-	1 1	0 4	_	41	lb.	Ung. glycer. et zinc. "jelly"	5 2	1 6	0 5	
3	6	lЬ.	Troch. potassii chloratis T.H.	_	1 6	0 5	-	28	lb.	Ung.glycerini plumbi subacet.				
	18	lb.	Troch.potas.chlor.et boracis T.H.	-	1 7	0 6	-			'98		1 0	0 4	
	9	1Ь.	Troch. potassii nitratis		1 6	0 5	-	69	lb.	Ung.hæmamol(D.F.)	-	2 2	0 7	0 1
	4	lb.	Troch. potassii tart. acid. T.H.		2 0 1 7	0 7 0 6	_	26 63	lb.	Ung. hamamelidis	3 3	1 1 2 4	0 4	_
	24	lb.	Troch. rosæ Troch. santonini gr. ½	_	1_'	3 6		34	lb.	Ung. hydrargyri Ung. hyd. ammoniati C	4 3	1 3	0 5	_
	9	0Z.	Troch.santonini gr. ½	_	_	5 9		30	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati dilutum C	3 9	1 2	0 5	_
	4	lb.	Troch. sedativ. T.H C	_	2 1	0 7	1- 3	58		Ung. hyd. co 44 .4	- 0	2 1	0 8	-

				Sellin	g Price		Cest	,			Sellin	g Price	
C	ost	Un	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	l dr.		Jr—Va		16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	l dr.
ď.	per	Unguenta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d. per			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
-				-	-		100 11 1100	<u> </u>			1	47.40	
31	lb.	Ung. hyd. iodidi rubri C	6 5	2 0	0 6	-	108 oz. Uradal B.P.				_	15 10	2 7
18	lь.	Ung. hyd. nitratis	4 3	1 9 1 3	0 6 0 5	_	18 oz. Uranii aceta 12 oz. Uranii nitra			_		2 8 1 9	0 5
34 16]b.		5 9	1 8	0 7		4 oz. Urea					0 7	0 2
9	lь. lь.	Ung. hyd. oleatis Ung. hyd. oxidi flavi C	2 6	0 9	0 3		24 oz. Urea hydro			_		3 6	0 6
34	њ. Њ.	Ung. hyd. oxidi rubri C	4 3	1 3	0 5		17 oz. Urethanum		D		_	2 6	0 5
7	Ъ. Ъ.	Ung. hyd. subchloridi	_	2 2	0 8	0 2	36 oz. Urotropine			_	_	5 3	0 11
4	lь.	Ung.ichthamol	_	1 0	0 4	_	10 lb. Uvæ ursi fo			_	0 5	0 2	-
18	lb.	Ung.ichthamol. co. B.P.C		1 9	0 6	0 1							
6	lь.	Ung. iodi	_	2 5	0 8	0 2							
0	lь.	Ung.iodi denigrescens	_	1 10	0 7					Selling	Dellas		
4	Ъ.	Ung.iodoformi		3 0	0 11	0 2	Vaccines an	d		Seming	FILE		
0	lь.	Ung.lanæ co	3 9	1 2	0 5	0 1	Tuberculing	A. & H	1	P.D.	D. F.	Evans	Jenner
0	Ъ.	Ung. menthol 5%		3 3	0 11	0 2	z abel carrie	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2	lb.	Ung. mercuriale ("Trooper")	5 3 3 6	1 6 1 0	0 6	_	A' 1 (10'll						
5	lь. lь.	Ung. metallorum B.P.C. Ung. methyl salicyl, fort.	3 0	1 8	0 7	0 2	Acne, mixed (10 mill. 250 mill. staphyl.)	l c.c 2 6	2 6	_	3 0	2 6	2 6
5	lb.	77 7 1 10 1 101		1 2	0 5		Acne, mixed (500 mill.		2 0		0 0	2 0	2 0
	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. dil Ung. methyl salicyl. co. fort.		3 3	1 0	0 2		l c.c. 2 6	2 6	_		2 6	
8	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. dil	_	1 9	0 6	0 1	Acne, mixed (20 mill.					_	
0 8 9 8	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici			1 4	0 3	1,000 mill. staphyl.)		-	3 0	—	2 6	
	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici co	_		2 8	0 6							
5 8	oz.	Ung. opii B, F			3 9	0 7	Catarrh, mixed	1 c.c. 2 6		3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6
8	lь.	Ung. paraf. alb	2 3	0 8	0 3	-		l.c.c. 2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
7	lь.	Ung. paraf. flav.	2 2	0 8	0 3	_		2 c.c. 7 6	-	_			-
D.	lь.	Ung. picis carb. co	3 9	1 2	0 5	_	Colon bacillus (various)		2 6 2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6 2 6	2 6 2 6
1	lь.	Ung. picis liq	3 0	1 0 1 6	0 4 0 5	_ 0 1	Coryza, mixed (various)		2 6	3 0		2 0	2 0
ź	lb.	Ung. pini sedat. (D.F.) Ung. plumbi acetatis	3 3	1 6 1 0	0 3	_	Gonococcus (various)	1 c.c. 2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6
Q Q	lb.	TT 1 1' 1	3 3	2 4	0 8		Gonococcus (various)	1 c.c. 2	1 4	5 0	0	2 0	2 0
K	lb.	Ung. plumbi iodidi		2 2	0 7	0 2	Hay fever reaction outfit		_	6 0	_	-	-
ý	lь.	Ung. plumbi oleatis	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1	Tray ic ver reaction outili						
ı	lb.	Ung. plumbi subacetatis	3 0	0 11	0 3		Influenza (various)	1 c.c. 2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6
9	lь.	Ung. potassæ sulphuratæ	4 6	1 4	0 5	_	Influenza-pneumonia	.: -	-	3 0	3 0	3 0	-
3	lь.	Ung. potassii iodidi	-	2 10	0 10	0 2							
1	lь.	Ung. resinæ	3 6	1 0	0 4			l c.c.	1 0	-	-	1 0	
	lь.	Ung. resinæ co. B.P.C	-	1 3	0 4			3 c.c. 1 6	-		_	1 8	
3	lь.	Ung. resorcini B.P.C	_	1 9	0 7	0 1	Meningococcus	1 c.c. —	-	3 0	3 6	3 0	_
	lь.	Ung. resorcini co. B.P.C.	_	1 7	0 6	0 1	D 1 31 (E. 11	, ,					
	lь.	Ung. resorcini et bismuthi co. B.P.C.		2 6	0 9	0 2	Pneumobacillus(Friedlae		I _ I			3 6	_
	lь.	II II DDG	_	2 6 2 7	0 9		Pneumococcus (various)	0.0	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
	lb.	TT .		1 9	0 6		Pollen toxin diagnostic		_	2 0	_	_	_
	lb.	Ung. sabinæ B.	_	1 8	0 6	0 1	Tonch toxin diagnostic	_		_			
	lь.	Ung. sambuci flor.	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	Rheumatic	-	-	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
	lь.	Ung. sambuci viride	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1							
		Ung. "scarlet red" (v. Ung.					Sepsis, mixed	-	-	3 0	-	-	—
		anilin. cocc.)					Septus bacil. (Hofmann)	1 c.c. 2 6	-	_	_	_	_
	lь.	Ung. simplex	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1	Staphylococcus (various)	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 6 2 6
0	lь.	Ung. staphisagriæ C	_	1 9	0 6	0 1	Streptococcus, polyval.			3 0	2 6	2 6 3 0	2 0
	lb.	Ung.sulphuris	2 6	0 9	0 3	-	Streptococcus, rheum.	l c.c. 2 6	2 6	_	_	3 0	_
1	lь. lь.	Ung. sulphuris co Ung. sulphuris et resorcini	3 6	1 2	0 4		Tukaradi-(Lasillam	laion				10d.	
	10.	D D C		1 2	0 4	_	Tuberculin(bacillary emu B.E.)	Ision,	1 6	1 3	1 3	1/-,1/3	2 6
	lь.	Ung. sulphuris hypochloritis		3 0	0 11	0 2	Tuberculin (Calmette's)	=			1 6	1 6	_
	lь.	Ung. sulphuris iodidi		2 5	0 9	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	Tuberculin (Moro's test)		_		2 6	2 6	_
	lь.	Ung. terebinthinæ	4 6	1 4	0 5	— 1 ₂	Tuberculin (Von Pirquet)		4 0	4 0	1 6	1 3	-
	lь.	Ung. thymol 5%	_	3 3	0 11	0 2	Tuberculin (vet.)(various			2 0	1 6	1 0	<u>.</u>
	lь.	Ung. thymol co. B.P.C		3 4	1 0	_	Tuberculin dilutions	-	1 0	-	1 3	1 0	_
	ΙЬ.	Ung. thymol comp. dilut. B.P.C.	-	2 0	0 7	-		tube -	:	12 0		-	
	oz.	Ung. veratrinæ C	-	_	1 6	0 3		tube -	-	4 6		4 0	_
	lb.	Ung. zinci	2 6	0 9	0 3	-	Typhoid (various strength		2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0 3 0	2 6 2 6
	lb.	Ung. zinci c. ac. berici	3 3	1 0	0 4	_	Typhoid and paratyphoid		2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 0
	lь. lь.	Ung. zinci oleatis Ung. zinci stearat. B.P.C.	5 8	1 9 1 9	0 6	0 1	Typhoid, paratyphoid	0.0	2 6	3 0			
	ъ. Ъ.	Ung. zincistearat. B.P.C. University cream P.L.F.	2 6	1 9 0 9	0 0	_	cholera	2 6	2 0	J U	_		
	.5.	Unna's paste (v. Pasta zinci	4 0	0 0			Whooping-cough, proph	vl. –	-	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
		et gelat.)					Whooping-cough, treatm		_	3 0 3 0	3 0 2 6	3 0 3 0	
U				•			oping coagniticatin						

=				C.11:-	D.:	SUPPL	1	-	ı		C.II'.	g Price	===
C	ost	- X7 - X7*	16 oz.	Jellin	Price	1 dr.	C	ost	W. 7.	16 oz.	4 oz,	l oz.	1 1 1
d.	per	Va-Vi	s, d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per	Vi—Zi	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1 dr.
				-									
108	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Ang	- ·	4 0	1 1	0 2	30	lb.	Violet powder opt. P.L.F.	4 0	1 3	_	-
24	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Belg	-	0 10	0 3	-	16	lb.	Violet powder sec. P.L.F	2 0	0 8	_	_
103		Valerobromine le grande Validol	_	_	1 6	0 3 6							
103	oz. 100	Validol perles	doz.	1 6					w				
24	25	Valyl perles gr. 2	doz.	1 6	-	_	4.5	lь.	Waterglass, pkd.	2 lb.	0 10	4 1ь.	1 4
							27	yd.	Waterproof sheet (sgl.) 36-in	yd.	4 3	-	-
28	oz.	Vanillæ fabæ	-	-	4 1	0 8	33	yd.	Waterproof sheet (dbl.) 36-in.	yd.	5 0	_	-
28	oz.	Vanillinum	-	-	4 5	0 8	63	yd.	Waterproof sheet (extra-double) 54-in.	yd.	9 3	_	_
							8	lb.	Water softener P.L.F	1 4	_		_
		Vapores			1		31	lb.	White oils P.L.F.	4 0	1 1	0 4	-
18	lь.	Vapor ac. acetici P.L.F	-	0 8	0 3	_	13	lь.	Wood wool	2 0	_	-	
72	lь.	Vap. ac. benzoici P.L.F.	-	2 10	0 10	-	- 11	lb.	Wound stone P.L.F	-	0 6	0 2	_
20	lb.	Vap. ac. carbolici P.L.F.	_	0 9 1 4	0 3 0 5	=							
35 18	lb.	Vap. ac. carbolici co. B.P.C Vap. aldehydi	_	1 4 0 8	0 3				X				
24	lb.	Vap. ammon. chlor. B.P.C. (two		0 0	0 3		57	oz.	Xeroform	_	_	_	1 5
~ .	10.	sols.)	_	1 0	0 4		24	lb.	Xylol rectif.	_	1 0	0 4	_
204	IЬ.	Vap. amyl nitritis P.L.F	-	<u> </u>	2 0	_							
76	lь.	Vap. benzoini B.P.C	-	2 9	0 9	-							
163	lь.	Vap. camphoræ P.F	-	6 2	1 7	-			Y	-			0.0
63 43	lb.	Vap. chloroformi P.F		2 4 1 7	0 9 0 6	_	6.5	oz. 10	Yeast (dried) Yohimbine tablets	-	tube	1 1 1 1 6	0 2
96	lb.	U JULE		3 5	0 11		5	gr.	Yohimbinæ hydrochlor. B	per per	gr.	0 10	_
102	Ib.	Vap. creosoti P.L.F Vap. cubebæ B.P.C	-	3 9	1 0	_		51.	Tommonia nyurocnor.	Per	54.	0 10	
16	Ib.	Vap. eucalypti B.P.C	_	0 7	0 3	_							
87	lь.	Vap. eucalypti co. B.P.C	_	3 3	0 11	0 3			Ζ				
168	lb.	Vap. eucalypti et menthol co.					26	lь.	Zinci acetas	-	1 0	0 4	0 1
114	,,,	B.P.C	-	6 0	1 8	-	15	oz.	Zinci benzoas ver	-	-	2 3 1 8	0 4 0 3
114	lb. lb.	Vap. iodi ethereus B.P.C.		0 8	1 5 0 3	_	11 30	oz. lb.	Zinci bromidum Zinci carbonas		1 2	0 4	0 1
81	lb.	Vap. pini et eucal. B.P.C.	_	3 0	0 10		32	lb.	Zinci chloridum (fused) C	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1
115	lb.	Vap. St. Martin P.L.F.		4 2	1 2	_	10	oz.	Zinci chloridum (sticks) C	_	_	1 6	0 3
60	lь.	Vap. terebeni P.L.F.	-	2 2	0 7	_	14	lЬ.	Zinci chloridum coml C	1 9	0 7	0 2	-
284	lb.	Vap. thymol P.L.F	_	10 2	2 9	_	30	oz.	Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. B	-	-	4 5	0 9
98		V		1			24	oz.	Zinci iodidum	-	-	3 6 1 6	0 7 0 3
126	oz.	Veramon B Veramon tablets gr. 6 B	doz.	2 0	_	2 3	10 45	oz. lb.	Zinci lactas	_	1 8	0 6	0 1
18	lb.	Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv.	uoz.	0 9	0 3	_	51	lb.	Zinci oleas præcip Zinci oleostearas	_	1 10	0 7	0 1
60	1Ъ.	Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv	-	2 3	0 8	0 2	16	lь.	Zinci oxidum	2 0	0 7	0 2	-
18	dr.	Veratrina B	-	-	, —	2 9	66	·lb.	Zinci oxidum (Howards)	-	2 5	0 9	-
20		Vermilion (v. Hyd. bisulph.)				0.44	19	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Hubbuck)	2 5	0 9	0 3 0 2	
36 72	oz.	Veronal	_	1 2	_	0 11	12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo Zinci oxid. c. amylo et ac. bor.	1 6	0 6	0 2 0 2	_
	25 gm		doz.	1_2	==	1 5	15	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo et ac. bor. Zinci permanganas	_	_	2 3	0 4
	4 ez.	Viburnum compound (Hayden),				- 0	15	0Z.	Zinci peroxidum 20%	_	_	2 3	0 5
		unstd	_		2 0	0 4	41	lb.	Zinci phosphas	-	1 6	0 6	0 1
							8	oz.	Zinci phosphidum	-	_	1 2	0 2
		\$7°					45	lb.	Zinci stearas	-	1 8	0 7	0 1 0 3
60	lb.	Vina Vinum aloes		2 1	0 7		12	oz.	Zinci sulphanilas	1 0	0 4	1 9 0 2	0 3
38	lb.	Vinum aloes Vin. antimoniale C	_	2 1 1 4	0 5		5	lb.	Zinci sulphas Zinci sulphas coml.	0 8	0 3	0 1	_
120	gal.	Vin. aurantii	pint	2 0	_	_	8	oz.	Zinci sulphidum pur.	_	_	1 1	0 2
216	gal.	Vin. aurantii detan	pint	3 6	0 4	- 1	33	lb.	Zinci sulphocarb. pulv	-	1 2	0 5	0 1
54	16.	Vin. cinchonæ	·—	2 0	0 7	0 1	16	oz.	Zinci tannas	-	-	2 4	0 4
66	lb.	Vin. cocæ B, F	-	2 5	0 10	0 2	22	oz.	Zinci valerianas pulv.		_	3 3	0 6
45 51	lь.	Vin. colchici	_	1 8 1 10	0 6	0 1 0 1	38	lb.	Zincum granulatum pur.	1 6	1 4	0 5 0 2	
45	lb.	₹7° €*	5 9	1 10	0 6	0 1	12	lb.	Zincum granulatum coml	1 0	0 0	0 4	
24	lb.	Vin. ferri citratis	3 0	0 11	0 3	_	12	lь.	Zingiberis rhizoma Afric.	1 6	0 6	0 2	_
48	lb.	Vin. ipecacuanhæ C	_	1 9	0 7	_	16	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv.	2 0	0 7	0 2	-
117	lb.	Vin. opii BF	_	4 3	1 3	0 3	14	Њ.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs	1 9	0 6	0 2	-
60	lb.	Vin. pepsini	7 6	2 1	0 8	- 1	42	lь.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt	;	1 6	0 6	-
18	lb.	Vin. quininæ	2 3	0 8	0 3	-	42	lb.		5 3			0 1
66	lb.	Vin. rhei	-	2 4	0 8	- 1	24	oz.	Zircon. nit	- 1	- 1	3 6	0 6

The makers of Amami Shampoos desire to thank the Trade for their enthusiastic acceptance of the latest addition to the Amami Series, THE THREEPENNY AMAMI



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(2) It does not include the Rinsing Powder.

(3) It does not include the Rhising Fowder.

(3) It does not include the Burnishing Tea.

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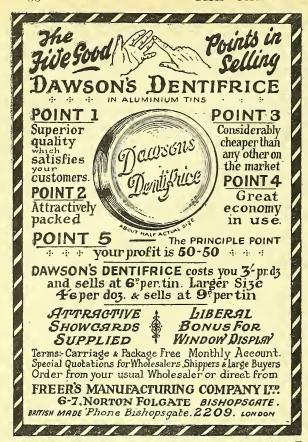
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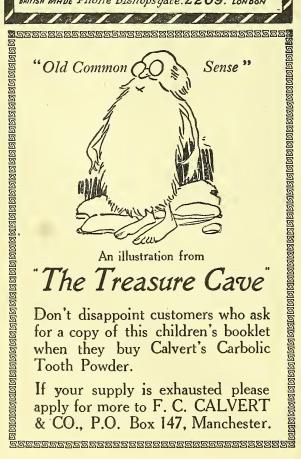
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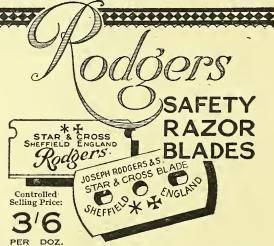
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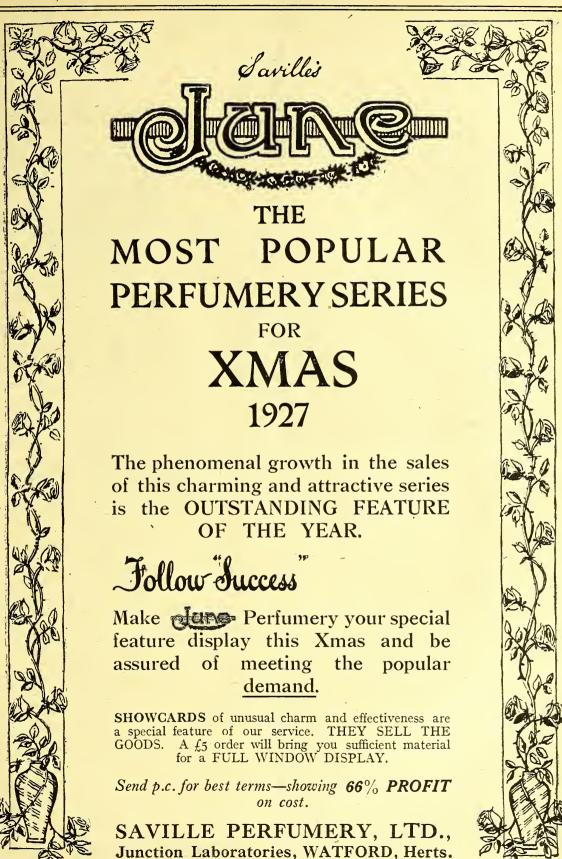
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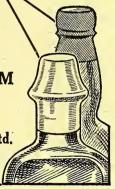
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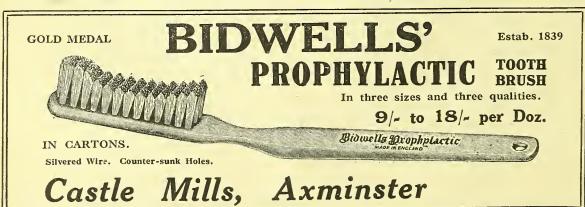
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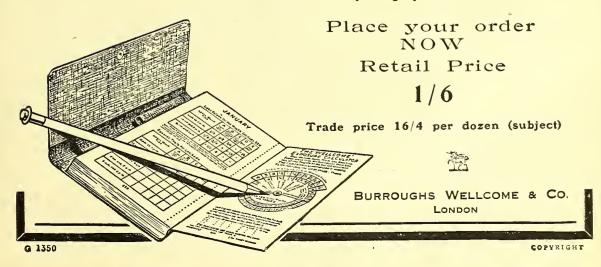
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"C. & D. Diary," 1928

"Known, Admitted and Approved" Remedies

The publication of The Chemist and Druggist Diary, 1928, which will take place in December, affords a nnique opportunity of registering formulas for "known, admitted and approved" remedies, which can then be sold by chemists free of medicine-stamp duty, provided the appro-priate reference to this standard work is given on the label of the preparation. It is an exceptional opportunity for chemists who require to make revisions rendered necessary by changes in poison law or developments in pharmacy. It is necessary that formulas, either new or modified, with the title under which the article is to be sold, should be submitted not later than October 17 for inclusion in the submitted not later than October 17 for inclusion in the Diary. In view of the large number of formulas received and of the fact that each year many chemists overlook the date fixed, we desire to point out that part of the Diary goes to press a few days after. Consequently we cannot publish any formulas received after the date mentioned. Formulas, which must be written on one side of the paper conly, should be addressed to the Editor, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Safeguarding Key Industries

The Treasury have made an Order under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act. 1926, exempting the following articles from Key Industry dnty from October 8, 1927, to March 6, 1928: Didial (ethyl morphine diallyl barbiturate); ethylene bromide: lead tetra-ethyl; R. potassium hydroxide (R. potassium caustic, R. potassium hydrate). The Treasury Order will be published shortly.

Agricultural Research in the Empire

In welcoming the delegates to the Imperial Agricul-tural Research Conference, which opened in London on October 4, Mr. Guinness, Minister of Agriculture. referred to the fact that never before had there been a conference for research workers in agriculture of the whole Empire. The idea had been first suggested by Sir John Russell, of the Ministry's Research Council. Among the past triumphs in research were the discovery of artificial fertilisers, the application to agriculture of Mendel's principles of heredity in plant and animal breeding, and Sir Arnold Theiler's work on animal diseases in South Africa. These instances showed what a great influence science had already had on the economic position of the industry. Sir John Russell had pointed out that at present the efficiency of the best of our crops as transformers of the sun's energy was about 1 per cent .- very far behind the worst motor-car engine. Hopeful results were looked for from the control and taming of the micro-organisms of the soil to human needs. Already new discoveries had enabled us to inoculate leguminous plants, artificially to convert straw into manure, and to get favourable results from a partial sterilisation of the soil.

Business Methods Discussed

During the past few days considerable discussion has organisation and methods. Speaking at a conference at Oxford on October 1. Professor J. H. Jones (Sheffield University) said the ultimate social test of efficiency in industry was the standard of living of the community and the provision which was made for the future through the investment of capital. By that standard this conntry had not yet recovered its pre-war position. Mr. A. L. McCredie (Business Research, Ltd.), remarked that some recent amalgamations of multiple shops were owned by foreign interests who were not concerned with the welfa: of British industry. At the annual conference of the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors at Harrogate, Mr. Allan Hepworth (Harrods, Ltd.) said he did not think, with all respect to our British stores, that we were overwhelmed with the spirit of enterprise. There was much that America could teach us, and there was much we could teach America.

Poisonings

The death of Mr. A. B. Stocks, chemist and druggist, Oak Lane, Bradford, was inquired into by the city coroner on October 3. Mr. Stocks had been found, dressed in his sleeping suit and a coat from the shop, lying on a spare bed in a sitting-room, with the door locked. The widow gave evidence that Mr. Stocks had lately had some little financial worry, but she had given him some money, which she assumed would help him to meet the call. He had been in normal health, and the previous night was quite cheerful. A medical witness stated that the cause of death was hydrocyanic acid poisoning. The coroner, in summing np, said that the circumstances warranted him in stating that the deceased was of nnsound mind at the time.

Other cases include accidental poisonings by means of oxalic acid and veronal, and suicides by lysol and spirit

of salt.

Birmingham

The distribution of first-aid certificates of the Pharmacy ambulance classes took place on October 2. Captain E. C. Bennison, B.Sc., presided, supported by Mr. H. Berry, B.Sc., Mr. Foden, and Mr. Knowles. Dr. J. Henton White, who gave the course of lectures, handed out the certificates to the women, and Mrs. Porter, commandant of the centre, those to the men. Dr. White, Capt. Bennison, and the St. John staff urged the formation of a Pharmacy Brigade, and Mr. Berry offered any assistance that the School of Pharmacy could give. The doctor was presented with a picnic lunch and tea basket in recognition of his services; Mrs. Porter and Miss Biggs and Mr. Reed, the men's instructor, were thanked for their services as demonstrators. Votes of thanks were also passed to the class secretaries, Mr. B. W. Shaw and Miss M. D. Smith, and to Captain Bennison, initiator of the movement.

The annual installation ceremony of the Alchemy Lodge was held at the Severn Street Masonic Hall on September 28, when Wor. Bro. C. B. Baker (Nuneaton) installed Bro. R. E. Howard (Birmingham) as his successor. The D.P.G. Master of Warwickshire (Brigadier-General M. Quayle Jones) and many other distinguished brethren of this Province were present, and the attendance of an unusually large number of pharmaceutical brethren, including Bro, Capt. E. C. Bennison, Wor. Bro, T. H. Foden (president and vice-president of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association respectively), Dr. Gretton Watson, the president and vice-president of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association respectively. ham Pharmacists' Motor Club, and a large number of Southall Brothers & Barclay's staff, of which Bro. R. E. Howard has for many years past been a member, was an indication of the popularity of the incoming W.M., who appointed and invested the following as his officers who appointed and invested the following as his officers for the ensuing year:—Wor. Bro. C. B. Baker, I.P.M.; Bro. E. W. Saunders (Birmingham), S.W.; Bro. C. L. Moores (Birmingham), J.W.; Bro. W. A. Shaw (Harbourne), Chaplain; Wor. Bro. Maurice Smith, Treasurer; Wor. Bro. F. C. H. Foster, Secretary; Wor. Bro. J. Robinson (Coventry), D.C.; Bro. H. W. Shorthouse, S.D.; Bro. F. J. Gill, J.D.; Wor. Bro. W. E. Hipkiss, A.D.C.; Wor, Bro. F. J. Giblson (Wolverhampton), Ch. Std.; Bro. W. S. Melling, Organist; Bro. H. M. Tranmer (Smethwick), Assistant Secretary; Bro. J. G. Murdoch, I.G.; Bro. W. A. Bales, S.S.; Bro. R. T. Spargo, J.S.; Bros. W. Beck, L. Ingram, W. W. Adams, and C. Tidman, Stewards, At the banquet which followed the loyal toasts were proposed by the W.M. Wor. Bros. C. E. Ison (Atherstone), J. Robinson, and Bro. C. L. Moores. "The Worshipful Master," by Bro. E. W. Saunders; "The Visitors," by Wor. Bro. Maurice Smith; "Installing Master," by Wor. Bro. Hipkiss; and "Masonic Charities," by Wor. Bro. C. B. Baker.

Liverpool

The Liverpool Pharmacy Club is holding a dance on October 12 at Yamen Café, Bold Street. Tickets may be obtained from the secretaries, Miss Hunter and Miss Bengers, or from the club rooms, 110 Whitechapel.

Peter Lunt & Co., soap and dentrifice manufacturers, Aintree, were recently fined £6 by the Liverpool county magistrates for employing four young persons on a Sunday in contravention of the Factory and Workshop Act,

On September 28 Mr. John Bairstow, J.P., chairman of the Dee Oil Co., Ltd., Exchange Buildings, presented Mr. W. V. Taylor with a gold watch and chain in commemoration of fifty years' service with the company. The chairman, in the course of a tribute to Mr. Bairstow's work, remarked: "It was a great blow to the company when the Americans decided to do their ways refining but flattering to us that their works were own refining, but flattering to us that their works were practically replicas of our own at Saltney."

"The Liverpool Post and Mercury" of October 4 quotes the president of the Pharmaceutical Society and Mr. Thomas Marns as saying, in an interview on their return from the United States: "The whole business of a chemist and druggist was much better conducted in England than in America. In the States, where pro-hibition obtains, alcoholic liquor could be obtained from the chemist and druggist upon production of a doctor's certificate. The American chemist's quota of alcoholic liquor was decided by the volume of his entire business."

Miscellaneous

Poison-licence application.—Mr. C. Kinns, seedsman, St. Helens, has applied for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

ALIENS RESTRICTION (AMENDMENT) ACT.—Permission to use the name Maypole Co. has been granted to Edward J. Pronk, manufacturer of household dyes, 17 Cumming Street, London, N.1.

BURGLARIES.—The premises of F. T. Blunt, Ltd., chemists, Abington Square, and Mr. C. W. Wolfe, chemist and druggist, Wellingborough Road, Northampton, were broken into on September 27, and sums of money were stolen. money were stolen.

Theft of Portrait.—Reference was made in the C, d D, of September 24, p. 400, to a microphotograph at the Royal Photographic Society's Exhibition. This interesting portrait of Niépce has since been stolen. Though the slide is unique, its intrinsic value is small, and it is useless without a good microscope.

PROFIT SHARING.—The third annual distribution of "net profit" under the profit-sharing scheme of Raimes & Co., wholesale druggists, York, took place on September 30. Mr. Samuel Scruton presided. After the chairman's opening remarks the original scheme, which provides for the allocation to the staff, in cash, of half the net profit, was read and explained. Mr. W. C. Birks and Mr. A. Scruton (partners in the firm) amplified these remarks, suggesting ways in which all the employees could help. Appreciation and pleasure at the continued successful working of the scheme was expressed on behalf of the staff.

IN THE COURTS.—In Southwark County Court, London, on October 4, P. H. Galloway, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Walworth Road, S.E., sued Mr. B. Berhend, drug-store keeper, Torriano Avenue, N.W., for the value of goods sold and delivered. The case was adjourned for the production of documents.—At Kensington (London) Petty Sessions, recently, summonses taken out by the Borough Council in respect of "lemon cheese" containing 0.63 gr. of salicylic per lb., were, with the consent of the Bench, withdrawn.—At Bow Street Police Court, London, on October 5, Joseph du Klerk (31), a one-legged man was bound over on a charge of stealing a hypodermic syringe, 4 gr. of morphine and some strychnine and digitalis tablets from the surgery of Dr. M. J. Ryan, Drury Lane, W.C.

Scottish News

Glasgow

Cappell, Ltd., chemists, have opened new premises at 3 Union Bank Buildings, Renfield Street.

Professor David Ellis, head of the School of Pharmacy, the Royal Technical College, recently contributed an article on "Retting" to "The Glasgow Herald."

At a meeting of Scottish opticians in Glasgow on September 21 a tentative scheme for the establishing of a refraction hospital in Glasgow similar to the London Refraction Hospital was arranged. Mr. R. Dickson, F.B.O.A., chemist and druggist, presided, and emphasising the need for an institution in Glasgow, mentioned that a provisional committee had been at work and had raised a guarantee fund to date of £380.

Irish News

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on October 3, Mr. Francis J. Fitzpatrick (President) in the chair, the result of the ballot for the election of seven members to the Council was declared as follows:—Dr. J. A. Walsh, 225; Mr. James McCormack, 217; Mr. P. Brooke Kelly, 210; Mr. P. J. Fielding, 198; Mr. Patrick Kieran, 181; Mr. Patrick Liston, 165; Mr. D. Warwick, 158; and Mr. John Fitzpatrick, 140. Dr. Walsh, Messrs. McCormack, Brooke Kelly, Fielding, Kieran, Liston and Warwick were declared elected. declared elected.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

The result of the annual elections to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was declared in Belfast on October 3. Four pharmacist and two druggist representatives retired by rotation and all offered themselves for re-election, but the retiring druggist representatives—Messrs. Samuel Suffern and Joseph Moffet, having qualified as pharmacists, being no longer eligible to stand as druggists, came forward as pharmacists' representatives. The retiring pharmacists were re-elected, and the two drug places were filled by the election of new men. The following is the result of the election:—Pharmacists' Section—Messrs. A. C. McBride, J.P., Armagh, 243; R. I. Edwards, Belfast, 239; W. S. Taylor, Enniskillen, 233; A. Wilson, Belfast, 228; J. Moffet, Belfast, 222; S. Suffern, Belfast, 215; F. T. Smith, J.P., Antrim, 209; and C. B. Abernethy, Belfast, 198. The first four, who were the retiring representatives, were elected. Druggists' Section—Messrs. William Martin, Belfast, 309; S. Gibson, J.P., Belfast, 231; J. McDowell, Belfast, 229. Messrs. Martin and Gibson were elected.

Dublin

Imports of chemicals and drugs into the Free State during August were valued at £85,582, against £81,178 in August 1926. For the eight months ended August 31 imports were valued at £780,542, against £789,562 for the first eight months of last year.

Mademoiselle Rosa Grey, a native of Chili, died recently at 8 Cowper Road, Rathmines, from the effects of an overdose of aspirin. At the inquest it was stated that the normal dose of this drug is 15 to 20 grains, but the dose in this case must have been from 250 to 300 grains. The coroner (Dr. Brennan) said he thought the indiscriminate sale of this drug was one of the pests of humanity in this country. He agreed with Dr. Kavanagh, who was called to see the deceased, as to its danger, because he personally knew a man who could take 200 tablets a day, and chemists sold it to him without any discrimination. Some curb, he thought, ought to be placed on the sale of this drug in the same way as morphia or cocaine, because it was just as dangerous.

Sporting Events

The members of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club held the final competition for the season over Duddingston on September 28, with the following results:—(1) A. H. Gillies 77, (2) J. Manson 80, (3) M. Stoddart 85; (second division) (1) M. Scott 89; Special prizes: (1) J. Finlay, (2) W. J. Rosie. The annual general meeting was held after the competition, and the following were elected officials:—Captain, A. Henderson; Vice-Captain, G. P. Cooper; Secretary, W. A. M. Hourston; Treasurer, D. Barrie; Committee, Messrs. W. J. Rosie, R. L. Minnoch, M. Stoddart, Jas. Manson, A. E. Kelly, A. H. Gillies, W. S. Spence. The following are the prizewinners for the season:—Captain's Prize: (1) A. Henderson, (2) E. Brindle, (3) Jas. Manson; Bogey: (1) Eric Knott, (2) D. McLaren, (3) J. P. Gibb and Jas. Manson; Hole and Hole: (1) A. Henderson, (2) R. L. Minnoch, (2) A. Henderson; Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Trophy: (1) W. A. M. Hourston, (2) E. Brindle. The last meeting of the season of the Mancheston.

The last meeting of the season of the Manchester and District Pharmacists' Golfing Society took place at Northendon Golf Links on September 28, the match being between the president's team and the captain's team. For the first time this contest resulted in a victory for the latter, by six matches to two. The following were the scores:—

President's			ų	Captain's	Team		
J. A. Collins	•••	• • •		T. Miller			(
J. W. Aves			_	P. W. Stuart	***		1
W. A. Sturdy			0	A. Turner			1
R. G. Edwards	***		1	S. M. Bostock			
H. A. Travis			0	J. S. Breese			
D. Dickson			0	J. Nidd			
E. N. Fox		•••		P. W. Stuart	•••		
I. Stout		•••		- Woodhead			
	•••		U	11 oodilead	•••	• • •	1

About 8 p.m. the teams sat down to a hot-pot supper (the losing team paying), after which the chairman (Mr.

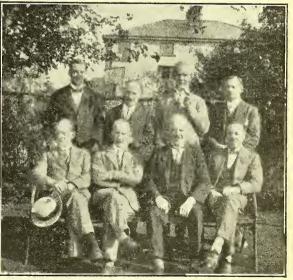
J. A. Collins) said they all regretted the absence of their president (Mr. A. J. Pidd), who was confined to his house, and their captain (Mr. J. H. Blyton), who was away on holiday; but that would not prevent the members from placing on record the high appreciation of their services. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. P. W. Stuart for his work as secretary during the season. Mr. Collins then called upon Mr. John Cleworth to present his prize (a silver cake basket) to the member returning the lowest net aggregate three medal cards during 1927, the competitor not having won a first or second prize during the year. Mr. J. W. Aves was



o] [Cleworth Mr. J. W. Aves

the winner with 75, 80 and 75=230. Mr. Cleworth said it gave him great pleasure to present this special prize each year, as it was awarded to a player who throughout the season had shown consistent good golf, but yet had been unfortunate in not winning a first or second prize. A vote of thanks to Mr. Cleworth was carried with acclamation. Mr. Collins said he would like the fact more widely known that their society would welcome application for membership from any chemist golfer in the district.

The first bowls match arranged between Croydon and Redhill chemists took place at the Croydon Bowling Club on September 21. After an exciting game the former won by 17 shots to 16. The teams were:—Croydon: Sparrow, Rose, Noble, Wrench (skip); Red-



Seated (left to right): Messrs. Rose, Sparrow, Noble, Wrench Standing (left to right): Messrs. Hamnett, Belcher, Hochen, Padwick.

hill: Feltham, Hochen, Belcher, Hamnett (skip). The return match was played at Redhill on September 28. Mr. Padwick taking the place of Mr. Feltham. This also was an exciting game, Croydon leading at one time by 19 shots to 1. Redhill then began to find the "jack," but could not wipe out the arrears, Croydon winning by 23 shots to 20.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

G. Deakin & Hughes, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire Deakin's Wholesale and Retail Drug Co. at 23, Trenchard Street, Bristol. The directors are: J. R. Hughes, Mrs. Ethel M. Hughes, H. B. Hughes. R.O.: 23 Trenchard Street, Bristol.

MacMillan & Ritchie, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. The permanent directors are: G. Ritchie, Margaret R. Strachan and Elizabeth R. MacMillan, all of 118 Ewell Road, Surbiton Hill, Surrey. R.O.: 118 Ewell Road, Surbiton Hill, Surrey.

George Owen, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £4,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by G. B. Owen at 10 and 12, South Street, Park, Sheffield, as "George Owen." The directors are: G. B. Owen, 67 Norfolk Road, Park, Sheffield, chemist and druggist; P. J. Owen, 5 Clarkson Street, Sheffield, manager.

British Felsol Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To adopt an agreement with A. J. Stephenson and J. G. A. Harris for the purchase of the British trade mark "Felsol," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists and dealers in toilet and proprietary articles of all kinds. The directors are: J. G. A. Harris and A. J. Stephenson. R.O.: 29 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

I. ROWLAND JAMES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a wholesale chemists' sundriesman carried on by I. R. James at Dillwyn Street, Swansea. The subscribers are: I. R. James, Kinbourne, Glanmore Road, Sketty, Swansea, chemists' sundriesman; O. J. Rees, 8 Bellevue Road, West Cross, Swansea, chemist and druggist. R.O.: 8 Dillwyn Street, Swansea.

TAYLORS' DRUG Co., LID.—The preference dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the past half-year was paid on September 30.

ILFORD, LTD.—The directors have entered into negotiations for the purchase of two photographic manufacturing businesses very similar in many respects to the company's own business. They have arranged that a portion of the payment could be satisfied by the issue of ordinary shares of Ilford, Ltd., and for this purpose they propose to increase the capital of the company to £800,000 by the creation of 160,000 new £1 ordinary shares. The new shares will not carry any dividend rights so far as the present financial year ending October 31 is concerned.

BEECHAM ESTATES AND PILLS, LTD.—At the annual meeting, held at the Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden Market, on September 18, Sir Arthur Wheeler, the chairman, said that, although the profits were down, in reality a stronger position was disclosed than at any time since the company's formation. All costs to date of promoting in Parliament the company's Bill for the removal of Covent Garden Market had been provided for, as well as the heavy initial expenses of placing on the market the new medicine, "Beecham's Powders." All promotion expenses had been written off, and the reserve funds now stood at £71,100. The sale of the new powders had been such as to amply justify the directors' policy, and it was hoped that the accounts for next year would reveal an appreciable benefit from this proposition. Sir Arthur Du Cros, who followed, reviewed the circumstances which led to the decision of the board to withdraw their Bill for the removal of Covent Garden Market, and, subject to the arrangement of the necessary finance, to endeavour to recommend the promotion in due course of a Bill for the extension of the market upon the present site. The directors were now considering the best means of effecting this without interfering with the conduct of the business of the market, while improving its facilities generally. The report (C. & D., September 24, p. 380) was carried unanimously.

Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 31 1926	Aug. 30, 1927	Sept. 30, 1927
Allen & Hanburys 79/ Prefd Ord	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 21 0	s. d. 21 0
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord. Amalg. Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord.	20 6	19 41	21 0 18 9.
Deferred 5s	18 3	4 1	4 0
Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £1 Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	10 3 13 0	8 9 15 6	8 6 15 6
Beecham Estates & Pills, 8% Cum. Prf.	21 0	20 9	20 6
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5 % Pref. £10	35 0	35 3 £6½	34 9 £6½
Boots Pure Drug, Ord.	£6½ 124 3	122 6	127 6
Boots Pure Drug, Ord. Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	24 0	23 71	23 7½
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref.	21 9	21 9	21 9
Borax Consold., Defd. Ord	30 3	33 0	30 6
Bovril, 6% Pref	20 9 23 9	21 3 9	21 3
,, Defd	42 0	44 0	42 0
British Celanese, Ord	5 9 9 3 2 3	70 0 29 6 3 3	96 3 35 0
British Cyanides, Ord., 2s. shares	2 3	3 3	3 0
British Drug Houses, The, Ord.	20 9	15 9 2 0	15 6 3 3 10 0
British Glues and Chemicals, Ord, 8% Pref	3 0 11 3	9 9 28 3	10 0
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord	25 9	28 3	28 0
British Oxygen, Ord. British Photo. Indus., 6% Cum. Pref.	27 0 10 0	30 0 12 9	33 9 12 9
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref	63 9	62 6	62 6
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord.	23 6 42 6	22 0	22 6 51 3
,, ,, 5½% Pref.	18 9	19 6	19 9
", ", ", 5½% Pref. Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref. Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s.	18 6 7 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	19 9 11 3
71% Pref.	19 0	21 3	21 0
Eastman Kodak Com. (no nom. value) Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord.	\$135	\$170	\$172
6s. 8d. shares	4 0	5 0	4 9
Field (T. C. & T. Cond. part. Pref.	4 6	5 0 -11 6	4 9 5 3 12 0
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord	11 0	11 6 20 0	20 0
Gossage (William), 61% Pref	18 3	19 6	19 3
Grout & Co., Ord Heppells, 7% cum. partic. Pref	46 3 19 0	58 0 13 0	52 6 13 9
Hodger (Henry) & Co. Idris & Co., 'A" Ord.	46 0	57 0	56 0
Tifand Tad Ond	19 0	20 0 31 0	20 0 31 3
" 6% Pref	19 0	19 6	19 6
Imperial Chemical, 7% Pref.	22 9 21 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25 0 27 4½
Defd. 5s.	6 6	$8 \ 10^{\frac{1}{2}}$	8 3
Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Pref. Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref.	$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 12 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	10 6 12 6	10 0 12 0
Knight (G. B.) & Sons, 3½ % Frei. Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord. Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord. Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref. 8% Pref. 20% Prefd. Ord. 5s	60 0	62 6	62 6
Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord.	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 20 & 0 \\ 19 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	20 41	13 9 20 9
, 8% Pref	18 9	19 41	19 9
,, ,, 20 /0 1101d. Old. Js.	10 0	10 6	$10 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 Mellin's Food, 6% Pref	£16½ 12 0	£16 13 0	£16 13 3
Mond Nickel Co., Ord.	38 6	54 6	54 0
,, 7% Cum. Pref Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref	24 9 15 6	25 3 15 0	25 0 15 0
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref, 8% Prefd. Ord.	8 0	6 0	6 9
National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6½% Pref.	6 0	6 3	6 6
New Transvaal Chemical Co., 6% Pref.	17 9	18 6	18 6
Salt Union, Ord 8% Fret.	21 0 32 0	23 0 36 9	23 0 37 9
Pref	30 0	32 6	37 9 33 3 24 0 23 9 25 0
"Sanitas," The, Co., 9% Pref Sanitas Trust, 10% partic. Pref	24 3	23 9 23 3 24 3	24 0 23 9
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord	22 6		25 0
Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Pref	39 6 30 0	48 0 31 6	51 0 35 0
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord	58 6	76 0	76 0
Spratt's Patent, Ord. 5% Pref.	18 0 45 0	19 3 50 0	19 6 50 6
Stevenson & Howell, 61% Cum. Pref	20 0	20 0	20 0
Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust, 7½% Cum. Pref. Ord.		20 6	19 6
ls. Defd.	_	5 6	8 71
United Glass Bottle Man., 6% Mt.	£92½	£95½	£97
Venesta, Ltd., Ord	17 0	13 9	13 9
7% Pref	18 0 18 3	16 3 18 6	17 0 18 9
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref Virol, Ltd., Ord	90 0	100 0	100 0
,, 7% Pref	22 0 9 6	23 0 11 0	23 0 10 0
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.	18 9	18 9	18 9

Safeguarding of Industries Act

Complaint in Respect of Spectacles, Eyeglasses and Monocles

A NUMBER of complaints have been made this year that certain articles and substances have been wrongly included in, or excluded from, the Board of Trade's latest list of articles chargeable with Key Industries Duty under Part I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. The original Safeguarding Act, of 1921, expired in 1926, and by the Finance Act of the latter year it was extended for a further period of ten years, the duty being raised also from one-third to half the value of the goods. The Schedule to the Act specifies groups of articles and substances chargeable with the duty under Part I, and it is the duty of the Board of Trade to issue from time to time lists of the specific articles and substances which come within the categories included in the Schedule. In December last the Board issued a new list, and this has resulted in a series of complaints somewhat similar to those which were the subject of inquiry in 1921 and 1922, after the original Act was passed and the first list published, and we have now more or less a repetition of the earlier type of inquiry, in which expert witnesses put forward different defini-tions of the terms used in the Schedule to the Act, and different views as to whether or not specific articles should be included in the list.

A panel has been appointed from which members are selected to hear complaints and to advise the Board of Trade with regard to them, and this week a tribunal consisting of Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C. (chairman), Professor F. A. Lindemann, F.R.S., and Professor J. H. Jeans, F.R.S., inquired into a complaint that spectacles, eyeglasses and monocles have been wrongly excluded from the Board of Trade list. The complainants are manufacturers of spectacles and component parts of the same, and a group of firms engaged in the optical trade as importers and/or wholesalers appeared as respondents

in opposition.

Among the articles scheduled in the Act as being chargeable with duty there are included optical glass and optical elements, whether finished or not, microscopes, field and opera glasses, theodolites, sextants, spectroscopes and other optical instruments. In the Board of Trade list of articles chargeable with duties, under the heading "Optical Instruments," the Board have inserted "Optical elements, mounted (not including spectacles)." The complaint was that the words "not including spectacles" were improperly inserted, and that spectacles, eyeglasses and monocles should have been included either expressly or by implication as optical instruments. The complainants asked for the deletion of the words complained of, and for the insertion of an item covering spectacles, eyeglasses and monocles, which, they claimed, were optical instruments, and by trade custom were regarded as such. They also submitted that an equal skill was required in the manufacture of mounts for spectacles, eyeglasses and monocles as was the case in connection with certain other types of optical instruments included in the Board of Trade lists.

The Board of Trade, in a statement made in reply to the complaint, stated that in the list of articles issued in September 1921 an item "Spectacles, lenses only," was included, and a complete pair of spectacles had accordingly been and is now liable to an import duty equal to 333 per cent of the value of the lenses contained in them. Eyeglasses and monocles were similarly liable to duty in respect of the lenses in them. The additional list issued in December 1926 had not affected the liability to duty of complete spectacles. In compiling their lists of optical instruments the Board considered that the Legislature intended the Schedule to apply to instruments of the kind made by optical instrument makers, and known generally to the public as optical instruments, and they were of opinion that spectacles did not satisfy these conditions. Optical instruments were made in general in relatively small quantities by a specialised class of workpeople. Spectacles were made in large quantities in factories devoted more or less exclusively to their manufacture, and the manufacture of frames did not require workmanship of the same degree of accuracy with regard to dimensions and adjustment as was generally characteristic of instruments usually known as optical instruments. Further, it was a general characteristic of optical instruments that the optical element was mounted in a rigid framework; this was not so in the case of spectacles.

The respondents raised the objection that the com-

for that reason the tribunal had no jurisdiction. Alternatively, they submitted that spectacles, eyeglasses and monocles did not fall within the description "optical instruments," and that the optical-instrument trade did not regard them as optical instruments.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The inquiry opened on Tuesday. The complainants were represented by Mr. W. B. Faraday; the respondents by Mr. R. Moritz, K.C., and Mr. N. L. Macaskie; and the Board of Trade by Mr. Trevor Watson.

At the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Moritz drew attention to his point that the complaint was too late, and that the tribunal had not jurisdiction. The first list issued by the Board was issued in 1921, and the complainants should have made their complaint within three months from that time. The Act provided that if within three months after the publication of any such list any person who appeared to the Board to be interested gave written notice complaining that any article had been improperly included or excluded, the Board should refer the complaint to a referee. Counsel contended that if a complaint as to the noninclusion of an article were not made within three months, it could not be made subsequently.

The point was reserved for consideration later.

Mr. Faraday, for the complainants, said that the point to be decided by the tribunal was whether or not point to be decided by the tribunal was whether or not spectacles, monocles and eyeglasses were optical instruments. In the list issued by the Board of Trade in 1921, under the heading "Optical Glass and Optical Elements, whether finished or not," there was included "Lenses, Spectacles, mounted or unmounted." In the list of optical instruments there was included "Spectacles, lenses only." If, he said, "spectacles, lenses only," were optical instruments, then obviously spectacles themselves were optical instruments. In the list only," were optical instruments, then obviously spectacles themselves were optical instruments. In the list of 1926 the Board had specifically excluded spectacles from the list of optical instruments, though they had no power to make any exceptions whatever. The real defendants in this case were not the respondent firms, but the Board of Trade. The tribunal had now to decide whether spectacles were optical instruments, and if it were decided that they were, they should be included in the list. The Board of Trade had themselves admitted that spectacles were optical instruments, because in the 1921 list they were included. In the 1926 list they had also confessed that spectacles were optical instruments, because if they had not inserted the words "not including spectacles," spectacles would automatically have been included as optical instruments. Therefore, the Board of Trade, knowing that spectacles were optical instruments, had gone out of their way. in violation of the Statute, to make a specific exception. With regard to the suggestion that the complaint was made out of time, counsel said the complainants were entitled to make a complaint within three months of the publication of "any such list," according to the Act. The last list was issued in December 1926, and

the complaint was made within three months.

Mr. Moritz said the point was that the complaint should have been made within three months of the issue

Mr. Trevor Watson said the desire of the Board of Trade was to prevent people from making complaints under the Finance Act of 1926 in respect of matters which they might perfectly well have raised within three months of the publication of a list under the 1921 Act.
They should not be allowed, and legally were not allowed, to raise complaints now—which could have been raised before—merely because there is now a different tribunal and a different Act from that existing previously. With regard to complaints, it was obvious that two legal principles must be observed. The first was that there should be reasonable expedition in the formulation of complaints, and the second was that when a complaint had been disposed of either by the decision of the constituted authority or by the passage of time, it should not be reopened. If, for instance, a list were published in 1921, and subsequently the Board issued a list containing nothing different from the 1921 list except alterations consequent upon decisions of the tribunal after hearing complaints, or alterations properly inferred from the decisions, was it to be said that that circumstance would again open the floodgates for a whole set of complaints which should have been made in 1921? That would be a ridiculous result.

The Chairman interrupted at this point with the remark that the tribunal was being asked to decide its own jurisdiction, and he pointed out that an arbitrator could not himself decide his own jurisdiction.

Mr. Watson said that if the tribunal took the view that the parties must go to the courts to decide the point it was unnecessary for him to discuss it further. After further discussion the tribunal decided to pro-

ceed with the inquiry.

COMPLAINANTS' EVIDENCE

A number of witnesses were then called to support the complainants' contention that spectacles are optical instruments.

Prof. A. F. C. Pollard (Professor of Instrument Design at the Imperial College of Science) defined an "instrument" as "a definite arrangement of assembled parts, which aids or supplements the senses in a qualitative or quantitative manner." It followed that spectacles were optical instruments, and in support of this conclusion he quoted from Sir David Brewster's "Treatise on Optics," a chapter of which opened with the statement that "Speciacles and reading glasses are among the simplest and most useful of optical instru-ments." Sir David Brewster, he said, was regarded by many people as the "father of optics." He believed it was well admitted by the scientific world that spectacles were optical instruments.

Cross-examination of this and other witnesses was to a large extent directed to show that, whereas the manufacture of articles such as microscopes, sextants, theodolites, spectroscopes, etc., was a specialised and highly skilled job, the component parts of spectacles were made on a large scale, by mass production methods, and their production and fitting, apart from the making of the lenses themselves, did not entail the application of a very high degree of skill. Mr. Moritz submitted a sample of a pair of spectacles consisting of coloured celluloid discs in cheap frames, which could be bought for about a shilling per pair, for the purpose of protecting the eyes from the glare of the sun; the production of these, he said, did not require the application of a high degree of skill, and were not optical instruments, but witness held that they were. Though an article could be made without the application of skill, it might

still be an optical instrument.

Replying to Mr. Trevor Watson, who cross-examined on behalf of the Board of Trade, witness said he had evolved his definition for the instruction of his students, and not for the purpose of this inquiry. A number of questions were put by Counsel to illustrate that the definition was so broad as to include within the category of optical instruments the most simple articles, as, for instance, a piece of smoked glass used to enable an observer to watch the sun, whereas if that same piece of glass were used in a window it would not be an optical instrument. He also went so far as to suggest, jocularly, that a glass of beer would come within the definition as an optical instrument, inasmuch as it aided the senses, but witness disagreed, amid laughter, and said that it

merely pleased the senses.
Professor L. C. Martin, D.Sc. (Assistant Professor of Applied Optics at the Imperial College of Science) dealt briefly with the progress made in the development of spectacles, which, he said, really dated from the time they came to be regarded as optical instruments. In the course of his evidence he remarked that if it should be officially denied that spectacles were optical instruments, no one would be more amused than the scientific staff of Carl Zeiss.

Dealing with this latter statement, Mr. Moritz produced a letter written by Carl Zeiss, dated September 28, 1927. This letter stated that spectacle frames and mounts were not to be considered as component parts of optical instruments, or as optical instruments. In general, optical works did not manufacture spectacle frames and mounts, but confined themselves to the manufacture of optical products. Spectacle frames and mounts were produced in separate mechanical works manufac-turing nothing else but this kind of goods. In cases where single firms manufactured both spectacle frames and spectacle lenses, the two kinds of goods were made in workshops completely separate from each other, and both articles were despatched separately. The patterns of frames were not dependent on any principle of optics, but on the conditions of continuously changing fashion.

Asked if, in the face of that letter, he would withdraw his statement, Prof. Martin said he did not think the letter was written by a member of the scientific staff of Carl Zeiss, but probably by one of their commercial representatives, who might have an axe to grind.

Mr. Moritz asked if there was a difference between the

trade view and the scientific view.

Prof. Martin said he was afraid pecuniary interests

might lead to differences of view.

This led to a question by Mr. Moritz as to witness's pecuniary interest in the inquiry, but witness said he had not received any payment for his evidence and had not been promised a halfpenny.

The Chairman remarked that he was afraid there was pecuniary interest on both sides.

Dr. A. H. Levy (ophthalmic surgeon) gave evidence, and said he failed to see into what class, other than that of optical instruments, spectacles could be placed. The manufacture of both the frames and the lenses entailed a considerable degree of skill. At one time, so long as spectacle frames would hang on to the face, they were

spectacle frames would hang on to the face, they were considered to be satisfactory, but nowadays they were expected to fit accurately the individual who wore them.

Mr. W. Dixey (C. W. Dixey & Son) also regarded spectacles as optical instruments, and said that certainly first the total accurate from they would be considered. from the trade point of view they would be considered

Cross-examined, witness said there were firms who made spectacles as well as instruments, such as microscopes, sextants, etc., but in most cases the manufacture of spectacles was distinct from the manufacture of the

other instruments.

Mr. F. H. Wheway (Wheway Optical Co.) said that the tools used in the making of frames and mounts were tools of great precision, and their setting up entailed a high degree of skill. He urged that the manufacture of frames should be treated as a key industry, because the manufacture of lenses was so treated, and one could not use the lenses without frames.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moritz as to the percentage of skilled labour employed at his works, witness said that from 20 to 25 per cent. were highly skilled, about 50 per cent. were semi-skilled, and 25 per cent. unskilled.

This closed the case for the complainants, and the inquiry was adjourned until October 4.

THE COMPLAINT FAILS

When the proceedings were resumed on Wednesday, the chairman said the tribunal had come to the conclusion that spectacles were not, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, "optical instruments," and therefore were not included in the schedule to the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921. If it had been intended to include spectacles in that schedule they would have been mentioned specifically.

Mr. Moritz (for the respondents) said that in that

case there was nothing further for him to say.

There was some discussion as to whether the complainants should be given an opportunity to make any further submission, the chairman pointing out that the tribunal did not wish to exclude anything.

Mr. Moritz said that he did not wish to give advice to the tribunal, but it occurred to him that the decision given was in the nature of a non-suit in an ordinary action in the Courts, and if that were so, counsel's speeches were at an end.

It being decided, however, that complainants should

be heard further,

Mr. Faraday submitted that this matter really had not to be adjudicated under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, but under the Finance Act of 1926. The list of dutiable articles published by the Board of The list of dutiable articles published by the Board of Irade in 1921 included spectacle lenses (mounted or unmounted) under the heading "Optical Glass and Optical Elements, whether finished or not," and spectacles (lenses only) were also included under the heading "Optical Instruments." Nobody concerned with the industry had raised any protest or had delivered to the Board of Trade a written notice objecting to the inclusion of spectacle lenses as optical instruments, and therefore the inclusion had the force of law.

The Chairman asked whether, supposing the Board of Trade had *improperly* included or excluded any article, and no objections were raised, the absence of objections

confirmed that inclusion or exclusion.

Mr. Faraday submitted that it did. If spectacle lenses were included in the list, and no appeal was made within three months, the inclusion had the force of law. Continuing, he said that the Finance Act of 1926 (which extended the period of operation of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, and increased the duty) provided also that the component parts of such optical instruments as were chargeable with duty under the 1921 Act should also be chargeable with duty. Therefore, there being absolutely no doubt that "spectacles (lenses only)" were in the list and chargeable with duty, and accepted as chargeable, the frames, being component parts, must also

be chargeable.

Mr. Trevor Watson (who replied on behalf of the Board of Trade, and whose submissions were adopted by the respondents) said that spectacle lenses were included in the 1921 list under two headings, namely, "Optical Glass and Optical Elements" and "Optical Instruments." That meant that, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, lenses were dutiable under one or other of those headings, but, in order to avoid any complaint that they had been included under the wrong heading, the Board had taken the precaution to include them twice. It could not be inferred from the list that lenses were dutiable because they were parts of optical instrnments. Lenses were still dutiable, but it did not follow that, because they were dutiable, they were dutiable for the reasons given by the Board of Trade. The tribunal having found that a spectacle was not an optical instrument at all, it was idle to say, therefore, that it was dutiable because it was a component part of an optical instrument.

Mr. Faraday reiterated that the 1921 list included spectacles as optical instruments, and therefore the complainants were entitled to a duty on the component

parts.

The tribunal adjourned to consider their formal judgment. When the proceedings were resumed, the Chairman reaffirmed their decision that, having regard to the articles specifically enumerated in the schedule to the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, the term "other optical instruments" was intended to refer to other articles of the same class. They were of opinion that in common parlance, and in the ordinary language of the trade, spectacles were not optical instruments in the same sense, and therefore did not fall into the same class as the optical instruments ennmerated. Therefore they were not prepared to make a declaration or to make any Order for the amendment of the list, as demanded by the complainants.

This concluded the inquiry.

A FORECAST.—" The movement, I am told, is towards a municipal medical service, not a state service. The demand for a revision of the whole panel system grows.'

—In "The Evening News," October 5.

ACTIVE "BOMBS."—A chemist's errand-boy at Ellesmere Port, records the "Daily News," was badly injured while playing at a "bombing" game, the principal piece of apparatus being a bottle containing calcium carbide, sand and water.

IMPORTATION OF SAFFRON SUBSTITUTES PROHIBITED.—
The importation into Spain of "alazor" (bastard saffron) and "flores_de cardo" (thistle root), both used as saffron substitutes, is prohibited, according to royal decree (No. 958) of August 2, 1927.

Medical Exhibitions

THIS Exhibition, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, from October 3 to October 7, differs from chemists' exhibitions chiefly in the greater number of purely scientific exhibits. To the pharmacist, the most important exhibits are those of

Drugs and Chemicals

The SANDOZ CHEMICAL Co., LTD., have an attractive display of their well-known proprietary drugs, including Allisatin, Felamine, Femergin, Lobeline, Scillaren, and a new salt of calcium, Calcium Sandoz. The Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., are making a special show of payers in in provider tablest and solution. Trivially of novocain in powders, tablets and solution, Trivalin, of novocain in powders, tablets and solution, Trivain, and saccharin.

BENGUÉ & Co., Ltd., are again to the fore in a well-arranged exhibit of Bengué's Balsam, Bengué's ethyl chloride and Pulmo (Bailly). The same house is also showing Forxol, Eupurgo. Staphylothanol, Hemostyl, Lipiodol, Neopancarpine, and Arhemapectyl. In this section are exhibited also Vittel natural mineral water (Grande Source) and Heudebert's special breads for arthritis, diabetes, obesity, albuminoaus and cardiac disorders. The HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE Oaus and cardiac disorders. The HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD., make a striking display of fine chemicals which pharmacists handle almost daily, including Allonal (allyl-isopropyl-barbiturate of phenyl-dimethyl-dimethylamine-pyrazolin). Omnopon, Sedobrol, Digalen, Somnifaine, Spasmalgin, and Thiocol. Boots? PURE DRUG Co., LTD., are exhibiting a wide range of chemicals and drugs of their own manufacture, including chloroform, chloromine-T, aspirin, alkaloids, and also such modern remedies as insulin, pituitrin, acriflavin, resorcin, Stabilarsan, and Sulphostab. Schering, Ltd., have again a neat and striking display of their fine chemicals, including Veramon, Medinal, Neutralon, atophan. Mirron, Hegonon, Cyclotropin, and urotropine. At the stand of Howard's Econs, Ltd., we find agotan, quinophan, Howard's peroxide, Howard's ether, as well as many drugs and chemicals, such as aspirin, quinine and its salts, calomel, calcinm salts, caffeine, magnesium sulphate, iodides, and mercurials. The Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd., are showing Elixir Bromo-Valerianate, Homovir, Femivir, Iodobesin, Mycolactine, Orargol. Stannoxyl, Sulpharsenol, etc. At the stands of PARKE, DAVIS & Co., LTD., the pharmacist again finds himself very much at home. Special attention is called to vaccines, serums, scarlet fever antitoxin, immunogens (soluble bacterial antigens), as well as to such wellknown proprietaries as Chloretone, Chloretone inhalant, Thermoruge, Syrup Cocillana Compound, physiologically standardised cod-liver oil, Metagen, and Taka Diastase. H. R. NAPP, LTD., have a comprehensive range of fine

chemicals. including arsen-triferrin. calcium-diuretin, dioxin, Euresol, Fibrolysin, helminol, magnesium perhydrol. Neo-reargon, Styracol and tannoform. MAY & BAKER, LTD., make an attractive and arresting display. Among the exhibits we noticed specimens of Novarsenobillon ("914"), Metarsenobillon. Arseno-Argenticum, Arsenobillon "606"). Bistovol. Luatol, Stovarsol, Gardenal, and Gerdenal-Sodium (for epilepsy). Mercurochrome, stovaine, and so forth. In addition, many more familiar drugs were on view-as May & Baker's chloroform and ether, bismuth salts, iodides, and thallium acetate (for treatment of ringworm). MENLEY & JAMES. LTD., are displaying their well-known Icdex in all its many varieties, including Iodex skin soap. Among new substances they are showing Vitaminose, a compound of chlorophyl and vitamins. Very interesting is the thermolite lamp for the production of radiant heat. Demonstrations with this lamp were watched with interest. C. J. Hewlett & Son. Ltd., exhibit their preparations, such as Mist. Pepsinæ Co. c. Bismutho, Gargar, Formalin Co., Liq. Santal, Flav. c. Buchu et Cubebæ, the series of skin lotions known as Evapogens, Iodermiol (an iodine solution, non-staining), and an eczema cream, as well as some ingenious surgical instruments, sprays and dressings. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s exhibit has been so designed as to associate disorders with treatment. The arrangement is in two sections. In the first each of certain selected disorders has its various (nearly always tabloid) remedies indicated. In Section II the various organs are similarly associated with substances that react upon them—as the liver, the heart and the nervous system. Along with Ernutin, which presents the essential active principles of ergot of rye in a stable solution, prominence is given to Ergotoxine Ethanesulphonate, a preparation also originated and issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This new salt is white, crystalline, stable and more soluble than the phosphate. Leprosy treatment is represented by Moogrol, Avenyl and Alepol. The recent product of artificially prepared vitamin D (i.e., irradiated ergosterol) and insulin are also shown. W. Martindale's preparations include amyl nitrite sterules, animal extracts, Aspriodine, emetine periodide, formosyl, Iodinol, nitroglycerin tablets, emetine periodide, formosyl, Iodinol, nitroglycerin tablets, Paraffagar, Sedasprin, pituitary sterules, and sterules of aromatic ammonia. In addition very interesting scientific exhibits are shown—e.g., bacteriological test cases, vaccines of the Wimpole Institute, microscopic and other reagents, some excellent gelatin capsules, and so forth, and, of course, the "Extra Pharmacopeia." Charles Zimmermann & Co., Ltd., Ltd., Lobeline, Angiolymphe, Posterisan and Asthmolysin. Crookes' Laboratories, Ltd., have, as usual, many interesting exhibits and demonstrations. Among the newer colloidal substances may be mentioned Collosol newer colloidal substances may be mentioned Collosol Plumbum, Lactalumina, Ferromalt, Iodine and Manganese. Particular attention is called to Collosol Plumbum, which in 0.5 per cent. solution is used in the treatment of malignant disease. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., LTD., are showing their well-known lines-notably a series of Oscols-colloidal solutions-such as Argentum, Cuprum, Ferrum, Hydrargyrum, Palladium, Selenium and Stibrium. Pulverettes, bipalatinoids and palatinoids are shown in great variety, and a neat display is made of Roboleine, organo-therapy remedies and atomisers. ALLEN & Hanbury's, Ltd., have eight well-arranged stands with all the Allenburys foods, Byno preparations, glandular remedies, insulin, vaccines, serums, apparatus and reagents, pastilles, hypodermic solutions, salts for 2-ray diagnosis, and many other things.

Proprietary Articles

are represented in considerable numbers suggesting that medical men take an interest in highly advertised goods. The stands in this section are distinguished by their artistic appearance, and offer to chemist visitors an object-lesson in the arrangement of goods. In this connection we may mention the displays of the Denver Chemical Manufacturing Co. (Antiphlogistine); Ingram & Royle, Ltd. (natural waters); Kolynos, Inc., whose stands are always tasteful and dignified; the Angier Chemical Co., Ltd.; Savory & Moore, Ltd.; Vitmar, Ltd.; the Jaeger Co., Ltd.; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd. (Izal and its preparations); the Maltine Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Keen, Robinson & Co., Ltd., makers of Almata as well as of the patent barley and groats; Genatosan, Ltd., who are showing Sanatogen, Formamint, Genasprin, Cystopurin, Nasmint and vaccines; Nujol Laboratories; Bayer Products, Ltd., who display Vegantol, a product containing Vitamin-D; John Morgan Richards & Sons, Ltd., who are showing Lactopeptine, Antikammia, etc.; Thew, Hooker & Gilbey, Ltd. (Hooker's Malted Milk); Armour & Co., Ltd.; Vitalia, Ltd.; Johnson & Johnson, Ltd.; Pastilles, Ltd., makers of Lakerol Pastilles; Deshell Laboratories, Ltd., makers of Petrolagar; J. C. Eno, Ltd. (whose Fruit Salt is prettily arranged); West Surrey Central Dairy Co., Ltd. (Cow and Gate Food); the Thermogene Co., Ltd., whose stand is artistically and strikingly arranged; Coates & Cooper, agents for Salvitæ, etc.; Icthyol Co., Ltd.; Bristol-Myers Co.; Dimol Laboratories, Ltd.; Tetmal, Ltd.; G. W. Carnrick Co.; Endocrines, Ltd.; Brand & Co., Ltd.

Miscellaneous

Foods for the healthy and the ailing are in almost sufficient variety to demand a section to themselves. Granose Foods, Ltd., and the Energen Foods Co., Ltd., are makers of diabetic foods. The following firms also have displays:—Glaxo, Ltd., Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Ltd., Virol, Ltd., Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Bovril, Ltd., Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Ltd., and Sister Laura's Infant & Invalid Food Co., Ltd.

Fertilisers and Insecticides

In these days of keen competition in all branches of trade and industry, it is essential that production costs be lowered to the minimum, and this dictum applies with equal force to agriculture. The main object of those engaged in this, the greatest of all industries, is therefore to obtain the largest possible crop in proportion to the outlay spent upon it. At the present time, the two main avenues along which modern agriculture is moving in its effort to attain this ideal are, firstly, by adding extra plant food in the form of fertilisers and manures, and secondly, by combating the ravages of insect and other pests by the use of insecticides, fungicides and weedkilfers. It is the purpose of this article to indicate the chief products and their functions in the case of both of these groups of chemical products.

The use of substances known to increase the yield of crops if applied in correct quantities and at the right time has been known to agriculture for centuries. Farm refuse and various organic decomposition products were, however, the only products at the disposal of the agriculturist, and the modern practice of utilising chemical fertilisers dates back less than one hundred years. So rapid has been the advance made in the technology of fertiliser application that upwards of £150 millions is now spent annually upon these products, of which about £9 millions is expended in Great Britain alone. Research work in connection with the more efficient use of fertilisers in agriculture is constantly proceeding, yet it is indicated by numerous experiments that a great deal of wastage occurs. Of the nitrogen given in artificial fertilisers, for instance, it is known that only about 60 or 70 per cent. is recovered in the crop. Another point of importance is that far more could profitably be spent on using these products, a matter which is rightly stressed in the recently published report (September 1927) of the Rothamsted Experimental Station. Periodically (states the report) a good deal is heard about the Law of Diminishing Returns, and farmers are reminded that the use of artificial fertilisers, or any other improving agents, beyond a certain point is not economically sound, the extra yield obtained not paying the additional cost of winning the crop. This is undoubtedly true, but it is also true that many farmers are not near the point of diminishing returns, and would obtain better results, both in output and financially, by putting more into the land. It must be admitted that many market gardeners come equally into this category

For general purposes fertilisers are usually classified into three main groups, namely, nitrogenous, phosphatic, and potassic, these three elements being the most potent in effecting increases in the yield of the crop. Many other elements enter into the composition of plants, of course, carbon being derived from the air and hydrogen and oxygen from water. Other constituents are usually present in the soil in quantities far in excess of those

required by the crop.

In the nitrogenous group, a further subdivision may usefully be made into nitrates, ammoniates, and organic products. Nitrate of soda and nitrate of lime are examples of the first named. Sodium nitrate as placed on the market is a salt derived from the great natural deposits in Chile, and contains about 15½ per cent. of nitrogen. Until recently the price was controlled by an association of producers, but changing economic conditions have led to a reversion to "open" market selling accompanied by lower prices on account of competition. As this fertiliser is very speedy in its action, being in a form ready for absorption by the plant, it is usually applied as a spring dressing when the crop has grown sufficiently to assimilate it. Attacks by insect pests can be checked to a large extent by its use, as growth is rapid, but its continued and frequent application has an injurious effect upon the soil, particularly heavy soils. When stored it must be kept dry, as it is somewhat hygroscopic and becomes lumpy in the presence of moisture.

CALCIUM NITRATE

Nitrate of lime is now on the market in two grades, one containing 13 per cent. of nitrogen and derived chiefly from Norway, and the other 15½ per cent. The

latter is at present manufactured by German producers, but is coming into this country through the medium of Nitram, Ltd. As a fertiliser, though more hygroscopic than sodium nitrate, this material is superior in its action, since the non-beneficial sodium content is replaced by lime, of which most soils in the United Kingdom are more or less deficient. Until used, it should be kept stored in a dry place in the original waterproof bags or casks in which it is usually sold. Nitrate of lime should never be mixed with other fertilisers, and care is required in distributing it on account

of its somewhat caustic properties. Of the ammonia group, ammonium sulphate is the best known and widely used. It is not so quick in its action in the soil as the ammonia has first to be oxidised to nitrate by the soil bacteria. Not being so soluble as the nitrates, it is not so easily washed out of the soil and can therefore be applied earlier. A further advantage is that it contains more nitrogen (21 per cent.), and thus requires smaller applications. On chalky land it is equally as good as nitrate of soda, but otherwise it unfortunately tends to promote acidity in the soil, and this needs to be corrected by applications of lime. Sul-phate of ammonia is best stored in bags placed on planks or on a layer of peat rather than on the bare earth or a brick floor, and should be kept free from damp. The consumption in Great Britain now reaches 170,000 tons annually, against 55,000 tons of sodium nitrate. Another ammonium salt on the market is the chloride, though not to the same extent as the sulphate. In some circumstances this product is not recommended, and further research is being conducted in regard to its effect on the formation of grain in cereals. For barley it appears to be slightly better than sulphate, while its nitrogen content amounts to 25 per cent. One other ammonium salt, the nitrate, cannot be used alone on account of its very hygroscopic nature, but German manufacturers have combined it with the sulphate to make ammonium sulphate-nitrate (known as Leunasaltpetre), containing 28 per cent, of nitrogen. It is not yet available in this country.

CALCIUM CYANAMIDE

Calcium cyanamide, sold on a basis of 19 per cent. nitrogen, is very widely used in Europe as a nitrogenous fertiliser, but has not yet attained a large consumption in this country. It contains also about 60 per cent. of lime, 22 per cent. as free lime, which makes it a useful product on acid soils or land deficient in that material. When applied to the soil, two changes are necessary before the nitrogen can be assimilated by the plant. Decomposition into urea takes place, which is subsequently changed into ammonia, and the ammonia is then converted into nitrate as in the case of ammonium sulphate. For some reasons it is an objectionable product to use, but its comparative cheapness offsets this to some extent. It is not suitable as a top-dressing, and should be applied to the soil before seeding; for spring-sown crops it may even be applied in the autumn. Synthetic urea, which has the very high nitrogen content of 46 per cent., is a fertiliser which merits attention in cases where the cost of transport is a major consideration. It has only recently come on to the market, but experimental work has shown it to be a promising material for use in mixtures, or for individual use where large quantities of nitrogen are required as in market-gardening. If it can be placed on the market at an economical price its future is assured in its own sphere.

Of the organic products which act as suppliers of nitrogen in fertiliser practice are dried blood, which is said to be good for roses, carnations and grapes; rape meal as a top-dressing for cereals; treated sewage sludge, which is often admixed with other products to increase its small plant-food content; soot, which combines fertiliser value with insecticidal properties, and is useful in hop culture; wool shoddy, useful in hop culture and as an ingredient of compound fertilisers; hoof and horn meals, leather scrap and other wastes also contain small amounts of nitrogen. In the majority of these cases the nitrogen only becomes available very slowly, and they are often utilised merely as soil improvers or conditioners.

PHOSPHATIC FERTILISERS

Turning to the second group, the phosphatic fertilisers, subdivision under three headings may be conveniently

made as follows: (1) Products in which the phosphoric acid content is soluble in water; (2) soluble in a 2 per cent. citric acid solution, and (3) insoluble in water, this being their order of importance. Chief of the water-soluble class is superphosphate of line, the most widely used of all artificial fertilisers. It is made in several grades and contains from 25 to 40 per cent. phosphate. Since phosphorus is the important factor in root development, it follows that these fertilisers are mainly applicable to crops such as potatoes, swedes, turnips, mangolds and beet. Comparatively large dressings are applied to the soil, and in this country alone about 700,000 tons of superphosphates are used annually. Bone superphosphate, or dissolved bones, also contain an appreciable proportion of soluble phosphate, but is on the whole inferior to the mineral product.

Citric-soluble phosphate fertilisers include basic slag, a by-product of steel manufacture, and here again several grades are marketed ranging from 18 to 45 per cent. of phosphate, insoluble in water, but partly soluble in citricacid solution. A good sample should contain 30 per cent, total phosphate of which 80 per cent, is citric-soluble. Its chief use is in improving poor pasture land, and its efficacy depends to a large extent upon fineness of grinding. Other products under this head comprise several proprietary materials which contain varying amounts of phosphate, and which have been prepared by treating mineral phosphate rock in different ways, with a view chiefly to rendering the phosphate more available to

the plant.

In the third class of phosphate fertilisers may be mentioned the various bone products. Bone meal, obtained by grinding degreased and partly de-gelatinised bones, is a useful substitute for superphosphate. It contains a small quantity of nitrogen, and up to 50 per cent, of phosphate. Steamed bone flour, which contains practically no nitrogen, but up to 66 per cent. phosphate. It is more rapid in its action than bone meal, and can be ground very fine. These products act well on almost every type of soil and are suitable for application to nearly all crops, but the question of cost acts as a deterent so far as large-scale application is concerned. They are very safe, however, and useful in dry situations. Finely-ground mineral phosphate rock is attracting increased attention for use on land poor in lime content, but rich in humus. It is much slower in its effect, however, than the more soluble fertilisers.

POTASH FERTILISERS

Potash festilisers, which constitute the third main group in the classification, are used chiefly for their property of improving the quality of crops, and thus increasing their resistance to disease. Several grades are in general use, but comparison on the basis of the potash content is much easier since it is invariably water-soluble. Lower-grade products include kainit and sylvinite, containing respectively 12 and 14 per cent. of potassium oxide; partially refined salts range from 20 to 35 per cent., known as potash manure salts; potassium chloride, containing 45 to 50 per cent.; and sulphate up to 49 per cent. Very little difference for general purposes is observed in the behaviour of these different grades, and the form of potash that can be obtained at the lowest price, on the basis of the potash content, is the best to use.

Apart from the products that have just been enumerated, usually known as "single element fertilisers," there is a large variety of "mixed fertilisers" on the market which contain two, or even three of the chief fertilising elements. Most familiar of these are the organic products; guanos, fish meals, meat meals and various wastes. The composition of the first-named is very variable; raw Peruvian guano contains up to 15 per cent. of nitrogen, 20 per cent. phosphate, and small quantities of potash, the remainder being largely organic matter. In some cases, where the raw guano contains insoluble phosphate, it is treated with acid and other constituents added to balance the mixture according to requirements. It should be applied in the spring and harrowed in. Fish meal or guano is made from fish offal, the oil first being extracted, and the resulting material may contain up to 8 per cent. of nitrogen and 14 per cent. of phosphate, both insoluble in water. Meat meal is the residue in beef-extract manufacture, etc., and contains a fairly large

percentage of nitrogen, up to ten, and smaller quantities of phosphate. On light soils these products improve the tilth and are fairly rapid in action.

CHEMICALLY MIXED FERTILISERS

Chemically-mixed fertilisers are increasing in importance, particularly in Germany, and they should soon become a recognised factor in fertiliser practice. Ammonium phosphates, potassium nitrate, potassium ammonium-nitrate, urea phosphate are examples, and the latest of these, known as "nitrophoska," is a chemical compound containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in very concentrated form. These materials, which contain much more actual plant-food, weight for weight, than those referred to above, have a distinct future in intensive crop cultivation. Compound fertilisers as placed on the market to-day are usually mechanical mixtures of some of the simple fertilisers mentioned earlier, and balanced for analysis by addition of "fillers," such as sand, ashes, bone meal, or some organic material which will improve the texture and add humus to the soil. Ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, and a potash salt are the usual ingredients, and these are made up to meet the needs of different crops, soils and climates. Sometimes these compound fertilisers are exorbitantly

Sometimes these compound fertilisers are exorbitantly priced, but a safeguard is available. The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act of 1906, and recently amended to provide for modern requirements, lays down that every person who sells fertilisers (including all those already mentioned in this article) shall, if for not less than 56lb., furnish an invoice stating the respective percentage by weight of nitrogen, phosphoric acid (soluble and insoluble), and potash. For basic slag and ground rock phosphate, the amount of the article that will pass through a prescribed sieve also must be stated. To apply this safeguard to test the price of a compound, or to compare different simple fertilisers, for ordinary purposes, it is only necessary to compare the "unit" price. The unit value is the cost of one per cent. per ton, and is obtained by dividing the ton price by the percentage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash respectively. For example, ammonium sulphate containing 21 per cent. of nitrogen is to-day about £10 10s. per ton. £10 10s.

allowing for the expense of mixing, bagging, transport, etc., it can soon be determined whether prices are unduly high

Soil Improvers

In addition to fertilisers, there are many soil improvers which sometimes contain minute proportions of the elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in available form. These include farmyard manure, made up of straw or litter mixed with excreta and urine of animals. Peat is used for litter for farmyard manure, for lightening heavy soils, or as a base for compound fertilisers. Plant ashes improve the soil, and contain appreciable quantities of potash. Dried seaweed, containing small quantities of potash, decays quickly and improves the texture of the soil. Leaf mould, though described as a mild manure, is more valuable for its physical properties as a compost; ferns, cut young, make good material. Gypsum is used as a corrective agent in excessive application of nitrate of soda. Salt is useful on chalk soils, for vegetables and, particularly for mangolds. Wood charcoal, when mixed with the mould in which plants are potted, keeps it sweet. Lime, a most important additive in agriculture, is necessary to permit the correct functioning of ordinary fertilisers; its absence causes "sourness" or acidity, which arrests bacterial action, spoils the soil tilth, and allows disease to flourish. Burnt lime is most effective, but ground limestone and chalk are useful, though slower in action.

INSECTICIDES

The second avenue along which modern agriculture, and horticulture in particular, can attain more economical crop production is, as has been mentioned, by combating the ravages of insect and other pests. It is estimated that the loss suffered from this cause amounts to £15 millions per annum in this country alone, while the trouble is likely to grow worse unless vigorously attacked. For insect control, three methods are used: (1) Cleansing

washes, such as caustic soda, applied to trees in winter to remove moss or other breeding grounds; (2) cover washes, such as lime wash, applied in spring to smother young insects; (3) poison insecticides to kill the pests.

PROPRIETARY INSECTICIDES

There are many proprietary insecticides on the market, most of them being composed of salts of arsenic, nicotine, naphthalene, or cresols, quassia, derris (tuba), etc.; with or without soap. Many other products available include carbon disulphide, hydrocyanic acid, sulphur dioxide, certain fluorides and xanthates. Some of the best known and most widely-used insecticides now on the market are:—Arsenate of lead, employed as a stomach poison for the control of leaf-eating insects in general. Calcium arsenate is used to some extent, but more particularly in America against the cotton boll weevil. Suitable materials to assist in more effective spreading and adhesion of sprays are certain soluble caseinates. Paris Green is an arsenical insecticide efficacious as a wash insecticide for fruit trees, applied just before the buds begin to open. Quassia is a useful spray against caterpillars on gooseberry and currant bushes in spring. The chips are boiled in water and soft soap added. Nicotine insecticides are especially efficient, and can be used either as sprays, dusts, or as fumigants. It is frequently employed in the form of sulphate, and will mix well with almost any wash, but should always be used with soap. Crude carbolic acid mixed with soft soap, and paraffin emulsion also are very effective insecticides for general use.

Fungicides are used against blight, mildew, leaf spot, etc., and usually consist of copper preparations. Copper sulphate is the principal ingredient, and is used as the base for Bordcaux and Burgundy mixtures. The former is made by mixing copper sulphate and quicklime with water, and is recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture as the most effective spray for scab on apples and pears. The latter is made with copper sulphate and washing soda, and is used against potato blight. Lime-sulphur is also a useful fungicide for use against scale in the case of delicate varieties of apples and pears. Copper sulphate mixed with kainit has been found to be a very effective method of combating the slug pest in gardens. Weeds are a source of considerable damage in farming

Weeds are a source of considerable damage in farming operations, and their eradication in any circumstances demands time and money. In gardens and market gardening, hand-picking is most effective, while certain arsenical proprietary weed-killers are sold for cleaning paths. More difficult, however, is the problem of weeds among cereals, and for their destruction, particularly for charlock, sprays made from solutions in water of various chemical fertilisers have been found very useful. Sulphuric acid solution, and dilute solutions of copper sulphate and iron sulphate, are utilised. One effective mixture is a solution of copper sulphate and ammonium sulphate, whereby several of the more common weeds can be destroyed without damage to the corn crop, if sprayed under proper conditions.

New Books

Maiden, J. H. — A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucolyptus. 12 in. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Vol. 7. Parts 5, 6, and 7. 3s. 6d. each part. Alfred James Kent, Government Printer, Sydney. [These parts bring the complete work up to No. 67. Parts 65 and 66 describe the leaf (continued) from parts 56 and 57; part 66 also gives the "range" in which the species localities are given; part 6i describes E. bloxsomei.]

Gardner, W.—Fertilisers and Soil Improvers. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 184 + iv. 7s. 6d. Crosby, Lockwood & Son, London.

[This volume is one of the well-known series of Lockwood's manuals, and in compiling it the author has struck a nice balance between the technical and the popular. After dealing with soil and soil conditions, a brief description is given of the chief fertilisers and their value as plant foods. The notes on fertilisers for particular crops and the application of soil improvers will be particularly useful to chemists interested in this class of trade.]

Veterinary Notes

SALT CONSUMPTION OF SHEEP

An important factor which has received comparatively little attention by agricultural scientists is the consumption of sodium chloride by sheep. The matter was recently investigated in the United States by J. M. Evvard, L. C. Brown, C. C. Culbertson and W. E. Hammond ("Research Bulletin 94, Agricultural Experiment Station, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts"), who showed that salting the feed may be easily overdone, or underdone, while an absence of salt led to poorer results as regards weight, lambs and wool in the case of ewes, which also developed a marked craving for it. The character of the rations fed affect in a large measure the salt consumption and requirements of the fattening lambs, and observations indicate that free-choice feeding of high-grade block or flake sodium chloride is to be preferred. The daily salt consumption of a lamb was found to be between 0.001 and 0.019 lb., with an average value of 0.011 lb. In order to produce a gain in weight of 100 lb., the salt consumption ranged between 0.21 and 11.18 lb., with an average value of 3.78 lb. The results reported are based on the records of the consumption of sodium chloride by 1,306 winter-fed lambs.

TOLERANCE OF SHEEP TO CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

The treatment of liver fluke in sheep with carbon tetrachloride and the superiority of this form of medication over male fern extract has been frequently referred to in the C. & D., so that a letter from Mr. R. F. Montgomerie ("Veterinary Record," June 18, 1927), discussing the toxicity of the former drug to sheep, is of considerable interest. He states that Welsh mountain sheep have regularly tolerated doses of 30 c.c. to 40 c.c. given in capsule. Others have found similar doses non-fatal, and reports from North Wales, Scotland, and certain parts of England indicate that the therapeutic dose is perfectly safe, and, so far as can be judged, efficient. Lately there have been four instances in which a number of deaths occurred, in each case in the South of England. It appears that some flocks tolerate carbon tetrachloride poorly. It is believed that sheep on free range have a very high tolerance, while those fed on artificial foods or folded on certain special crops, perhaps also some ewes with lambs of some age at foot, have, comparatively, no tolerance at all. It is suggested that if it is proposed to treat a flock, particularly if the animals are not on free range, the tolerance should be tested by a preliminary administration of the drug to a few animals.

MINERAL REQUIREMENTS OF CATTLE

An added impetus may well be given to the protagonists of the white and brown bread discussion by the statement that "exogenous requirements of cattle for vitamins A, B, and C are so low that they are covered by a few pounds of poor-quality roughage, and therefore do not enter into consideration under any natural system of cattle rearing." This opinion is expressed by A. Theiler, H. H. Green and P. J. du Toit in the July issue of the "Journal of Agricultural Science," in an article dealing with year-old cattle reared to adult weight on rations of varying content in respect to calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium and chlorine. Minimal requirements for growth are higher in the case of phosphorus than in the case of calcium, and a ratio of P₂O₅ to CaO so high as three to one is not necessarily disadvantageous. Sodium requirements for growth are very low, 2 gm. Na₂O being more than sufficient. Chlorine requirements are below 5 gm. per day. A relatively high ratio of potassium to sodium is not productive of specific disease. "Aphosphorosis," or clinically recognisable phosphorus deficiency disease, is shown to be identical with the South African styfsiekte disease. The chemical composition of the milk of animals suffering from aphosphorosis need not necessarily be abnormal, but the "inorganic phosphorus" fraction of the blood may drop to a quarter of the normal value. Blood calcium remains practically*normal. Vitamin deficiency of the diets has no adverse effect.

REPELLANTS FOR BLOWFLIES

Among the papers presented at a recent meeting of the Division of Agriculture and Food Chemistry of the American Chemical Society was one dealing with the above subject ("Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," August 1927). It is shown that experimental results have led to the belief that the most effective blowfly repellants are not necessarily highly odorous materials, or even highly irritating preparations, but materials able to absorb, adsorb, or inhibit the formation of the volatile compounds evolved by decomposing meat which attract the flies. In addition to various copper compounds, such strong antiseptics as mercuric chloride, potassium permanganate, sodium salicylate, etc., when applied to meat render it almost entirely non-attractive to blowflies. Tests are now being conducted to determine the practicability as blowfly repellants of copper carbonate and certain other powders when applied upon the wounds of animals under outdoor conditions. Pinetar oil obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of the Pinus palustris, Linn., is stated to be used on an extensive scale by ranchmen for application to wounds on animals. The use of the oil is recommended on account of its being cheap, adhesive and non-toxic. Strongly odorous materials, especially essential oils, which are effective when applied undiluted, frequently lose nearly all their efficacy or may become attractive, e.g., bergamot oil, when diluted with an inert vehicle. Copper carbonate is nearly as effective at 10 per cent. strength as when undiluted.

Modern Veterinary Practice

DURING the last twenty-five or thirty years veterinary treatment has undergone a great change. Formerly a practitioner, when on his rounds, carried a fully equipped medicine chest, to-day he takes a handbag containing a hypodermic syringe, or some tablets and serums. different methods of curing and alleviating diseases compared with earlier treatments are best illustrated by a few examples. Milk fever in cows is a disease which at one time was dreaded and considered incurable, each practitioner and stock-owner having his own formula and pet theory for its treatment. Medicines, given by the gallon, were usually of no avail, and at least 95 per cent. of cases proved fatal. Now the death-rate is infinitesimal. Instead of dosing the animal with drugs, all that is done is to inflate the udder with medicated air by means of a syringe, and perhaps give a laxative and slight stimulant. Usually this is all that is required, the animal taking to its feet within a few hours. Dis-temper in the dog was also dreaded, and the poor animal was often subjected to innumerable and useless mixtures, causing extra suffering and producing secondary diseases. Now a few hypodermic injections of distemper serum are usually effective, while a dose of prophylactic serum to young animals every third or fourth day, until three doses are given, is almost certain to render it mmune. Actinomycosis, a complaint affecting the tongues of bovines, was at one time considered incurable. When an attempt at curing was tried the treatment was of a brutal character, such as the application of escharotics and incision of the tongue. Now, by giving 5iij.-iv. of potassium iodide daily, with or without a few grains of red iodide of mercury, in cold water, a complete cure is soon effected. Strangles, a disease of the throat partial to young horses, was also a disease causing alarm. Poultices, embrocations, blisters and other treatments were resorted to, and often tracheotomy had to be performed; now, the introduction of a few doses of anti-streptococcus serum every twelve hours invariably has good results. These are only a few of the many cures discovered within recent years; in fact, it is likely that curative prophylactic serums will soon occupy the chief place in preventing, modifying and curing the majority of diseases from which the lower animal suffers. There is also meat inspection, a branch of veterinary practice that was practically neglected. Recently, in all towns and districts its importance has been recognised by the appointment of inspectors, and the subject of meat inspection is included in the professional examination of veterinary surgeons.

Extermination of Earwigs

Considerable research has been carried on during recent years as to the most effective methods of earwig control. So far as the natural enemies of the insect are concerned, the investigations are of little importance to the chemist, but the work on poison-baits is of considerable interest. It is as well to point out, however, that in any attempts to control the pest it is almost useless for one man to go to great expense if his neighbour will not be bothered with the matter. In other words, co-operation is the keynote of success. The chief research on poison-baits has been carried out in New Zealand and America. The experimental work in the colony is the subject of an article by J. Muggeridge in a recent issue of the "Journal of Agriculture," in which it is pointed out that the lack of success with Paris green is probably due to the users expecting the insects to die immediately, whereas actually the poison is a slow-acting one. In an experiment conducted at the Ministry's laboratory the following formula was used:—

Paris green 1 oz.
Crumbled stale bread 1 lb.
Water sufficient to damp

The mixture was made so wet that the water could just be squeezed from the bread. When this bait was fed to earwigs in a box, 50 per cent, were killed in twenty-four hours and 80 per cent, in forty-eight hours. It is, of course, important that the bait shall prove more palatable than anything which may be found in the orchard. A bait containing sodium arsenite was made as follows:—

 Sodium arsenite
 1 gm.

 Molasses
 10 c.c.

 Bran
 90 gm.

 Water
 100 c.c.

When fed to earwigs this material took four days to kill 40 per cent. In experiments with sodium fluoride and white arsenic wheat bran (at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 3 oz. per 100 c.c. of water) was used as a bait, with 10 c.c. of molasses added to make it attractive. It was found that white arsenic, at the rate of 1 gm. per 100 c.c. soaked for ten days, was the best poison to use. There are, however, certain drawbacks attached to the use of this chemical, and sodium fluoride has important advantages over it, since it is less toxic to animals, and, according to Fulton (Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 207), more so to earwigs. It was shown that a bran bait containing sodium fluoride was the best to use from the standpoint of both effectiveness and economy, and the following formulas have been recommended:—

I		- II	
Sodium fluoride	1 lb.	Sodium fluoride	1 oz.
Molasses	64 oz.	Molasses	5 oz.
Water	1½ gall.	Glycerin	5 oz.
Wheat bran	16 lb.		5 oz.
-		Ground oat	
		hulls	about 1

Dissolve the sodium fluoride and then the molasses in the water. Add the bran (or oat hulls) last. The second preparation does not dry up so quickly as the first, and is perhaps more suitable for late summer dressing. The bait should be scattered over the ground and small quantities placed in the crotches of trees or at intervals along fences and walls. Sodium fluoride is poisonous to human beings, but death from it is rare. Soluble calcium salts may be given as an antidote.

The bait should be scattered over the ground as evenly as possible during a spell of fine weather, and there should be no watering for a few days. It is well to follow up the general application with small amounts applied to trees, walls and other objects several times during the late summer to catch the earwigs after they begin to climb at night, and for this purpose the second formula (containing the glycerin) is the more suitable. It has been established that wheat bran sweetened with molasses is sufficiently attractive to earwigs for all practical purposes, and that the fibrous quality of ground oat hulls makes this material more desirable for a bait to be applied for climbing earwigs. The addition of amyl acetate (banana oil), anise oil or meat extract does not materially increase the attractiveness of the bait.

Lawn Fertilisers

Much interest has been aroused in this country over a revolutionary treatment of golf greens which, it is declared, was discovered in America. It is well known that most garden plants flourish in soil which is nearly neutral—neither acid nor alkaline—but according to the new method the soil is made distinctly acid by heavy and successive dressings of ammonium sulphate, or an equivalent amount of ammonium superphosphate. In addition, it is claimed that earthworms, clover, daisies and plantains disappear under this treatment, which normally would be expected to produce rank grass difficult to cut. The results obtained in the United States and Canada led to experiments in this country on the golf courses at Keighley and Stoke Poges, Slough. The experiment at the latter is dealt with in an illustrated article in the July 23 issue of "The Gardeners' Chronicle." The areas selected for test in April have been dressed with sulphate of ammonia, mixed with twice its volume of sand at fortnightly intervals at the rate of 5 lb. per 1,000 square feet $(\frac{3}{4})$ oz. of sulphate of ammonia per square This is spread evenly and washed into the soil. There is apparently no risk of damage unless watering is neglected. In a subsequent issue of the same journal (September 10) it is pointed out by W. L. Paterson, Aberdeen, that the opinion of the best scientific authorities to-day is that these manures do not augment soil activity. Practically all sandy soils are super-acid, and it has constantly been the aim of those dealing with such soils to counteract this acidity by the application of lime, the general experience being that where lime is non-existent, or present only in a small degree, and where there is a lack of the three principal plant foods, moss so asserts itself that the fine natural grasses are quickly killed out.

OTHER EXPERIMENTS

As the outcome of a general desire for more exact knowledge as to golf-green culture, a Scientific Advisory Committee for the United Kingdom was instituted about two years ago, this Committee consisting of some six or eight of the leading scientific authorities on soils and manures in the United Kingdom. This Committee made up formulas for manures for golf greens, for fairways and seaside courses, and for greens and fairways for inland courses, and these manures are now being tested in various districts. In every case this Committee avoided sulphate of ammonia and suprephosphate, probably because these had hitherto been suspected of acidity, and have recommended instead that the have recommended instead that the nitrogen should be in the form of dried blood or fish manure, and the phosphate in the form of steamed bone flour or bone meal. The three chief elements of plant food are—nitrogen, as supplied in sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, dried plied in sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, dried blood, etc.; phosphorus, as supplied by superphosphate, bone meal, bone flour, etc.; and potash, as supplied by kainit, sulphate of potash, etc. Sulphate of ammonia will produce grass in abundance so long as there is a supply of phosphates in the soil, but to supply sulphate of ammonia alone is analogous to feeding a man on champagne. There must be the three constituents present to give a properly balanced plant food. The results which have been obtained at Keighley Golf Course and at Stoke Poges can, Mr. Paterson considers, be got anywhere by applying slight dressings of sulphate of ammonia. The effect will be seen almost immediately in a greater growth effect will be seen almost immediately in a greater growth of grass of a dark green colour, but this is only a temporary effect. The nitrogen quickly expends itself, or is washed out of the soil, and the soil is the poorer for the effort it has made. With regard to the reduction of weeds, all that need be said is that if we starve a child, or an animal, it will produce diseases. Americans look for quick results, and these they will get from sulphate of ammonia, but the fine green swards on the English college lawns were not made by hasty impulse. No reference is made above to iron sulphate, which is most useful in killing weeds and giving grass a rich colour, but of small value as a manure. When this is combined with ammonium sulphate and sand, however, a good, inexpensive lawn sand is produced. Lime, it may be pointed out, encourages the production of clover. This plant is not always wanted in a lawn, though in other cases a moderate amount may be desired.

Trade Notes

MELROSE TABLETS are advertised by Roberts & Sheppey, 2 Skipton Street, London, S.E.1.

FREE SHOP ROUNDS with bulk pills is the subject of an announcement in this issue by Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Brighton.

DUDLEY & Co., LTD., 558-576 Holloway Road, London, N.7, have sent us their list of dance and carnival novelties, CD1028, which may be had post free on application.

Showcards.—To draw attention to the value of atomisers in preventing colds, DeVilbiss, Ltd., West Drayton, Middlesex, are supplying a highly attractive three-piece showcard.

VACUUM FILLING.—The advertisement of Butlers (London), Ltd., on another page of this issue gives an illustration of a compact vacuum-filling machine, which combines various desirable features.

PIESSE & LUBIN, LTD., Sceptre House, 169-173 Regent Street, London, W.1, announce the introduction of a new creation, "Intrigue," particulars of which will be sent to customers in due course.

HOT-WATER BOTTLES.—Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester, Glasgow, London and Dublin, advertise in this issue the "Macintosh" hot-water bottle moulded in one piece. Trade terms and prices are to be had on application.

GUMMED LABELS.—We have been "dipping" into three short articles on gummed labels, issued by Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4, and commend the details given to chemists interested in this rather important factor.

Golden Glory soap.—A. & F. Pears, Ltd., 71-75 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1, call our attention to their new packing (of distinctly handsome design) for Golden Glory soap, and to a special Christmas offer, particulars of which Messrs. Pears are posting to chemists.

ADVERTISING HEALTH SALTS AND SALINES.—The comparative value of advertising health salts and salines in "Punch" is indicated by a diagram in this issue. Particulars will be sent on application to Marion Jean Lyon, Advertisement. Manager, "Punch," 80 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Cash TILLS .- The need of some means of checking and recording cash paid over the counter is now generally recognised in up-to-date business. The illustrated catalogue of "Gledhill" tills issued by G. H. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., Halifax, describes a large variety of models and sizes, and contains advice on selecting a till most suited to efficiency in a particular business

SHOPFITTING.—Among shops recently fitted by Mr. Percy R. E. Josephs, 68 Old Street, London, E.C.1, are those of: Mr. E. T. Abel, Pontypool; Mr. Wm. Rees, Iver, Bucks; Mr. F. H. Mylroi, Chiswick; Mr. H. Bradley, Matlock; Bailey & Burbidge, Hounslow; Mr. H. Tilsley, Sheffield; Mr. W. L. Evans, Highgate; Mr. E. Bastide, Grimsby; Mr. T. Nicol, Bognor; Mr. W. A. Quirke, Clonmel; and Mr. R. W. Fawthrop, Colliers Wood.

Book on SYNTHETIC PERFUMES.—A new edition of Synthetic Perfumes "has just been issued by Polak & Schwarz, Ltd., Zaandam, Holland, in which the practical information on the use of synthetic perfumes, fixa-tives, etc., are repeated. In addition, descriptions of new synthetics have been given, together with some of the principal physical constants. Copies of the booklet, which is printed in English, French or Spanish, may be obtained on application.

A LONG-ESTABLISHED HOUSE.—The perfumery of Vachon Bayoux & Cie, Paris and Lyon, established in 1814, is the subject of an interesting announcement in this issue. It may be news to some of our readers that this company has for many years past done an extensive business in Great Britain, and that their "Lavander Water" was supplied to Queen Victoria. An original label of this perfume, which lies before us as we write, describes it as "much improved by new distillating principles". it as "much improved by new distillating principles."

Messrs. Vachon Bayoux & Cie, who are now extending

their scope in this country, put up some highly novel creations in black crystal and with all the modern variety of special design of container and coffret. The solo agent for Great Britain and the Colonies is Mr. H. C. Brokenshire, 4 Windsor Court, Monkwell Street, London,

ATTENTION is called to the coloured section in the advertisement pages in this issue, where will be found announcements relating to veterinary and agri-horticultural preparations. The manufacturers whose products are referred to include:—Alen & Hanburys, Ltd.; Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.; Benbow's Dog Mixture Co.; Robert Blackie; Bonvex Manufacturing Co.; Canine Medicine & Foods, Ltd.; The Cataline Co., Ltd.; Collins, Reynolds & Co., Ltd.; Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd.; Crown Chemical Co., Ltd.; Eastern & Russian Trading Co., Ltd.; Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd.; Freudentheil, Smith & Co.; CADD & CO., LTD.; FREUDENTHEIL, SMITH & CO.; LUDWIG WILHELM GANS A.G.; THOMAS HARLEY; HARVEY & CO. (DUBLIN), LTD.; KAY BROTHERS. LTD.; THE LABORATORY; BOB MARTIN, LTD.; THE OLD STRAND CHEMICAL & TRADING CO., LTD.; A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD.; B. C. TIPPER & SON, LTD.; WRIGHT & Holdsworth.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, October 11

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Southport Branch),
Royal Hotel, at 8.15 p.m. Annual dinner and smoking
concert. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. H. Orr, 52 Nevill Street.
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (S.W. Branch, Junior
Section), Carpenter's Restaurant, 4 The Pavement, Clapham,
at 8.30 p.m. Address by Mr. H. B. Mackie, Ph.C. (Head of
Brighton Technical College and Examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society) on "How to Make a Pharmaceutical
Career Successful."

Wednesday, October 12

Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association.—Opening of winter session. Hot-pot supper and address by Mr. Moreton Parry (member of Council).

Birmingham School of Pharmacy Students' Association, Imperial Hotel, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Business meeting at 6.30 p.m. Tickets, dinner and dance &s. 6d. each; dance only, 4s. 6d.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Midland Hotel, at 6.30 p.m. Reception at 6 p.m. Tickets (11s. 6d. each) from the secretaries or any member of Council.

National Association of Women Pharmacists, Russell Hotel, Russell Square, London, W.1, at 8.30 p.m. Mrs. Belloc Lowndes on "Poisons in Fiction."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Ipswich and Suffolk Branch), Crown and Anchor Hotel, Westgate Street, Ipswich, at 3 p.m. Address by Mr. W. J. Beardsley (member of Council), to be followed by annual dinner at 7.45 p.m. Tickets (4s. 6d. each) from the secretary and members of the Committee. (Student associates, apprentices and assistants under 21, 2s. 6d. each.)

Thursday, October 13

Chemists' Dental Society, International Dental Exhibition week at the University of London (Imperial Institute), South Ken-sington, S.W.7, at 5 p.m. Meeting.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated: B/269. Amico (or Amicol) used on rubber and tea plantations
M/309. d'Arabie Hair Tonique
L/410. Fevercoll

A/410. Huskinson's violet powder der H/279. Kysart granules for rheumatism

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Agarulin. B/299 Ellesmere display outfits. S/310 Etna brand licorice. F/249 Glowwell ointment. S/410 Lobelin. B/210

Luckstone, S/210
McCoy's cod-liver oil tablets,
M/309,
Tema teats and valves, S/410
Uzara tablets, L/410

Marriages

MORGAN—PERKINS.—At St. Barnabas' Church, Manor Park, London, E., on September 29, by the Rev. John Davies, Newchurch, Carmarthen (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Vicar of St. Barnabas, A. W. J. Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Chingford Mount, to Gladys Mary Perkins, M.P.S., only daughter of Mr. P. Perkins, M.P.S., 347 High Street North, Manor Park.

Silver Wedding

Holmes—Ackroyd.—At Girlington Wesleyan Church, Bradford, on October 6, 1902, by the Rev. W. Woodman Treleaven, John Holmes, Ph.C., to Gertrude Ackroyd. Present address, 2 Ashgrove, Menston-in-Wharfedale, Leeds.

Deaths

Boyn.—At "Sloperton," Kingstown, recently, Mr. John B. Boyd, chairman of Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Bride Street and St. Mary Street, Dublin. The history of the old business with which Mr. Boyd had been connected for many years was fully outlined in The Chemist and Druggist, December 1, 1900 (Supplement), on which occasion portraits of four of the directors were printed. The house was founded in 1700 by an apothecary named Wilson. In 1786 John T. Boileau was taken into partnership, and the name of Boyd first appeared in the firm's title in 1859. Mr. John B. Boyd had been chairman of the company since the death of his brother, the late Mr. Samuel P. Boyd, M.A., J.P., in 1915. He was well known in yachting circles.

Hogg.—At 41 Victoria Avenue, Whitley Bay, on September 30, Mr. Joseph Fawcett Hogg, J.P., chemist and druggist, senior director of Williamson & Hogg, Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, North Shields, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Hogg served his apprenticeship with Mr. George Williamson, Union Street, and qualified in 1870. He commenced business in Charlotte Street in premises later occupied by the late Mr. James Gibson, and now a branch of Williamson & Hogg, Ltd. From Charlotte Street Mr. Hogg removed to Tyne Street, taking over the business of Mr. Solomon Mease. He subsequently entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, the late Mr. J. B. Williamson, and carried on business under the style of Williamson & Hogg, first in Saville Street and later in Bedford Street. After the retirement of Mr. Williamson, the firm was formed into a limited company, Mr. Hogg and Mr. H. S. Williamson, a grandson of the original founder of the business, being the directors. Keenly interested in everything connected with pharmacy, Mr. Hogg was a member of the Tynemouth Insurance Committee from its inception until the time of his death, and held the office of chairman until recently. He was also a magistrate of the borough and an active member of the United Methodist Church. A large gathering attended the funeral, including representatives of various public bodies and local chemists.

Wills

SIR WILLIAM SAMUEL GLYN-JONES left property of the gross value of £3,198 7s. 8d., of which £3,130 1s. 9d. is net personalty. Probate of the will has been granted to Dame Mary Glyn-Jones, the widow, and his son, Hildred W. Glyn-Jones.

Mr. Alfred Philip Barnard, J.P., of 309 Hackney Road, E., chemist and druggist (A. P. Barnard & Son), who died on August 30 last, left estate of the gross value of £14,168 15s. 5d., with net personalty £12,465 14s. 11d.

Mr. Alfred Gratte, of Newport, Mon., wholesale and retail chemist and cigar merchant, of H. J. Gratte & Son, of Newport and Cardiff, in 1911 president of the Newport and Monmouth Pharmacists' Association, who died on April 26, left estate of the gross value of £15,768 6s. 2d., with net personalty £3.534 18s. 11d. The testator left his property in trust for his wife.

Personalities

FLYING OFFICER P. H. PERKINS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., son of Mr. P. Perkins, chemist and druggist, Manor Park, London, E.12, sailed on September 25 with his squadron to take up an appointment at the Royal Air Force Hospital, Bagdad.

ALDERMAN W. T. Frost, chemist and druggist, Worthing, is Mayor-elect of the borough. Mr. Frost is a past-president of the Worthing Chamber of Trade, a member of the West Sussex Insurance Committee, and was president of the West Sussex Pharmacists' Association for over ten years.

MR. AND MRS. G. BATY-SCOTT, 6 St. Martin's Road, Knowle, Bristol, celebrated their silver wedding on October 4. Mr. Baty-Scott, who is a pharmacist and a Fellow of the Chemical Society, has been senior representative of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, for some years past, and is well known to visitors to exhibitions at which the chemicals manufactured by Messrs. Boots are in evidence.

MISS DOROTHY SIMMONS, M.B., Ch.B., eldest daughter of Mr. E. H. Simmons, Chapel Street, Salford (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council), has been appointed assistant school medical officer (ophthalmic) to the city of Salford. Since graduating in medicine in 1924, Dr. Simmons (who was present with her parents at the recent British Pharmaceutical Conference at Brighton) has held various hospital appointments in order to specialise in ophthalmology.

Mr. Thomas Anderson Henry, D.Sc., Ph.C., who gave the inaugural address at the opening of the Pharma-

ceutical Society's School of Pharmacy session on October 5, served his apprenticeship in the Midlands and won a Bell scholarship at Bloomsbury Square, passing the Qualifying examination and the Major in 1894 at dates hardly three months distant from each other. Dr. Henry then became a Salters' Company Research Fellow in the Imperial Institute, and after graduating B.Sc. in the University of London in 1899, obtained his doctorate in 1901 with a thesis entitled "A Chemical Investigation of the Constituents of the Sandarac Resins." As is well



DR. T. A. HENRY, Ph.C.

known, Dr. Henry has for some years past been director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, King Street, E.C., and during that time has published numerous chemical monographs of permanent value.

Mr. Herbert Skinner, Ph.C., president of the Pharmaceutical Society, arrived at Liverpool from New York on the "Franconia" on October 3. Mr. Skinner was welcomed home by the president of the Liverpool Association (Mr. J. L. Hirst), the treasurer (Mr. Martin S. Hughes) and Mr. F. A. Lawman, chairman of Vinolia Co, Ltd. Mr. Skinner had planned to return on the "Cedric" with Mr. Marns, but had so many friends on board the "Franconia" that he elected to come home with them a little earlier. He was looking exceedingly well, and briefly referred to his many experiences, of which we are likely to hear more. Mr. Skinner seems to have become acquainted with every school of pharmacy of importance in every Canadian and American city that he visited. Mr. Marns returned from Boston on the "Cedric," and arrived soon after Mr. Skinner. Before he landed he was met by Mr. J. H. Robinson and Mr. Lawman. The visit has attracted attention in the daily Press, both at its commencement and during the present week.

Observations and Reflections By Xrayser III

Analytical Methods

certainly need to be revised, in the light of the revelations made by Sir George Newman concerning the extent to which boric acid and formaldehyde may occur naturally in food products (C. & D., October I, p. 427). I have long been doubtful concerning many of the analytical results which are from time to time recorded, and not only in respect of the two substances mentioned. There have been times when retail dealers had to suffer unpleasant notoriety because of misleading reports on goods which they had sold as received, and it is all to the good that definite evidence should now be forthcoming to prove that Nature herself is the actual "adulterator" in numerous instances. But what about the crusade against the use of chemical preservatives in foodstuffs? Can the presence of minute quantities of substances which exercise a preservative effect be condemned entirely as harmful if natural products used as food contain those substances as a matter of course?

Increased Dispensing Cost

is another subject on which Sir George Newman throws much needed light, and it is gratifying to observe that the most cogent of the factors which have led to so-called "extravagance" in National Health Insurance dispensing are such as have had attention directed to them in this page on more than one occasion. What the whole matter seems to amount to is that medical practitioners require a certain degree of training in prescribing. We know very well that what they learn about dispensing counts for very little, and I am disposed to think that their training in prescribing is not of much greater account. As Sir George Newman suggests, prescribers suffer from lack of method and knowledge, as well as from various prejudices. I would strongly recommend every chemist on the panel to read and preserve for future reference that precious extract you quote, in which the chief medical officer summarises the important factors that, to my mind, count for more than anything else in increasing the cost of dispensing for insured persons.

Vitamins

are beginning to receive attention in public analysts' reports, as witness the annual report of the Salford city analyst (C. & D., October 1, p. 429), but it is noteworthy that the services of outside investigators have to be invoked where examination of samples for vitamin activity is required. Such examinations cost much both in time and money, and they may lead to a considerable increase in the costs payable when cases come into court. Meanwhile, it is to be remembered that there are, as yet, no standards in this country for vitamins in cod-liver oil, and care should be taken to oppose any attempt by public analysts to secure the adoption of standards suggested by them in certificates or in the course of giving evidence.

The Fecund Versatility

of the French genius finds a striking example in the life of Marcellin Berthelot, the centenary of whose birth is commemorated in the article by your correspondent. It is only when his historical researches are considered along with those most important contributions he made to modern chemistry that his great services to his favourite science can be properly understood. He himself said that every science should be placed in its historical setting if we wished to understand its true character and its philosophical import. It is impossible to overlook the remarkable contributions which Berthelot made to the history of alchemy and chemistry. The author of every treatise dealing with such matters, however small the work may be, has had to draw upon the almost bewildering profusion of materials which he made available in his books dealing with this subject. The later years of his life were largely occupied in the deciphering and annotating a large number of MSS., and with describing their contents in such a methodical manner as to afford his

readers a compendious but most comprehensive view of the extent and limits of the chemical knowledge of the adepts of the middle ages as well as of their predecessors. In 1839, when he published his "Introduction a l'Etude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age," he said, in the preface to that work, that to these historical studies he had devoted the greater part of his time for six years. But the end was not then reached, because subsequently he wrote and published several more important works of the same kind.

A Consideration

of Berthelot's historical writings in the order in which they appeared exhibits the orderliness of his work and the plan which must have been in his mind from the initiation of it. It was after he had passed middle age that he turned his labours into this passed middle age that he turned his labours into this channel, and it was in 1885, when he was 58 years of age, that the first book of the series appeared; it was "Les Origines de l'Alchimie." This was succeeded by the following:—"Collections des Anciens Alchimistes Grecs" (1887-1888, 4 parts); "Introduction a l'Etude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age" (1889), "La Chimie au Moyen Age" (1893, 3 vols). The culmination towards which he had worked 3 vols.). The culmination towards which he had worked was his "La Révolution Chimique, Lavoisier," (1890). The persevering curiosity and ardent devotion combined with that logical intellect, which was so essentially French, have produced volumes which will enable every student of chemistry to place his science in the historical frame which Berthelot said was absolutely necessary to the understanding of its place in any philosophical con-templation of the scheme of this universe. The first of these treatises—"Les Origines de l'Alchimie"—pro-vides a foundation for the subsequent ones. It is divided into four books, in which the author treats of the historical sources of the art, the alchemists (mythical, pseudonymous and those ascertainably historical), the materials and operations of the alchemists, and their theories as compared with modern theories. This, howtheories as compared with modern theories. ever, is not the place to attempt an analysis of these volumes. It must suffice for me to attempt to sharpen some reader's interest in this fascinating study. It is not "dry-as-dust" when provided with such a guide as our author.

Manna

has always been regarded, within my recollection, as part of the vegetable materia medica; but the report on the subject on which Mr. E. M. Holmes comments (C. & D., October 1, p. 429) would appear to transfer it to the animal materia medica. Presumably, however, the excretion emanates from the tamarisk tree in the first instance, and is elaborated into something that differs more or less in character within the body of the insects. Apparently also the product described is only one among various different kinds of manna, none of which has yet been identified as the Scriptural variety.

What a Range

of topics is dealt with in your issue of October 1! There is, of course, nothing unusual about this, but the fact impressed itself somewhat forcibly on my mind after reading what you had to say about so many interesting trade matters and then turning to the very important communication on carbohydrate metabolism (p. 422). Possibly some of your readers may not feel at all interested in the statement that dihydroxy-acetone can be directly utilised by the diabetic, but it means much—and pharmacists ought to realise how much. It is a sign of the times that you consider it desirable, if not necessary, to publish papers of so much importance from a bio-chemical point of view, and there should appear to be no doubt that a body of trained men and women who support a publication in which such matters are seriously dealt with must necessarily consist of persons who are more than traders. Incidentally, this position furnishes a suitable retort to the writer referred to by "Dentifricium" (C. & D., October 1, p. 438). At the same time, there is much in the suggestion that wrong ideas concerning our business tend to creep into the public mind.

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Editorial Articles

Seizing Opportunities

JUDGING by the inquiries we receive on veterinary and agri-horticultural matters, it is clear that many chemists are doing but a fraction of the available business in these lines. Yet on recalling the recent agitation in this country which resulted in the arsenic and tobacco entries in the Poisons Schedule being modified, together with the statements made at a recent meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, it becomes clear that apathy is likely to lead to further inroads on what can be made one of the most profitable branches of a chemist's business. It is true that a few preparations-sulphate of copper for wheat dressing, for example—are sold at practically cost price; but though it is necessary to handle these highly competitive lines, particularly in farming districts, the demand is usually seasonal and may soon be compensated for by the sale of "own specialities." This, too, is but one among many sections of the trade. It may be pointed out that the majority of houses built since the war have been provided with a fair-sized garden which the occupier is almost bound to cultivate. Such interest in production leads to a desire for fertilisers; but, particularly in towns, stable manure is expensive, unpleasant to apply, and, if not well-rotted, comparatively useless. Artificial fertilisers then become of prime importance, but it is essential that these should be compounded to meet the deficiencies of the soil and the needs of the proposed crop, so that here is an opportunity for specialisation. In most districts annual flower shows are held, and quite a number of our larger cities have conducted garden competitions during the summer months with a view to encouraging the town dweller to take greater interest in the art of gardening, London holding pride of place for the biggest single contest ever organised. Preparations for combating pests, such as sprays for green-fly, glasshouse fumigants and slug remedies can always be supplied as "own specialities," while the demand for grease-bands and Bordeaux mixture can often be used as a lever to the sale of allied remedies, such as arsenical and sulphide sprays in the form of a speciality. Soil testing is another branch of agricultural business which chemists might turn to good account. Determination of the "reaction" of the soil is neither difficult nor expensive, so that a moderate fee would well repay the trouble involved and enable authoritative advice to be given. In veterinary practice similar opportunities occur, and the chemist who is an animal-lover is already well equipped to deal with the majority of the minor ailments detailed to him, and especially is this so in the case of dogs and birds. The pet-owner is ever ready to pay for the remedies his animal requires, so that specialisation is again the secret of successful business. The mind of the farmer appears to be even more susceptible to the enchantments of advertisement than is the case with the general public; but it is necessary to supply up-to-date remedies, for veterinary practice has undergone considerable change during the past twenty-five years. The latest methods of treatment are given from time to time in the veterinary paragraphs of the Progress of Pharmacy section of the C. & D., and such remedies-for example, carbon tetrachloride in the treatment of fluke in sheep-can be run as "own proprietaries"; mineral requirements of animals is another branch the importance of which is at present not thoroughly appreciated, but it is in working along these newer lines that the town or country chemist will most easily achieve reputation and profit. On the other hand, we gather that hitherto some manufacturers specialising in veterinary remedies have shown a tendency to neglect the chemist as a distributor. This mistaken policy results in a restriction of their sales and an annoyance to potential purchasers. It is natural that the huntsman, the farmer, the shepherd or the gardener (professional or amateur) should turn to the local chemist for all such supplies. The wise manufacturer should therefore welcome rather than deprecate the cooperation and goodwill of a distributor who has an intelligent interest in the preparations sold.

New Spanish Mercury Contract

An important new development was revealed at the close of last week in regard to Spanish mercury, which at once impelled more reserve on the part of importers who seem to be looking for better prices. last week's Trade Report we stated that the course of the market depended largely on the result of the much discussed annual tenders for 1927-28, which were postponed beyond the usual period. The main explanation for this postponement would appear to be that, contrary to what had been anticipated as to a disposal of the prospective output of about 50,000 bottles between the larger English, German and American merchant interests, the Almaden Mines Administration were afforded sufficient inducement to again dispose of the whole of their output to the Sociedad Española de Mercurio. The basis price for this contract was fixed at £17 per bottle free on trucks Almadenojos railway station, and we understand from a well-informed quarter that the above-mentioned concern are now quoting about £22 per bottle f.o.b. Alicante, and that Italian producers had raised their f.o.b. terms to the same figure. The Almaden Mines Administration have secured for their output compared with the figure accepted last year of £14 per bottle free on trucks, an advance of £3. At any rate the bullish views expressed recently as to the outcome of the tenders and market influences in that respect have been well confirmed. Unhesitatingly it may be said that a considerable amount of risk is involved in this transaction for such a huge quantity, unless there is a protective contract clause for the buyers in the event of the market price declining below a certain figure. The more aggressive attitude of Spanish interests as emphasised by this development may possibly be based on a certain understanding having been arrived at with Italian producers as had been rumoured some time ago. The danger of excessive inflation, however, with an increasing production is inimical to the best interests of the industry. Meanwhile, holders of old stock in this country, also on the Continent and in the United States, may possibly be able to secure higher prices for their mercury in the near future, or within the next few months, as it is unlikely that there will be any pressure of supplies from Spain over that period. The output of the Almaden Mines for this month is expected to be only about 2,000 bottles, as distillation there is not expected to be proceeded with on a large scale until mid-October. The months of largest production are December, January, February and March, and a large increase in output will be experienced within this period, as under the contract arranged for a 50,000 bottle-output is to be reached. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether this may not have eventually an important bearing on the market, if the price meanwhile becomes unduly inflated, or should there happen to be some indication of a falling off in the American trade demand, the extraordinary expansion of which within the last year or two has undoubtedly been the most important factor in raising the price to within sight of the highest level, which was attained over the war and armistice period. With both Spain and Italy making greater efforts to push their output to high records, there is certainly a possibility of stocks accumulating in excess of current world requirements. The carrying of excessive stocks at any rate would not be a sound policy over an indefinite period, as this would create distrust and discourage merchant houses to nurse surplus holdings in a doubtful market. The U.K. imports for August show a sharp decline against the previous month, but the aggregate for the eight months was 14,178 bottles against only 9,911 bottles for the corresponding period of last year. Seeing that very little of the total has been re-exported, and allowing for home needs at the normal rate of about 1,000

bottles, there is no doubt that a fairly large surplus is held in stock in this market. American imports for July were very small, or much under the usual average, the total for seven months amounting to 15,210 bottles compared with 17,959 bottles for the same period in 1926. Yet the stocks held in United States bonded warehouses on July 1 at 4,252 bottles indicated an excess of 1,277 bottles over a month previous, and were the largest recorded for a long period. These stocks have presumably been reduced since then, while it was reported that deliveries into consumption during August were very large. During last year, America imported at the rate of about 2,300 bottles a month, so that her imports this year to the end of July have been proportionately smaller, but her consumption, nevertheless, is much greater than a few years ago, absorbing something between 30,000 and 35,000 bottles per annum, this including of course her own production, which varied of late years between about 10,000 and 8,500 bottles a year. The latter amount approximately represents last year's domestic output, but under the much higher price ruling the American output for the current year is expected to show a large increase, which may account for the somewhat reduced imports. Part of the stocks held in New York apparently represent consignments made on behalf of merchant firms on this side closely connected with the American trade. As mentioned in our Market Report, for some time past the home demand has been restricted, but a considerable amount of business has been arranged through London for direct shipment to the Far East from centres of production. The market at the close has developed a firmer tendency.

U.S. Saffron Standard

The Secretary of Agriculture has approved a definition and revised standard for saffron for the guidance of officials of the United States Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. The change in the standard is for total ash from "not more than 6 per cent." to "not more than seven and five-tenths per cent." The change was made primarily for conforming with the standard of saffron in the National Formulary, Edition V. The text of the definition and revised standard follows:—Saffron is the dried stigma of Crocus sativus, L. It contains not more than 10 per cent. of yellow styles and other foreign matter, not more than 14 per cent. of volatile matter when dried at 100 deg. C., not more than 7.5 per cent. of total ash, nor more than 1 per cent. of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid. The revised standard was made by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration.

Business Changes

Mr. G. L. Sturgeon, chemist and druggist, has opened a business in Villiers Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

Mr. A. W. Holdsworth has taken over the business recently conducted by Mr. R. J. Francis, 120 Foord Road, Folkestone.

Mr. Douglas R. Brooke, chemist and druggist, 247 Camberwell New Road, London, S.E.5, has opened a new business at Box, Wiltshire.

Mr. George Harris, chemist and druggist, 1 Kingston Hill, Kingston-on-Thames, has removed, owing to the expiration of his lease, to new premises at 199 and 201 London Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

Howse & McGeorge, Ltd., chemists and druggists, of Nairobi, East Africa, announce that their business has been taken over by Kodak (East Africa), Ltd., a new subsidiary company of Kodak, Ltd., of London. The new organisation will operate from Nairobi, Kenya Colony, and will distribute all classes of pharmaceutical and photographic supplies throughout Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Kenya Colony, Both Mr. Howse and Mr. McGeorge are directors of the new company.

Festivities

Hull Chemists "At Home"

The autumn session of the Hull Chemists' Association was inaugurated by an "At Home," given by the president (Mr. F. H. Palmer) and the committee to the members, recently, when a company of between sixty and seventy members and friends spent an enjoyable evening. The first portion was spent in listening to a concert arranged by the president. During the evening advantage was taken of presenting Mr. L. Sellé with a handsome granophone as a token of esteem and goodwill from the members, on the occasion of his recent marriage. The president, in making the presentation, spoke in high terms of the value of Mr. Sellé's efforts on behalf of the Association. Mr. Twigg also paid a tribute to Mr. Sellé's work. A dance filled the remaining hours until midnight.

A Jubilee Presentation

The directors of Evans. Gadd & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Bristol and Exeter, entertained their Bristol staff and friends to dinner, on September 30, to celebrate the jubilee of Mr. William C. Nelson in the service of the company. Mr. H. E. Boorne, managing director, who presided, presented Mr. Nelson with a Jacobean clock with inscribed plate, and Mr. W. J. Wippell (chairman of directors) and Mr. F. Southerden (managing director of the Exeter branch) were present. Mr. Nelson suitably replied, and Mr. C. W. Mahle, who has more than fifty years' service to his credit, gave reminiscences of the change in business conditions during that period. Mr. P. G. Hughes proposed "The Health and Prosperity of the Company," to which Mr. Wippell replied. Mr. T. Willis proposed the toast of "The Ladies," to which Miss M. Hone responded. A very enjoyable evening was interspersed by a musical programme by the Misses D. and N. Boorne, Mr. H. J. Hollingum and Mr. W. J. Hutchings.

St. Vincent Association Dinner

The annual dinner of the St. Vincent Association was held in the Grosvenor Hotel, London, S.W.1, on October 5, the president, Mr. R. R. Coates, occupying the chair. After the loyal toast had been honoured, the president proposed "The St. Vincent Association," and outlined the history of the Association since its inception twenty-two years ago, on the initiative of Mr. George Back, who was assisted in his work by their secretary, Mr. Bailey, who still holds that office. The principles of the Association were known to everyone. Referring to the past-presidents who were present, he mentioned Mr. Lionel Cooper and Mr. G. H. Zeal. The toast of "The Ladies and the Visitors" was proposed by Mr. F. Ashley Rogers, who welcomed as members of the British Medical Association Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, chairman of the Representative Body; Dr. Brackenbury, chairman of Council; and Mr. Ferris Scott, business secretary. Dr. C. O. Hawthorne responded. The past-presidents were then toasted. Mr. Lionel Cooper, responding, briefly referred to the work of the Benevolent Society and its founder. Mr. Maurice Menzies proposed the toast of "The President," and Mr. Coates briefly replied. A presentation of a clock to Mr. A. H. Millner, a past-president, and for many years musical director, on behalf of the Committee and members of the Association, brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

Opium production in Persia.—In our issue of June 11 (p. 708) we gave particulars of Persia's offer to curtail the production of opium as requested by the League of Nations. Since then, at a meeting of the League's Social Welfare Committee in September, Mr. D. W. MacCormack aunounced that Persia offered to curtail production and exports of opium 10 per cent. annually for three years. This, he declared, would be a real economic sacrifice, as poppy juice represented 20 per cent. of Persia's export trade and 10 per cent. of the Government's revenue. In commenting on the effect of the proposed step, he said that it would, at best, be insignificant in comparison with what might be done by curtailment of production of natural and synthetic narcotics in the leading pharmaceutical manufacturing countries of the world.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on October 5, Mr. Herbert Skinner (president) in the chair. All the members were present. The president extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Harvey P. Arthur, chairman of the North British Executive.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM GLYN-JONES

The President referred to the death of Sir William Glyn-Jones, formerly secretary and registrar of the Society. He said:—"It seems very difficult for me to say anything different from what everyone at this table would be able to say. I think that probably when Mr. Marns and I went over to Canada we must have received almost the last letter signed by Sir William. waiting for us in Montreal, and in it Sir William told us how exceedingly sorry he was not to be able to greet us personally. With characteristic foresight he gave us personally. With characteristic foresignt he gave instructions to everyone there to see that we were well looked after in every respect. While we were there we had reports of his condition by telegram, and we felt that he was getting to the end of his journey. Mr. Marns and I were very sorry we could not be over here to attend the last rites. I must say this—the feeling of love and respect towards Sir William which you know exists in this country is just as great in Canada and the United States. Wherever we went we found that was the case, and there was also the same regret that he had paid the penalty far too soon for such a remarkable personality. We knew that sooner or later he would have to pay the penalty of all human nature, but he went long before his time. But I am sure he went conscious that he had the love and respect of pharmacists, not only here, but wherever there are English-speaking people. I feel that I am speaking not only on behalf of the pharmacists of this country, but also for those in Canada and the United States. One of the last things that happened while we were in New York was that I was commissioned not to forget to convey a message of sympathy to pharmacists over here in the great loss we have sustained. On Sir William's personal qualities I am not going to spend any time. We know we have lost a friend, and to you and me it is difficult to put that loss into words." The President proposed the following resolution:—

The PRESIDENT proposed the following resolution:—
That this Council place on record their profound sense of
the loss suffered by the Pharmaeeutical Society of Great
Britain through the death of Sir William Glyn-Jones. As a
member of Council, as parliamentary secretary, and finally
as its secretary and registrar, he placed unreservedly at
the service of the Society and of pharmaey the gift of
vision, unusual powers of persuasion, tenacity of purpose,
and an untiring energy in the pursuit of ideals. Among
his many services they recall with particular gratitude his
labours in the House of Commons during the passage into
law of the National Health Insurance Bill, and his work
at the conclusion of the war, which resulted in securing law of the National Health Insurance Bill, and his work at the conclusion of the war, which resulted in securing adequate training for a large number of ex-Service pharmaceutical students and which will not easily be forgotten by those who benefited by it. The schools of pharmacy then established in many parts of the country stand as a permanent memorial of that work. A greater memorial will be the example of a life devoted unselfishly and to the end to the public welfare and, in particular, to the advancement of pharmacy. To Lady Glyn-Jones and to his family the Council, on behalf of the whole membership of the Society, tender their respectful sympathy in their great loss.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he was sure that no words they could utter could fully express what they felt at the loss of Sir William Glyn-Jones, and it was but fitting that they should place on record something of the work he had done.

The resolution was passed in silence.

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT AND MR. MARNS

The VICE-PRESIDENT next extended a hearty welcome home to the president and Mr. Marns on their return from their visit to Canada. He did not know whether the president would like to recount some of their experiences, but, if so, he was sure the Council would

be very glad to hear them. He was very glad to see the president home, and to see that he was looking so well. The Council knew that both their colleagues must have

had a great welcome on the other side.

The PRESIDENT, briefly acknowledging the welcome, said that when Mr. Marns and he started for Canada it was on a holiday, but later on their journey became something more. If he began to give his impressions of the trip, however, they would not be able to get through the business of the meeting, and so he would postpone them. But he wished to point out at once that throughout their visit every facility was placed at their disposal, both in Canada and the United States. They visited schools, saw educational arrangements, and also the business side of pharmacy. The kindness they received ness side of pharmacy. The kindness they received everywhere, indeed, was simply overwhelming, and in every place they went to they were convinced of the appreciation that existed of the Society and its work. appreciation that existed of the Society and its work. Pharmacists in Canada and the United States were still striving to get some of the things which British pharmacists were trying to attain. "Wherever we went," added the president, "a message was sent to the old country, and I hope on a later occasion to tell you more about pharmacy in Canada and the United States." (Hear, hear.)

DEATH OF MR. A. E. CHASTON

The President made appropriate reference to the death, on August 6, at Winchester, of Mr. Alfred Edward Chaston, Ph.C., Winchester, who was a student of the Society's School and a research student under Professor Dunstan. It would be the wish of the Council that a letter of sympathy should be sent to Mrs. Chaston.

Mr. White, seconding the proposition, recalled his early associations with Mr. Chaston, who was a student at the time he (the speaker) was a demonstrator. Mr. Chaston was very popular, and his qualities were highly appreciated, particularly the example he set to the

students.

Mr. Bilson mentioned that he was president of the local association at the time Mr. Chaston was vicepresident, and added that he always had the interests of the Society at heart.

The resolution was carried.

EXAMINATION FAILURES

The report by Sir William Willcox on the Society's examinations for the year ended March 31, 1927, forwarded by the clerk to the Privy Council, included the following passages :-

In the case of eandidates taking the Chemist and Druggist examination together with one referred subject of the Preliminary Scientific examination, the percentage of passes for the whole of this examination is very low, being only 15.19 per cent. for the twelve months. Fortunately, the Regulations have been so arranged that after August 1, 1929, the Preliminary Scientific must have been passed in all subjects before entry for the Qualifying Chemist and Druggist examination is permitted.

The board of examiners have paid special attention to the

Chemist and Druggist examination is permitted.

The board of examiners have paid special attention to the examination papers and questions so as to ensure uniformity and complete fairness. In the subjects practical chemistry, practical pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry, practical pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry the examination papers are submitted to a committee of examiners in the respective subjects before being finally "set." In the oral examination in botany, candidates are now shown experiments illustrative of plant physiology and asked to describe them. This mode of examination ensures a practical knowledge of the subject, and encourages a proper standard of teaching.

proper standard of teaching.

The oral administration of medicines is being to some extent replaced by the hypodermic method of administration, which may be subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous. These changes and advances in therapeutics naturally require corresponding changes in the practice of pharmacy. The practising pharmacist of to-day is being constantly called upon to dispense preparations for hypodermic administration. It is of vital importance that these should be sterile tion. It is of vital importance that these should be sterile and entirely free from accidental bacterial contamination. In my judgment, the time has arrived when serious consideration should be given to the advisability of including in the curriculum of the course of training for the Qualifying Chemistrand Druggist examination the principles of asepsis and the elements of bacteriology in so far as they concern the preparation and dispensing of preparations for medicinal use medicinal use.

The President said he thought it would be as well to pass the report on to the Education Committee, who could then consider the opinions put forward. While in New York he had had an opportunity of talking over quite a lot of things with prominent pharmacists, and he found there were the same difficulties in America as in this country with regard to examinations. The changes that had taken place were very disturbing, and it was rather remarkable that their percentages of failures were just about the same as in this country.

Mr. SARGEANT seconded, and the report was referred

to the Education Committee.

LEGISLATION IN LUXEMBOURG

A letter was read from the clerk to the Privy Council enclosing a copy of a Grand Ducal Decree promulgated in Luxembourg with regard to pharmacy. This, it was stated, forbids any medicinal preparation to be made or stored in a wholesale house unless the latter is licensed by the proper authority and under the personal control of a registered pharmacist, and holds the registered pharmacist in charge of a laboratory personally responsible for any mishaps occurring through manufacture. It further decrees that no sale of any medical preparation may take place except in a registered pharmacy.

Mr. Rowsell said the last regulation was extremely

interesting, and might be commended to pharmacists and those in authority in this country for consideration.

Elections and Restôrations

One hundred and twenty-seven persons were elected members of the Society and thirty-one persons as student-associates. Five persons were restored to the Register and a number to the Society. The registrar reported that 228 persons had been registered as apprentices or students

International Pharmaceutical Federation

A report of the recent meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Federation at The Hague, signed by Dr. H. G. Greenish, Messrs. H. N. Linstead, E. Saville Peck,

and Edmund White, was presented.

Mr. White said that the most interesting feature of the conference was the discussion relating to dispensing by weight instead of by measure. It had received a certain amount of support from pharmacists on the Continent, but it was a radical change in some directions. Its real interest lay in the fact that if it were adopted it would secure uniformity in the pharmacopoias. He threw out the suggestion at the conference that they might have a proper trial of both systems. Continental representatives knew very little of the British system.

Mr. PECK said the conferences were extremely interesting and helpful, more for the informal than the formal

discussions and conversations that took place.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

This committee recommended that the Dundee Technical College be recognised for the purpose of training students for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination. The report was adopted.

Benevolent Fund

The Committee of the Fund reported that they had The Committee of the Fund reported that they had considered nine applications, and had made grants ranging from £6 10s. to £26. The quarterly statement showed that twenty-six cases had been dealt with, the total expenditure being £697. An interim report of a meeting of the Committee held on the previous day was presented. This recommended that the election take place on December 7 at 3 p.m. In view of a probable adverse balance on the current account of the fund at adverse balance on the current account of the fund at the end of this year, the Committee decided to ask the Council to authorise a temporary loan of £1,000 to the fund.

The following special contributions were announced:-W. Hills, £3 3s.; W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., £5 5s.; F. A. Rogers, £5 5s.; R. A. Cripps, £3 3s.; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., £3 3s; H. R. Lowther, £1; Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, £5 5s.; Cardiff Pharmacists' Association, £5 10s.; Birmingham Branch of the R.P.U., £5 5s.; Birmingham Branch of the Society, £5 5s.; Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association, £1 12s. 3d. Orphan Fund:—Devon Branch of the R.P.U., £5 5s.

Mr. SIMMONS said with regard to the proposed loan that the Committee had been a statement from the

that the Committee had had a statement from the Finance Committee regarding the position of the fund. According to the present rate of expenditure they would have an adverse balance at the end of December of £597. Last year there was an adverse balance of £496, and that was met out of certain liquid capital available from previous successful years. But this year that method could not be adopted. He suggested that branches should arrange at least one meeting or other function, and devote the proceeds entirely to the Benevolent Fund. The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

This Committee reported that they had received three applications, and recommended grants from £15 to £120. The quarterly statement showed that fourteen cases had been dealt with, and twelve grants made, amounting to £408. The report was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £29 15s. 7d., amounted to £9,127 13s. 10d., comprising the following items:—Subscriptions, £339 3s.; examination fees, £4,295 11s.; registration fees, £415 16s.; restoration fees, £4,295 11s.; registration fees, £415 16s.; restoration fees, £3 3s.; School of Pharmacy, £1,549 5s.; Pharmacological Laboratories, £140 4s. 4d.; penalties, £166 6s. 3d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," advertisements, etc., £1,933 0s. 2d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," student-associates' subscriptions, £2 2s.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £40 16s. 3d.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, £48 19s. 8d.; Register, C. & D., £6 11s. 10d.; "Year-Book," £7 14s.; B.P. Codex, 1925, £92 14s. 5d.; interest on investments, £55 15s. 7d.; sundries, 15s. 9d. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £7,394 19s. 1d., and with £1,700 transferred to deposit account, left a balance of £32 14s. 9d. The to deposit account, left a balance of £32 14s. 9d. The current account), £46 0s. 4d.; Benevolent Fund (current account), £3 5s. 2d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £47 3s. 3d.; Orphan Fund, £28 12s. 5d. The recommended that accounts amounting to £6,683 10s. 2d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £1,560 19s. 7d. be approved. The report was adopted.

Organisation Committee

This committee reported that a return showed that the membership of the Society on September 28, 1927, was 13,371, as against 12,746 on the corresponding date of 1926, being an increase of 625 members.

CURATORSHIP OF THE MUSEUMS

The Council have appointed as curator of the Society's museums Mr. T. E. Wallis, Ph.C., B.Sc., F.I.C., Reader in Pharmacognosy of the University of London, and Lecturer in the Society's school.

This was all the public business.

Opening of School of Pharmacy

It is to be hoped that the weather on October 5 may be symbolical of the future of pharmacy-or at least of the future of those students who entered on the penultimate stage to the Register of Chemists and Druggists on that date—for the dense fog which prevailed over on that date—for the dense fog which prevaled over Central London on that and the previous day lifted towards noon, and the opening of the Pharmaceutical Society's School at 3 p.m. was attended by sunshine. The examination-hall of the Society was well filled when the presidential procession filed in precisely at three the presidential procession filed in precisely at three o'clock. Mr. Herbert Skinner, the president, occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. L. M. Parry (vice-president), Dr. T. A. Henry, Professor Greenish, Dr. W. H. Linnell (lecturer in chemistry), and Mr. T. E. Wallis, B.Sc. (lecturer in pharmacy). Other members of the Council present, so far as could be ascertained, were: Mrs. Freke and Messrs. Bilson, Guthrie, Hines, Humphrey, Jack, Jenkin, Marns, Melhuish, Peck, Simmons, and White; while among the audience we noticed Dr. Katherine Coward, Dr. Burn, and Messrs. R. R. Bennett, R. Bremridge, C. G. Bonner, F. Browne, J. Rutherford Hill, D. Lloyd Howard, H. Martin, J. T. Walters, N. Evers, G. A. Tocher, J. P. Gilmour, and H. N. Linstead (secretary and registrar).

The PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, mentioned that this was the eighty-sixth session of the school, and expressed his pleasure at seeing so many present. He was also glad to see so many old students, some of whom, though not all, were prize-winners. To the unsuccessful ones he would point out that it was the effort, not the prize, which really mattered. Quite a number of students—a larger number, in fact, than last year—were again entering the school. Evidently there was something seductive in pharmacy to induce them to throw in their lot.

REPORT ON THE SCHOOL

The DEAN (Professor H. G. Greenish) read his report on the work of the School of Pharmacy during the past

year. The following is an abstract :-

The eighty-fifth session of the School of Pharmacy was the second session conducted under the new conditions decided upon by the Council by which the School ceased to give instruction for the Preliminary Scientific examination, and devoted its energies to training in the technical subjects students who had already passed that examination. In 1925-26 the number of students taking the course for that examination fell from about 70 to 23. In the session just terminated the number rose to 27. Much more satisfactory, if I may be allowed to anticipate, are the prospects for the session now commencing, for the number of entries for the course for the same examination has risen from 27 to 49. All of the 27 students who entered for the course presented themselves for examination, 24 passed, two failed, and one has still a referred subject to complete. As was the case for the session 1925-26, the results, judged by success in the examination, are extremely satisfactory, and are a further proof of the advantage gained by devoting an entire session to the subjects for that examination. The past year has also seen the last course given at the School for the Major examination, the place of which will henceforth be taken by the Pharmacutical Chemist Qualifying examination and the Final examination for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy. Of the 16 students who entered for the Major course, 12 were successful in passing the examination. A the termination of each of the courses the usual prize examinations were held, [The results were published in the C. d. D., 1927, I, 562, and II, 179.]

In consequence of the alteration in the courses given in the School the Charles James Hewlett exhibition, formerly approached to the degree of the alteration of the property o

In consequence of the alteration in the courses given in the School the Charles James Hewlett exhibition, formerly awarded to the student, other than a Bell scholar, who most distinguished himself during attendance at the elementary course on condition that he entered for the next ensuing advanced course, is now given, under similar conditions, to a student who has just completed the first year of the two years' course for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination or for the Bachclor of Pharmacy degree. The coming session will witness a number of changes in the personnel of the teaching staff. In this connection it is gratifying to record that Dr. Linnell, lecturer in chemistry, has been appointed by the University of London Reader in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. This is the second readership in purely pharmaceutical subjects instituted by the University, the first being the readership in pharmacognosy to which Mr. Wallis was appointed astayear. The rooms allocated by the Council for teaching and research purposes have undergone, and are still undergoing, change and improvement. Last session witnessed the establishment of classes for the first year of the two years' course for the Pharmaceutical Chemist and Bachelor of Pharmacy examinations. Two students entered for the former and one for the latter. For next year three have entered for the Pharmaceutical Chemist examination and six for the degree. To Miss Phyllis Sully belongs the distinction of being the first to bear the title of Bachelor of Pharmacy. I am glad to welcome amongst us to-day Mr. Frederick Levin, Bachelor of Science of Columbia University, who comes to us to study for the degree of Pk.D. of the University of London. The prospects for the session now opening are exceedingly good.

The came the presentation of prizes to the successful students.

PRESENTATION OF THE HANBURY MEDAL.

The PRESIDENT said he had next to perform a most pleasant duty which does not fall to the lot of every holder of his office, namely, the presentation of the Hanbury medal. The gold medal was, he reminded his hearers, awarded periodically for "high excellence in the prosecution or promotion of original research in the chemistry and natural history of drugs." This year it had been awarded to Dr. T. A. Henry, director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, London. The president went on to give a biographical sketch of the recipient and his contributions to the chemistry of medicinal and other plants.

Dr. Henry, in reply, said he appreciated the honour done to him, and it gave him great pleasure to receive the medal from the hands of the Society in whose laboratory he had commenced scientific research. [See p. 454.]

The President then called upon Dr. Henry to deliver his address on

The Contribution of the Pharmaceutical Society to Education and Research.

It is upon occasions like this that one realises the existence of such a thing as a personal inferiority complex. Mine is produced by two factors, Almost my only acquaintance with this school is that of student, and I feel that I ought by rights to be sitting on one of the benches of the lecture-theatre listening to Professor Greenish giving one of those terse but exhaustive descriptions of the minute differences which are stated to exist between certain kinds of umbelliferous fruits used in medicine. I say "stated" because I think many of us used to take the professor's word for the differences and hope that on the appointed day the examiners in pharmacognosy would not feel energetic enough to ask us about this particular branch of the subject. As a mere chemist, I have always felt the most profound respect for the skill with which the expert pharmacognosist can utilise minute differences of this kind between similar organised structures and use them for identifying the components of mixtures of such things when, as often happens, they contain no well-defined substance which the chemist can lay hold of.

Two Bygone Addresses

The second of my depressant factors is the consideration of the long line of distinguished men of science and of the long line of distinguished men of science and men of medicine who have preceded me in the delivery of this inaugural address. I have heard two of these addresses, and considerable portions of both have remained in my memory. One was largely literary, and dealt, among other things, with a point so little regarded now that it is probably safe to mention it as a sample of Victorian nicety in literary expression. The lecturer regarded it as a literary crime to use an adjective ending in the suffix able derived from an interaction with in the suffix able, derived from an intransitive verb. Reliable, he maintained, was an impossible word because you could not "rely a thing," though you might "rely on a thing." When later on I had editorial duties to perform I occasionally suggested to an author that trust-worthy was, for this reason, a better word to use than reliable, only to find, like others before me, that authors have the greatest possible objection to rules which show any tendency to cramp their style, and are quite capable of giving forcible expression to their objections. The other address I remember was a delightful mixture of literature and science. It was suggested that the reason why Shakespeare made the witches in Macbeth use "root of hemlock digged i' the dark" was because the root is richer in alkaloids during the night than it is during the day. The lecturer did not, however, explain why, if this were the reason, the witches did not use hemlock seeds, which always contain more alkaloid than the roots, and when I tackled Professor Greenish on the subject he did not seem to think that a poet's opinion on the alkaloidal content of the various parts of hemlock mattered very much anyway. In the same lecture we were told that jaborandi leaves contain two alkaloids, pilocarpine and jaborine, which are antagonistic in pharmacological action. Apart from its use in what I may, perhaps, for purposes of distinction, call orthodox medicine. I believe jaborandi is largely employed as a hair

restorer, so presumably while the useful alkaloid pilocarpine was doing its best to restore the bald patch to its pristine hirsute splendour, jaborine was just as vigorously acting as a depilatory. It must have been a great relief to the mind of the conscientious hairdresser who provides hair restorers to learn a few years later, as the result of my friend Dr. Jowett's researches on the alkaloids of jaborandi, that jaborine was a myth and consisted merely of highly impure residues of pilocarpine, though I am afraid the hairdresser who reads the Transactions of the Chemical Society for the sake of such recondite information could only exist in the quaint atmosphere of one of Sir James Barrie's charming fantasies. I have mentioned these two wholly delightful addresses because they are full of interesting points such as those I have mentioned, and because they both illustrate a fact not generally recognised in these days that devotion to science or to medicine need not necessarily imply indifference to good English, to literature, or indeed to any portion of that broad stream of culture which interests intelligent humanity in general.

THE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL

At the time this last address was delivered the Pharmaceutical Society had been in existence over fifty years, and its school was only one year younger, for one of the first steps taken was the foundation of this institution, in pursuance of the declared purpose of the founders of the Society to advance chemistry and pharmacy and promote a uniform system of education for those who practise the same. I remember Professor Attfield telling me that this school was the first in which practical chemistry was taught, that is, the first in which students were allowed to handle apparatus and chemicals and conduct experiments for themselves. The same claim is, I believe, made by your neighbours in Gower Street, but whichever is right, there can be no doubt that the Pharmaceutical Society was early in the field in making this very important step forward in chemical education. I do not suppose you find it easy to realise how great an advance this was, for the present generation, almost as soon as it can climb out of the cradle by itself, is encouraged to go into chemical, physical, and biological laboratories provided by the educational authorities, and to teach itself by its own experiments. Only those who have had experience of both systems, viz., lectures illustrated by more or less successful experiments by the lecturer, and such lectures plus actual personal experimental laboratory work, are in a position to know what a difference this innovation meant to the student. It was in this laboratory in the first decennium of its existence that the late Sir William Tilden, the Society's first Jacob Bell scholar, began his work on aloin, as the result of an observation on decoction of aloes, and was so struck with what occurred in preparing diluted nitro-hydrochloric acid that he was led later on at Clifton to investigate "aqua regia" and to discover nitrosyl chloride. This new reagent he applied to the terpenes, and so provided chemists with one of the earliest tools with which the noble edifice of terpene chemistry has been built up during the last fifty years.

THE RESEARCH LABORATORY

Forty years later, in 1888, mainly under the inspiration, I think, of its then president, Mr. Michael Carteighe, the Society branched out in another direction and founded the Pharmaceutical Society's Research Laboratory, the first institution in this country, so far as I know, devoted solely to pharmaceutical research, or, perhaps, more accurately, as it turned out, to chemical research with a pharmaceutical bias. The new venture did not escape criticism, which was mainly directed to the kind of work undertaken. In those days the drugs in use were for the most part simple chemicals and galenical preparations, and the immense influx of synthetic drugs was only beginning. Antipyrine and phenacetin were known, but aspirin had yet to be discovered, while β -eucaine and the series of synthetic local anæsthetics which followed it were still unheard of. Drugs of vegetable origin played a very important part, as, indeed, they still do, in therapeutics. Though most of the alkaloids and other natural principles of plants in use in medicine to-day were known, many of them were

only available commercially in an amorphous, or even in an impure condition, and we were only just emerging from the condition in which the mere discovery of a physiologically active constituent in a plant was regarded as a very creditable achievement.

Two Main Lines of Research

It was quite natural, therefore, that many people should have thought that the field of activity of the new research laboratory should be restricted to obvious and straightforward research in the current problems of pharmacy. Whether to cater for the present or the futureto be short-sighted or long-sighted—is a constantly recurring problem in research institutions which seems likely to be debated just as vigorously a century hence as it was in the days to which I am referring. Apart from investigations on new sources of solanaceous alkaloids, caffeine, mercury-zinc cyanide, alkyl nitrites, and other minor inquiries, all obviously of direct pharmaceutical interest, two main lines of research were taken up, one on the alkaloid aconitine, and the other on hydroxylamine, which was then a comparatively new substance, but which is now a familiar reagent to every student in an organic chemical laboratory. I was told by a pharmacologist recently that aconitine is a thoroughly discredited drug, but, for reasons which I need not go into now, it is an interesting substance, both to the organic chemist and the bio-chemist, and if, after all, it turns out one of these days to have direct or indirect medical applications, not at present suspected, it will not be the first time in history that such a reversal of medical opinion has taken place. However that may be, aconitine had then, as indeed it has now, an acknowledged place in medicine, and the critics had little to say about its inclusion in the scheme of work. It was, however, quite otherwise with hydroxylamine, and I can still hear the scorn of some of the pharmaceutical purists of those days for research on oximes. But, curiously enough, one of the subjects investigated was the action of methyl iodide on hydroxylamine, in the course of which an interesting substance, trimethylamine oxide, was prepared and isolated. Since then that substance has been found in the muscle of certain marine animals, so that it begins to acquire an altogether unsuspected biological interest. Moreover, every student of organic chemistry who looks at the formula of trimethylamine oxide will realise that it must be the forerunner of a whole series of similar substances, and that materials such as those alkaloids, which contain a tertiary nitrogen atom, should be capable of yielding N-oxides of this kind. In fact, a considerable number of such substances have been prepared by the action of hydrogen peroxide on suitable alkaloids during the last few years, and the interesting claim has been made that such an oxide of an alkaloid, the so-called "genalkaloids," retains the valuable therapeutic pro-"genalkaloids," retains the valuable therapeutic pro-perties of the original alkaloid, but loses the toxicity to a large extent. If this claim turns out to be well founded, we may have in this method a valuable addition to the means at the disposal of workers in this field for the reduction of the toxicity of certain types of drugs. Even in its present condition, however, I think it shows how unwise it is to attempt to predict the outcome of a scientific investigation, however remote its immediate ambit may be from some desired end. Though the laboratory had a feverish start, it soon settled down, and since those days its workers have added not a little valuable knowledge to chemistry, and especially in recent years, under the direction of Professor Greenish, to pharmacognosy.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCH

So far I have referred quite briefly and incompletely to some of the additions to knowledge which have obviously arisen from the attention which the Society has given to education and research, but the contribution it has made merely by providing opportunities for training in research is probably much greater. Among the earliest workers in the Research Laboratory were Mr. F. H. Carr, the late Colonel Harrison, Dr. Jowett, Dr. Passmore, and the late Mr. J. C. Umney, all of whom have played important parts as contributors of original work and in the promotion of the fine chemical industry in this country, especially on its pharmaceutical side. Concern-

ing Harrison, much more can be said, and his services to the nation during the war are familiar to you all and are fittingly commemorated both in this building and at

Burlington House.

History has been described as a completely inaccurate account of things that never happened, but I hope that in the little excursion I have ventured to make into the recent past I have not so completely travestied the facts as that cynical definition would imply. Emboldened by its past successes the Society has recently taken several more steps onward. It has entered into relationship with London University, is well ahead with a revision of its examination system, has prepared itself to give what may perhaps be described prepared itself to give what may perhaps be described as an intensive vocational training, and has founded a Pharmacological Laboratory. I should like if I may in the character of a sympathetic observer to comment on some of those changes. There can be no question of the advantage to the pharmaceutical student of the association of this school with London University. In my day students who wished to take a University degree in London and to undergo special technical training, e.g., in pharmaceutical work, simultaneously, had an exceedingly hard time in fitting in the two courses necessary. ingly hard time in fitting in the two courses necessary, and there was for them no question of an eight-hour day. The new arrangements obviate that serious difficulty, and should lead to a far larger number of students securing the benefits of a university education, and such prestige as attaches to the possession of a degree. At the present time there is a noteworthy tendency on the part of bankers, merchants, and manufacturers to support the universities and to utilise and extend the services these institutions can render, and it is satisfactory to find pharmacists joining in this coalescence of intelligent opinion. Probably one of the most astonishing things that happened at the recent meeting of the British that happened at the recent meeting of the British Association at Leeds was the revelation of the intimate way in which the various departments of science at Leeds University have become associated with Yorkshire industries, from sheep-breeding to coal mining, and from dairy-farming to dye manufacture. The position may be painful to those educational die-hards who loathe scientific, vocational, and technical training, and regard literature and the classics, with perhaps a little political philosophy thrown in, as the only possible hall-marks of culture. There can, however, be no question that this modern tendency of the universities to give more attention to pure and applied science, both as regards education and research, is welcomed by intelligent opinion everywhere, even though it may lead to the temporary supersession of the cultured gentleman, who brightens Press discussions on such technical subjects as bee-keeping with quotations from Virgil. with quotations from Virgil.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

One of the advantages of the revision of the examination system is that more time can be given in the school to vocational training. It was obvious even in my days as a student that sufficient attention was not given to these special subjects, and since then the technical burden which the pharmacist must acquire has been increased in quantity and in intensity, and the training which can now be given should at least enable the pharmacist of the future to absorb with fewer mental shocks than he must receive at present the steadily increasing stream of chemical and biological innovations which marks the progress of modern medicine. From the days of Scheele onward pharmacy has been a favourite recruiting ground for the pure chemist, and the pharmaceutical recruit has been distinguished by his skill as a craftsman in chemical manipulation, largely due to the fact that his early training taught him to use his eyes and his fingers. There have been complaints that modern conditions have deprived him to some extent of this craft training, and it is therefore all the more important that more attention should be given to it in the period he spends in this school.

THE PHARMACOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Perhaps even more interesting than these educational developments is the institution of the Pharmacological Laboratory. I do not think I am wrong in saying that there is a consensus of opinion among pharmacists, manufacturers and medical men that this country has not yet

reached the position it ought to occupy as a producer of synthetic drugs. It is true that we have made great progress since the critical year 1914, both in the manufacture of synthetic drugs of established reputation as therapeutic agents, and in the introduction of new products of this kind, but it is also true that far too many of the new additions are of foreign origin. This is not a creditable state of things. We are as an empire responsible for the well-being of an enormous tropical population, yet it is notorious that most of the important additions to prove drugs for the texture to the foreign forms. additions to new drugs for the treatment of tropical diseases still come from abroad. This is probably due in part at least to the fact that as a nation we are naturally and primarily interested in the preventive rather than the curative side of medicine. That is as it should be, but it is no reason why we should not take our share in investigations which will produce new materials for dealing with disease. In practice there are many factors which weigh heavily against British activities in this which weigh heavily against british activities in this direction, but one of the most important has been the lack of facilities for conducting pharmacological tests and therapeutical trials of new drugs. Scarcely a number of the "Journal of the Chemical Society" appears which does not contain descriptions of new substances whose pharmacological action ought to be investigated. Further, the number of chemists who are beginning to take an interest in the possible therapeutic value of substances they prepare is steadily increasing, but the number of centres at which the necessary pharmacological work can be done in Great Britain is lamentably small. Apart from this demand there are the requirements of the pharmaceutical branches of the fine chemical industry. We have had it clearly impressed upon us that an investigation, leading eventually to the production of such a drug as salvarsan, implies the preparation of a large number of substances, and therefore the employment of many organic chemists, but it does not seem to be as clearly realised that all this work requires to be carried on under pharmacological control so that nearly as much pharmacological as chemical assistance is needed. It is the same with much of the bio-chemical work which is now leading to the use in medicine of such materials as insulin. All this means an increased demand for pharmacological work in the future in this country. Anyone who realises these needs must welcome the action of the Pharmaceutical Society in opening the new laboratory, not only for the immediate help it can give in connection with the testing of products which come within the scope of the Therapeutic Substances Act, but for the fact that it is a new centre for training in experimental pharmacology, and that as it develops it may be able to give material assistance in some of the directions just mentioned.

Possible Developments

In that connection I should like to suggest, though it is quite outside my province as a chemist, that when the interesting scheme which Dr. Burn has recently brought forward for increasing the scope of work open to the pharmacist is discussed, the possibility of giving some training in experimental pharmacology to pharmacists might well be considered. For obvious reasons, this kind of work will nearly always have to be carried on in research institutions, much of the testing is bound to be of a character not far removed from that included in Dr. Burn's scheme, and there are pharmacists who prefer institutional to officinal work. I am not suggesting that provision should be made for training pharmacists as expert pharmacologists, that already exists, for them as for anyone else suitably circumstanced and with the necessary inclination, by taking a medical degree and specialising in this kind of work; but rather that a province should be marked out, if it is possible to do so, in which the services of the new kind of pharmacist Dr. Burn has drawn for us may be utilised in co-operation with those of the pharmacologist proper. It is interesting, also, to note that in the provision the Society has now made for research in pharmacognosy, pharmacy, chemistry, and pharmacology it possesses a nucleus for joint research work on drugs of natural or synthetic origin, which, if it is properly developed and is able to attract research students, should result in notable additions to these branches of science and medicine.

When I was a student inaugural addresses of this kind were wont to conclude with what was usually called a few words of advice to students, though in practice the few words generally became a few paragraphs. The Victorians were great on giving advice to the young. They gave it orally at all times and by means of the printed word on such festive occasions as Christmas Days and birthdays. You can still find samples of the literatures used on such occasions on the second-hand bookstalls ranged alongside the volumes of sermons, in which they also delighted. I do not propose to inflict any advice upon you, but I hope that in what I have said this afternoon I have given you good reason to believe that although the school in which you have enrolled yourselves as students is young as educational institutions go in this old country, it already has behind it a considerable tradition of good work accomplished, both in education and research. It is up to you to extend that tradition by making the fullest and best use of the additional opportunities which the school now offers.

VOTES OF THANKS

The President called upon Professor H. E. Armstrong

to move a vote of thanks to Dr. Henry.
Professor Armstrong, in complying with the request, said he had come specially to hear Dr. Henry, and he had not been disappointed. Coming into the room, he had been led to think back in the first instance of the time he began his own studies under a man who com-menced his career in a pharmacy, the late Sir Edward Franklin. In his (the speaker's) early days every village had its special brand of typhoid. Franklin and he developed the art of so-called water analysis. Franklin devised the methods, and England led the way in making water a safe drink. That was a great pharmaceutical achievement. (Applause.) A little later he (the speaker) had to remember Hanbury's visits to him at the time he was writing Pharmacographia. Sometimes he came into contact, if not into conflict, with Michael Carteighe, and a long line of chemists, beginning with Tilden, Shenstone, Dunstan, Wynne and Crossley, so that his connections with the Society had been very numerous and very helpful. It was well known that he had always been a friend to the pharmacist. (Applause.) There was a definite art in pharmacy, and the pharmacist had still to use his hands and handle material. The academic chemist was fast losing the use of his hands. When his chemical friends talked rubbish about not being allowed to use the name of chemist, he told them they did not deserve the name first of all. The so-called physical chemist, as chemist to-day, was beneath contempt, for he did not know anything of chemicals and did not know how to use his hands in the laboratory. It was absurd to arrogate such a term to such a creature. (Laughter.) He welcomed very warmly the action of the Society in establishing the laboratories to which Dr. Henry had referred. Much of the socialled science of to-day was twaddle, and no greater rubbish had ever been taught than some of it. Just a word on the great subject of pharmacology. They knew a vast amount of medicinals at the present day, but they had not the faintest understanding of the way in which any one of them worked. They were not attempting to study these things. They knew nothing as to the way in which medicine acted chemically.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the resolution, and Dr. Henry briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Branch Meetings

East Metropolitan .- The annual meeting of the East Metropolitan Branch was held on September 29, Mr. Alexander Catto (president) in the chair. Mr. Catto referred to the great loss pharmacy had sustained by the death of Sir William Glyn-Jones, and to the many tributes paid to his character in the trade Press. All members rose and stood in silence for a moment as a token of sympathy and respect. The secretary reported an increase of eleven members since the last annual meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. James Thomson, Manor Park; Vice-President, Mr. S. C. Jones, Genning Town; Treasurer, Mr. W. T. Graham, Manor Park; Committee, Messrs. A. Catto, A. W. Daniel, W. Gray, F. W. Gwinn, L. A. E. Kirkpatrick, J. Reed, H. F. Hodgson, E. Raynor; Secretary, Mr. W. E. Gaze, 10 The Avenue, Highams Park, E.4. It was decided to form a junior section to promote the interests of students and apprentices in the area covered by the branch, and an invita-tion would be sent to each to attend the junior rally at headquarters on November 17. The delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference gave their reports. The retiring officers were thanked for their services.

Examination Results

The following are the results of the Pharmaceutical Society's examinations held in London October 1927:—

		PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC				CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING			
-	No.	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed
Entered for whole examination Entered for C, & D., and referred subject in Pre-	9	2	5	1	1	_	'1	_	_
lim. Sc	18	—	_	2	16	2	8	2	4
Entered for Pre- lim. Sc. only Referred subject in Prelim. Sc.	163	12	63	42	46	-	-		-
only	121	4	+	26	91	-	_	_	-
Entered for C. & D. only	167	_	_	-	-	7	72	45	43
Referred subject in C. & D.	125	-	-	-	_	-		21	104
	603	18	68	71	154	9	81	68	151

Referred in one subject :-Botany, 28; chemistry, 27; physics, 16; pharmacognosy, 19; pharmacy, 34; pharmacentical chemistry, 14; forensic pharmacy, 1; total, 139.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC AND CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS

The following, having satisfied the examiners, have been registered as chemists and druggists:-Alexander, R. H., Bitton | Edwards, W. I., Swansea Carter, R. E. B., Yeovil | White, E. W., Yeovil

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The following, having satisfied the examiners, have been registered as chemists and druggists:-

Adams, W. V., Benoni Ailsley, J. M., Whittlesea Ashford, A. V., Northampton Bagshaw, Constance M., Oldham Baker, E. C., Devizes Billinghurst, A. Dulwich Dulwich
Binns, J. T. W., Worthing
Bishop, F. W., Sherborne
Bishop, W. J., Burslem
Blakeley, J. D., Bolton
Bliss, S., Pretoria
Bradley, P. H., Preston
Brierley, T., Derby
Briggs, S., Bradford
Butler, Elsie M., Newport port Butlin, F. G., Leicester Carruthers, J. Aspatria
Cash, C. P. Skegness
Child, R. J., Wallington
Cloney, H., Banbury

Compston, C. L., Bolton Cortlett, H., Castletown Cotton, W. G., Skelmersdale Cotton, C. R., Eastbourne Coward, J., Crouch End Croasdale, H. L., Burnley Daniels, H. F., Stonehouse Dann, C. G., Swansea
Davey, S. H., Southend
Davies, D., Ton Pentre
Davison, H. A., Eastleigh
Dawson, R., Clayton-le-Moors Dewhurst, J., Liverpool Dobson, R. W., N. Finchley
Eastwood, L., Halifax
Eccleshall, R. A., Sparkhill Elliott, R. J., Ottery St. Mary Evans, D. S., Llanpump-

saint

Fawthrop, L. H., Huddersfield
Fordham, N. J., Oxted
Freeman, C., Whitechapel
Gale, W. J., Keyham
Gardiner, N. H., Hereford
Gardner, A. I., Swansea
Gelsthorp, F., Manchester
Goodall, J. S., Wakefield
Guy, T., Birkdale
Hancock, W., Sandback
Harbron, C. G., Hartlepool dersfield pool Harrison, F. T., W. Ealing Harrison, T. L., Preston Harvey, F. J., Luton Heath, F. M., Battersea Hensel, H. F. G., Birmingham Hester, G. H., E. Ham Hill, A. A., Leeds Hillidge, Enid M., Shorncliffe Hobson, E., W. Bridgford Hopkins, C. J., Putney Hopkins. R. A., Skegness Howell, E. V., Cape Town Ibbotson, R. L., Sheffield Isaacs, I., Merthyr James, D. A., Barmouth James, F. E., Penarth Jennins, Dorothy Everton Jewson, S. R.
Jones, D., Llandyssul
Jones, I. G., Blae Blaenau Festiniog
Kirkus, R. W., Liscard
Kitch, C. J., Burnham-on-Sea Leader, L. T., W Bridgford Lee, J. H. C., Gainsbórough Lipscomb, R. H., Benoni Livesley, E., New Mills Lusby, W., Kirton Lindsey McGill, J. A., Wallasey Mack, G. H., Penge Mann, G. E., Handsworth Martin, A. G., Ventnor Matthews, A., St. Anneson-Sea Miller, P., Aberdeen Moore, S. J., Ilkeston Moorhouse, M., Armley Mountford, H., W. Bridgford Newton, D. L., Bedford Nicholson, G., St. Leonards Nicholson, J. W. W., Elsecar Nixon, W. L., Wigan Nuttall, T. A., Nelson Osborne, S. J., Plymouth Paine, C. G. H., Moseley Park, C. A., Plymouth

Parry, Madge, Wavertree Pass, J., Burton-on-Trent Peate, F. R. H., Stoneycroft Pilgrim, C. E., Lancaster Pollard, E. B., Ryde Powell, B. W., Accring-

Pride, F. M., Penygraig Read, R. J., Guildford Rees, Florence H.,

Cardiff
Rees, J. D., Pontardawe
Rees, T. D., Aberfan
Rees, W., Portmadoc
Rich, W. J., Crawthorne
Richmond, J. L., Harrogate

Rigg, E. N., Romsey

Rimmer, D. A., Bromsgrove Roberts, D. O., Swansea Rogers, J., Sunderland Rosenbaum, D., Treforest Ross, V., Formby Salmon, L. T., Morriston Saunders, J. M., Kingsley

Hythe
Scates, H. A., Clapton
Scott, H. Patricroft
Seed, Elizabeth F.,
Preston

Sharp, S. G., Finchley
Sheldrick, T. F., Swaffham
Shingler, V. D., Norwich
Shore, W. L. I., Chelsea
Smith, J. M., Llandudno
Smith, Muriel F., Anerley
Stansfield, Mary, Clayton
Stearn, L. W., Cambridge
Stooke, Isabel M. W.,

Dunfermline Stuart-Crump, C. F., Liverpool

Sutton, A., Preston
Swift, G. F., Huddersfield

Taylor, F., Keswick Thomas, G. D., Aldershot

Thomas, J. E., Ystalyferd Thomas, J. W., Wrexham Thompson, H. B., Bracknell

Thompson, S. P., Nottingham

tingham
Todd, P. H. Caterham
Ward, G. S., Bridlington
Warren, F., Grimsby
West, K. R., Burnham
Whiteley, T. A., Blacknool

Wholey, G. R., Breaston Widdowson, S. F., Leicester

Wigley, H., Weston-super-Mare

Williams, J. E., Bangor Young, W. A. E., Bristol

"CORNER FOR STUDENTS."—The Analytical Tournament for the ensuing winter commences shortly, and the usual intimation will appear in due course.

MILLIONS OF JAPANESE BEETLES were killed recently in Philadelphia by the officials of the Pennsylvania and United States Departments of Agriculture. Geraniol, which the beetles can scent at a distance of several miles, was used as a bait. Trees were sprayed with the geraniol, spreading the odour about a wide area. Other sprays full of pyrethrum soap were trained on the foliage of the trees.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

THE Executives of the Retail Pharmacists' Union and of the Chemists' Defence Association met at 4-5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on September 27 and 28, Mr. H. J. Martin in the chair.

Chemists' Defence Association

Indemnity Cases.—The secretary reported that there had been no developments in twelve of the cases outstanding from the last meeting of the directors; four of these might be considered closed, and several of the other cases had been settled. A payment of £40 had been made in respect of a claim arising out of an overdose of atropine; £1 had been paid for damage to an accumulator caused by the wrong acid having been supplied; and £8 19s. had been paid in settlement of a claim for damages to a lighting plant and battery. Seventeen new claims had arisen since the last meeting; one of these was for films lost in the post through being wrongly addressed, and had been settled for £1; two claims for damages and personal injuries caused by cycling errand boys had been settled by payments of £13 19s. and 9s. 6d. respectively; a claim arising out of the sale of rape seed in mistake for swede seed had been settled for £4 2s. 6d.

Defence Cases.—The secretary reported that three cases under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts had been defended. In two of the cases fines of £2 2s. and 10s. had been imposed; the remaining case was dismissed upon payment of costs. Three other police-court cases had been defended; two under the Shops Act had been dismissed upon payment of costs, and in the third case, under the Education Act, the member had been

fined 10s.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Death of Sir William Glyn-Jones.—The chairman referred to the loss pharmacy had sustained by the death of Sir William Glyn-Jones, and paid a tribute to his shrewd and broad-minded policy, which, together with his remarkable personality, had made Sir William the greatest leader pharmacy had ever known. The executive, standing, passed a resolution of condolence which the secretary was directed to send to Lady Glyn-Jones and family.

Welfare Centres.—The executive received a report and discussed the possibility of securing agreement between the various manufacturers who supply clinics with dried milk. It was decided that another attempt be made to get the manufacturers to combine in this matter.

Special Coating for Poisonous Tablets.—A letter was received from Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., intimating that in regard to the suggestion made by the R.P.U. that poisonous tablets should not be sugar-coated, they intended to place a small label worded on the following lines:—"These tablets contain strychnine gr.—Poison. They should be kept out of the reach of children." The executive instructed the secretary to thank Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, and expressed the hope that other manufacturers would follow their lead.

Photographic Dealers.—The secretary reported receipt of a letter from the Photographic Dealers' Association, expressing willingness to co-operate with the R.P.U. in dealing with the difficulties confronting the photographic trade, and intimating that arrangements would be made for a joint meeting to discuss the matter thoroughly.

Rebate on S.V.R.—An interesting point in this connection had been taken up with the Board of Customs and Excise regarding the disallowance of rebate upon s.v.r. in connection with a preparation made to a doctor's prescription and which had undoubtedly been used for medicinal purposes. The executive approved of the secretary's action.

National Health Insurance.—The report of the Central N.H.I, Committee was received. The chairman of that committee stated that the general arrangements for dealing with N.H.I, affairs had now been concluded, and it was expected that the various special committees would be able to meet at an early date and deal with the detailed work of administering the drug fund and controlling excessive prescribing.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, October 6

CONTINUED quiet conditions prevail in the Mincing Lane produce markets, with the bulk of price changes favouring buyers. Export business in chemicals and drugs is, however, fairly good. Senega and ergot are without change. Menthol is easier, and cheaper rates are ruling for codliver oil. Dutch caraway seed is higher; Morocco cumin is firmer and Morocco coriander casier. Colocynth pulp is scarce and inquired for. Shippers of beeswax from the source are asking higher prices for some descriptions. source are asking higher prices for some descriptions. Among the essential oils, price movements, except for Paraguayan petitgrain oil to arrive, have a downward trend. New crop Sicilian oils are cheaper, and the present level of prices in consequence is lowered. Star anise is easier on the week, and eassia is lower. Japanese peppermint for forward shipment was cheaper at the end of last week, but subsequently improved. In the pharmaceutical chemical group the demand continues limited at mostly cut prices. Citric and tartaric acids continue steady, despite the marked lack of demand. Dutch milk sugar is cheaper and barbitone easier. Quinine is offered at slightly cheaper rates from dealers. Among industrial chemicals a fair volume of small business is reported. The price changes include an advance in acetone: foreign cream of tartar is inclined to ease. Potassium chlorate and sodium nitrate are steadier. Alterations in coal tar products comprise a firmer market for cresylic acid and naphthalene. Carbolic acid crystals are about unchanged, and toluol is steadier. Among the fixed oils, less activity is noted, with a weaker tendency for a few items. Palm and cotton oils are cheaper; linseed is dull, and castor firm; turpentine is slow and easier on balance. Wood oil is lower. Other changes include an advance in mercury and shellac.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acetone Caraway seed (Dutch) Ground nut oil Mercury Naphthalenc (flakes and balls) Shellac	Cresylic acid Cumin seed (Mor.) Farina (Dutch) Petitgrain oil (Parag., c.i.f.) Steadier Ammonia anhyd. Pot. chlor. Sodium nitrate Toluol	Anise, star, oil (c.i.f.) Barbitone Bergamot oil Coriander seed (Mor.) Cotton oil Lavender oil Linseed oil Menthol Naphthas, Solvent Palm oil Pitch Quinine sulphate	Cassia oil Castor oil (Eng.) Cod-liver oil Emetine Lead products Lemon oil (Sicil. & Calif.) Lemongrass oil (Cochin) Milk-sugar (Dutch) Orange oil Rubber Turpentine Vetivert oil Wood oil (Hankow)

Crude Drugs, etc.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is dull of sale, Kobe No. 1 offering on the spot at 3s. 1d. per lb. To arrive, October-November shipment is quoted at 2s. 11½d. per lb. c.i.f., and January-March new crop at 2s. 11½d. c.i.f. Yokohama No. 1 for January-March shipment (new crop) is 2s. 8½d. c.i.f.

ALOES.—Curação met with a small demand, t.q. quality offering at 57s. per cwt. c.i.f.

ANTIMONY is still very dull, with no indication of any revival of demand, with Chinese regulus on the spot offering at £50, while c.i.f. terms for shipment stand at £45. English refined high-grade stands at £64 10s. to £65. Chinese crude is quite nominal, spot value being about £38.

BALSAM TOLU continues very firm at 4s. per lb. for good hard bright.

hard bright.

CADMIUM has been very firm, while the good outlet secured by Australian agents on this side has enabled them to stiffen their views to 2s, per lb., although 1s. 11d. might still be accepted for good quantities. Arrivals from Australia con-tinue regular. American cadmium ranges from 2s, to 2s. 1d.

per lb., but there is practically no interest in this.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese 2½-lb. slabs are quiet at
2s. 4d. per lb. on the spot, and for October-November shipment 2s. 0½d, per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

CARAWAY SEED is dearer, Dutch for prompt shipment offering at 36s. 6d. per cwt. e.i.f. to arrive.

offering at 36s, 6d, per cwt. e.i.f. to arrive.

CARDAMOMS are steady, with a fair demand. Bold pale
Ccylon-Mysore are quoted at 7s, 3d., medium pale 5s, 6d.,
smalt to medium 3s, 9d. to 4s., small 3s, to 3s, 3d., green
Alleppy 3s, 7d. spot and 3s, 4½d. e.i.f.; Bombay seed 4s, 6d.
spot and 4s, 3d. c.i.f.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are dull of sale, spot offering at 7¾d.
per lb. for fair, and October-December shipment is quoted
at 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings in London during the
week ending October 1 were nil, and the deliveries 267,
leaving a stock of 11,237, against 10,162 in 1926 and 8,644
bales in 1925. From January 1 to October 1 the landings
were 15,719, against 9,968 in 1926, and the deliveries 12,083,
against 14,006 in 1926. against 14,006 in 1926.

COCOA BUTTER.—Prime English C.F.R. is 1s. 82d. per lb., and other makes 1s. 8d. per lb., in not less than one-ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Several of the agents are quoting on

the reduced basis of 160s, per barrel c.i.f. for finest nonfreezing steam-refined Lofoten oil.

Beness, October 3.—The anticipated rise in price has still failed to appear, and the market continues quiet, in spite of the advanced season. Non-freezing, steam-refined oil is nominally quoted at 165s. per barrel c.i.f. London. There are, however, holders who refuse this price.

however, holders who refuse this price.

COLOCYNTH.—The market appears to be bare of pulped, the last price paid being about 1s 6d. per 1b.; whole apple is selling at 1s. 6d.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is quoted at 21s, per owt, for prompt to December delivery, ex store, London, duty paid. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 14s. 9d. per cwt, on the spot. American for prompt to December delivery is 14s. 9d. per cwt, net. ex store. London. Pearl starch is 14s. 3d, per por cwt. net, ex store, London. Pearl starch is 14s. 3d, per cwt. for prompt to December delivery, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 19s. 6d, on the spot, and American for prompt to December delivery is 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is 22s. per cwt. for superior. American canary for prompt to December delivery is 18s, 3d. White, 18s. per cwt., ex store, London, for prompt to December. Dutch farina is firmer at 18s. per cwt. on the spot, and 17s. per cwt. f.o.b. for prompt

Egg PRODUCTS.—Dried Chinese yolk is dull at 2s, per lb. on the spot; to arrive, October-November shipment is 1s, 10d., c.i.f. Prime Chinese hen egg albumen is 2s, 8d, to 2s, 9d, spot, and October-November shipment 2s, 8½d, per lb, c.i.f.

lb. c.i.f.

ERGOT continues firm, sellers of fine Spanish on the spot asking 7s. 3d. per lb., and to arrive 6s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted. Russian or Polish is offered at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f.. according to seller, the spot value being about 4s. 9d.

MAGNESIUM.—There is a moderate demand and prices are well maintained, with small ingots and sticks selling at 5s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., and terms for powder vary from about 5s. to 6s. 3d. per lb., according to quality and quantity.

to 6s. 3d. per lb., according to quality and quantity.

MENTHOL.—Several cheap parcels have been disposed of on the spot, and sellers are inclined to ask 15s. 3d. per lb.

on the spot, and sellers are inclined to ask los, od, per ibs spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki, but on Wednesday spot lots could be picked up at 14s, 9d. to 15s, per lb. Sellers of October-December quote 13s. 3d., and January-March 13s. 3d. c.i.f., with sales of the latter position at 13s. c.i.f. MERCURY.—The fact that f.o.b. prices for shipment from Spain and Italy were raised to £22 per bottle since the new deal with the Spanish Government was reported with the same Spanish concern as before, on the basis of £17 per bottle for at the mines, has until Tuesday but little same Spanish concern as before, on the basis of £17 per bottle, f.o.r. at the mines, has until Tuesday but little effect on the market for spot mercury. On Wednesday, however, holders were asking the higher price of £21 17s. 6d, to £22 and small lots at proportionately

higher prices.
OPTUM continues quiet at 2s. 4d. per unit for usual Turkey druggists' quality. Easier prices are still anticipated later, but at the moment the appreciation of the Turkish pound

eompared with sterling nullifies any benefit.

PIMENTO is quiet at 9d. per fo. on the spot. September is 67s. per cwt., and October-November shipment 64s. e.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM ROOT is very firm, owing to the prospects of a small crop, sellers quoting 77s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for P. peltatum.

P. peltatum.

Rubber is again irregular, with a fair amount of activity. After reaching Is, 4½d, per lb, the market fell to 1s. 5¾d, on disappointment at no Colonial Office announcement being forthcoming as to restriction. Uncartainty regarding the Colonial Office intentions is the main factor ruling the market, and any decided change in conditions is regarded as improbable until existing doubts are removed. London stocks show further considerable expansion, arrivals were high at 2,752 tons, and deliveries continued rather small at 1,486 tons. Last week's increase was 1,265 tons, and brings the total to 68,519 tons, against

36,065 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet spot and October, 1s. 4d.; November, 1s. 4dd.; December, 1s. 4dd.; January-March, 1d. 4gd.; April-June, 1s. 5d. per lb...

SAFFRON is selling steadily at from 62s. 6d. to 70s. per lb. according to grade for Valencia. Reports from the growing centres state that a drought in Spain has nullified the prospects of a good crop in December, and prices may in consequence not decline as was expected.

SARSAPARILLA.—It is possible to buy Honduras at 2s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. Mexican is worth about 11d. on

the spot, if available, and from the Continent from 10d. to 102d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

SEEDS .- The market remains dull, and actual business is SEEDS.—The market remains dull, and actual business is of little account, only small quantities selling. ANISE.—Spanish is 48s., and Russian 28s. Canary.—No interest is shown: Mazagan is 14s. 6d. spot, and 13s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted for shipment; Saffi, 13s. 9d. spot, and Larache is quoted at 14s. 9d. c.i.f., new crop. Cumin.—Maltese is 52s. 6d. spot, and 50s. c.i.f. is quoted for new crop forward; Morocco is firmer at 52s. 6d. spot, and 50s. c.i.f. is quoted for forward. Coriander.—Morocco is easier at 35s. spot, and 32s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted for forward shipment. Fenugrees of 14s. 6d. spot, and 13s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted for forward shipment. GREEK.—Morocco is 14s, 6d. spot, and 13s, 9d. c.i.f. is quoted for shipment. Hemp.—Manchurian is 14s, to 15s. LINSEED is

for shipment. Hemp.—Manchurian is 14s, to 15s. Linseed is quiet: Mazagan is 18s. spot, and 17s. c.i.f. is quoted for shipment. Mustard.—English is 30s.

Senega continues very firm at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per lb. on the spot, and on c.i.f. terms business has been done at the equivalent of 5s. 5d. per lb.

Senna is quiet but steady the bold varieties of Tinnevelly being still very scarce.

Shellac is much higher, the spot price of usual TN orange quality closing at 235s. per cwt. fine orange is 245s. to 330s., pure button 285s, to 290s., AC cakey 225s. To arrive, the sales include October-November shipment at 205s. and November-December at 201s. 6d. to 202s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. For delivery TN has been sold at 217s. 6d. to 230s. for October, at 202s. to 220s. for December, and at 200s. to 199s. to 209 for March.

Wax (Vegetable).—Japanesc on the spot is quoted at 85s. per cwt., and October-November shipment at 82s. c.i.f.

Essential Oils

The demand continues only moderate and price changes again favour buyers, with the exception of Paraguayan petitgrain, which is dearer to arrive. Sales of star anise to arrive have been made at cheaper rates, although higher prices are again asked at the close. Cassia is also cheaper. Sicilian oils have weakened, and Californian distibled lemon has been reduced. Cochin lemongraps is easier.

grass is easier.

Anise (Star).—"Red Ship" on the spot is steady at from 2s. 6d, to 2s. 7d, per lb. Sales of leads were reported at 2s. 23d, per lb. c.i.f., and even less, but 2s. 32d, c.i.f. is now asked.

BERGAMOT is cheaper on the spot at from 23s, 9d. to 24s, per lb. for 37 to 38 l.a., with sales at the lower figure. For shipment, prompt is lower at 22s, 6d. to 22s, 9d. c.i.f., and new crop at 21s, c.i.f.

CAULPUT on the spot is unchanged at from 2s, 5d, to

CARAWAY.—Higher prices are expected to prevail shortly in view of the advance in the seed; on the spot, 7s. 3d. per lb. is asked for double rectified, in small lots.

CASSIA.—Cheaper quotations have been made for October-November at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. for 80 to 85 c.a. On the spot, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. is quoted, which is also cheaper. also cheaper.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf, repacked in tins, is quoted on the spot at from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. For shipment sellers

quote 5s. c.i.f. in drums.

CTRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is unchanged at 1s. 5½d.

per lb. For shipment 1s. 3½d. c.i.f. is asked. Java oil is

steady at 1s. 7½d. spot and 1s. 6¾d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—English distilled is selling steadily at from 5s.

CLOVE.—English distilled is selling steadily at from 5s. down to 4s, 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

LAVENDER.—Some of the principal consumers are reported to have been buying freely at the source in view of the low offers, and in consequence the market has steadied. New crop oil has been delivered in London, and supplies of good quality, 38 to 40 per cent. esters, are offered at the eheaper rate of 16s, 6d, to 17s, 6d, per lb.

LEMON.—New crop is quoted at the easier rate of 6s, 6d.

LEMON.—New crop is quoted at the easier rate of 6s. 6d. LEMON.—New crop is quoted at the easier rate of 6s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Prompt shipment is 6s. 9d. c.i.f. Spot value is lower at from 6s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7s. for good brands. Californian distilled has been reduced by 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lb. in tins, and 5s. 3d. in drums.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is cheaper at 3s. 4d. per lb. in large drums on the spot, and to arrive at 3s. 3d. c.i.f.

LIME.—West Indian distilled is quoted at 28s, per lb., but slightly less would be considered.

Orange.—Cheaper offers have been received for new crop

Sicilian sweet at 8s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f. Prompt shipment ranges from 9s. 3d. to 10s. c.i.f., as to brand. Spot is 10s. to 10s. 6d. Californian is quoted at 7c. 9d. in tins and cases and 7s. 6d. in drums. West Indian sweet is not offered at present.

PATCHOULL.—A fair inquiry has been noted for Penang oil, which is steady on the spot at about 34s. to 35s. per lb. oil, which is steady on the spot at about 34s, to 35s, per lb. Peppermint.—Japanese dementiolized is dubl at 7s, per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot. Solders of October-December early in the week quoted 6s. 3d. c.i.f., and sales included January-March shipment at 6s. down to 5s. 9d. c.i.f. The position at the close is stronger at 6s., c.i.f., and 5s. 10½d, buyers. American natural tin oil is quoted at a wide range of prices at from 12s. to 12s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and in one direction 12s. 9d. c.i.f. On the spot there is similar variation at from 13s. to 15s. For HGH, 21s. is quoted, London terms, and October-November shipment at 17s. 6d. c.i.f. Fine quality Italo Mitcham has been selling at 15s.

Petitegram.—Higher quotations have been made from

been selling at 15s.

PETITGRAIN.—Higher quotations have been made from the source, from 6s, 4½d, to 6s, 6d, per lb, c.i.f, to arrive being asked. Spot is unchanged at 6s, 6d.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is unchanged on the spot at from 2s, 3d, down to 2s, per lb, according to quality.

SPIKE.—Spanish oil has been selling at from 3s, 4d, to 3s, 6d, per lb, in bulk quantities, for fine quality. Importers report difficulty in replacing at this price, and an advance would not be entirely unexpected.

Thyme.—Spanish red, 28 to 30 per cent., has been selling on the spot at from 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

Vetivert.—In view of the weaker tendency at the source Bourbon on the spot is cheaper at from 25s. to 26s, per lb.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period September 29 to October 5 (inclusive):—Anise, star (Ch.), 20 cs.; bergamot (It.) 118 cs., (Fr.) 1 cs.; camphor (Jp.), 5 dm.; cassia (Ch.), 80 cs.; cinnamon leaf (Cey.) 2 dm.: citronella (Guat.) 3 dm., (Holl.) 4 dm.; geranium (Fr.), 4 dm.; lavender (Fr.), 1 dm., 4 cs.; lemon (It.) 145 cs., (Ger.) 10 dm.; lime (B.W.I.) 14 cs. 2 dm., (U.S.) 15 cs.; perpermint (U.S.) 23 cs., 1 dm. (Jp.) 10 cs.: petitgrain (Fr.), 9 cs.; rose (Fr.) 1 cs., rosemary (Sp.) 6 dm., (Holl.) 1 cs.; rosewood (Brazil), 10 dm.; sandalwood (Br. Ind.), 90 cs.; spearmint (U.S.), 3 cs.; spike (Sp.), 4 dm.; undescribed (Fr.) 12 cs., (U.S.) 22 cs., (Holl.) 1 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

Business has continued steady in limited quantities, while prices, on the whole, are unchanged on quotation, with a decided tendency on the part of sellers to cut their figure to secure business. Citric and tartaric acids hold steady despite the marked lack of business. Barbitone is easier and Dutch milk sugar lower.

ACETANILIDE is quiet at 1s. 6d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder.

AMIDOPYRIN is about level on the week, with business quiet; dealers quote at about 2s. 6d. per lb.

ASPIRIN.—A steady business in limited quantities is reported at about 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4¾d. as to grade; large parcels would be done at about 2s. 3d. per lb.

BARBITONE is quiet and easier at about 5s. 9d. per lb. BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) has been in a little better demand, with prices unchanged at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., ex works.

Bromides are unchanged and business has been moderate at keen rates. Dealers: ammonium, 2s. 0\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. to 2s. 1d.; potassium, B.P., crystals, 1s. 8\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; granular, 1s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10\(\frac{5}{6}\)d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. British makers: ammonium, about 2s. 1d.; potassium, B.P., crystals, 1s. 8\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; granular, 1s. 8\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11d. per lb.; eligibily more for small paragle. slightly more for small parcels

CALCIUM LACTATE is steady, with a fair business at about

s. 1½d, to 1s. 2½d, per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is unsteady and weak at 3s. 2d. per lb. for good quantities of duty-paid crystals.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) has remained neglected, while

prices are from 1s. 62d. per lb. and upwards, less 5 per cent., for foreign.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady and business satisfactory: dealers' price about 1s. 8½d. per lb., in demijohns.
CREOSOTE CARBONATE does not attract much business at

CREOSOTE CARBONATE does not attract much business at about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

EMETINE SALTS.—Makers quote the pure alkaloid at 180s. per oz.; emetine hydrobromide and hydrochloride at 110s.; emetine bismuth iodid. at 55s. per oz.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is dull and easy at 4s. 9d. per lb.

HEXAMINE continues in fair demand, with prices steadier at about 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., as to quantity.

HYDROQUINONE, although in no great demand, is firm at 5s. per lb. on spot, owing to supplies being rather short.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) continues steady from 2s. 6d. per lb.: pale technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, ex store, for which there has been fair inquiry.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) remains at a very low level in relation to the price of technical salicylic acid, with prices at about 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb. as to countify. at about 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity

METHYL SULPHONAL continues unsteady, with cheap sellers:

offered from 8s, 9d, to 9s, per lb.
MILK SUGAR.—Dutch (B.P.) is cheaper, offering at from 59s. to 61s. per cwt., as to quantity; German is 57s. 6d. to

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent, powder) has met with more inquiry: quantities in kegs from 1s. 8d. per fb.; small parcels, 1s. 9d.

PARALDEHYDE is unchanged at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per

lb. as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN.—Competition between dealers is still very marked, leading to sales at low values: quoted from about 2s 6d, per lb.; small lots, about 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.

Phenazone is another market affected by severe pricecutting, with prices now at about 4s. to 4s. 2d. per lb., and

a shade less for large quantities.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady, with a moderate business moving quoted from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity. Potassium permanganate (B.P.) continues to be quoted at

from 62d. per lb., in drums, ex store, with business of little account.

QUININE.—Dealers quote B.P. sulphate at 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per oz.; hydrochloride at 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$., and bihydrochlor, at 2s. 2d. per oz. RESORCIN is unchanged at about 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. Salicylic acid (B.P.) is still slow of sale at 1s. 21d, to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity.

SALOL is unchanged, with business poor: crystals, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3¾d.; powder, 1½d. per lb. more.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) has been in better request, with foreign powder at about 1s. 7d. per lb.; slightly less would be taken for good business.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is very irregular, with offers varying from about 8s. to 8s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Business appears to have been to 1s, 8½d.; powder, 1s, 7½d. to 1s, 8d, per lb., for quantities. Sulphonal continues to be offered at prices varying from 6s, 6d. to 6s, 9d. per lb.; business slow.

TARTAR EMETIC.—Technical, 43 to 44 per cent., 103d. to 11d. per lb. for foreign, ex store.

TARTARIC ACTO (B.P. crystals) is unchanged, with business very quiet, while prices are from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 23d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign.

TERPIN HYDRATE is of no interest; freely offered from 1s. 6d. per lb.

1s. 6d. per lb.

THYMOL meets with very little business: dealers quoting

synthetic at about 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb.

Vanielin (100 per cent. from cloves) has met with a little inquiry, with dealers quoting at about 16s. 9d. to 17s. per lb. for ordinary-sized lots.

Among the chemicals which have paid key industry duty Among the chemicals which have paid key industry duty during the period September 20 to 26 inclusive are the following: Argyrol, £933; carbon tetrachloride, £411; emetine hydrochloride, £345; isoprojlyl alcohol, £14; lithium hydroxide, £107; magnesium hydroxide, £569; paraformaldehyde, £135; phosphorus oxychloride, £148; stryclmine, £128; thorium nitrate, £917; undescribed strychnine, £188; chemicals, £2,865.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, October 5.

all c.i.f.

ONE or two movements of interest are recorded, the chief being an advance in the price of acetone; Cornish arsenic is not so firm, while cream of tartar is easy as quoted on a dull market. A fair volume of small business is reported.

ACETIC ACID continues steady: 80 per cent, technical and pure, £37, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per

ACETONE.—Prices for ten-ton down to one-ton lots, in drums, ex store, have been advanced to £59 to £62 per ton

for B.G.S. quality.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is meeting with a steady flow of small business, with prices steadier at about 10d, to 11d, per lb for quantities, in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; slightly cheaper for contracts.

ARSENIC is firm, but there is not much doing, although there is only little white Cornish offering at from £18 to £13 5s., per ton, f.o.r. mines; Mexican high-grade is about £13 5s., c.i.f. Liverpool. There is virtually nothing else offering in this market.

CREAM OF TARTAR has remained very quiet, and holders of foreign are inclined to discount the quoted rate of 95s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., when big business is being negotiated.

FORMALDEHYDE continues unchanged at £39 per ton for 40 per cent by volume as store, business has been rather.

40 per cent. by volume, ex store; business has been rather quiet this week.

FORMIC ACID has been in good inquiry, with prices steady at about £45 15s. per ton for 85 per cent., in carboys, ex

GLAUBER'S SALT is dull: spot parcels of commercial, £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags, ex store; slightly cheaper for large quantities to come forward.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL varies in price, with reliable 99 to 100 per cent. at about 10s. 6d. to 11s. per gallon, in drums, delivered.

LEAD PRODUCTS.-Prices show a further considerable decline; market quiet: lead acetate continues easy as quoted on spot: brown, £40: white, £42 per ton, in casks, ex store; red lead, imported, £27, c.i.f. London; white lead, imported, dry, £26 17s. 6d.; ground in oil, £28 7s. 6d., c.i.f. London.

Oxalic acid is meeting with a good inquiry, with prices for ton lots at £30 per ton; small parcels from 3½d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC has been in only small request, but the Convention prices are unchanged: 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £70 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store 15 tons or more, £23 15s., c.i.f. U.K. port.

Potassium carbonate is fairly firm: 90 to 92 per cent., £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £27 per ton. in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is steadier but still very quiet: large

quantities, to arrive, 22d.: spot, powder, 27d. to 3d. per lb.

Potassium permanganate remains quiet, but prices for commercial are steady at about 54d. per lb., in two-cwt. drums, ex store.

Potassium prussiate continues to receive good attention from buyers at about $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for yellow, in casks. Sodium acetate is firm, with plenty of business for avail-

able supplies for the next month or two: spot, £18 5s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

Sodium Chlorate remains dull at low prices: large parcels to arrive, 2_8^2 d.; small spot parcels, 3d. to 3_4^4 d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE has remained dull but unchanged; dealers: pea crystals, £15 2s. 6d. to £15 5s. per ton, in onecwt. kegs; commercial quality, £9 10s, per ton, in casks, ex store or wharf; British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 5s, per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE is steadier, but business remains poor in London: 95 per cent., £11 10s.; 96 per cent, refined, £11 17s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE is unchanged, with dealers doing fair business: spot, 44d. per lb. for quantities, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is slow of sale: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £11 2s. 6d.; broken, £12 2s. 6d. per ton, in drums, ex wharf. SULPHUR.—Quite a fair amount of business has been going on and prices are well maintained on the basis of £6 5s, to £5 7s. 6d. per ton for American or Sicilian crude, and refined is £13 7s. 6d. for flowers and £10 15s. for rolls,

UREA is offered at about 9d. per lb. for technical and at 10½d. per lb. for chemically pure.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch is easier and carbolic acid crystals are not so steady. Cresylic acid is firmer and very active. Naphthalene is steadier. Other items are about unchanged, with a fair volume of business passing. Aniline oil is unchanged at 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. Aniline salt is about 8d. per lb., packages extra carriage paid. Betanaphthol is about 1s. 0½d. per lb., carriage paid. Toluol is steadier and in a little better demand; commercial 90's 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon; pure, from 1s. 10d. per gallon, at works. Xylol remains quiet with quoted prices unchanged; commercial, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; pure, about 2s. 3d. per gallon, at works. Carbollo and home demand continues steady; crude carbolic 60's, about 2s. 5d. per gallon, at works. Cresylic acid continues very firm and supplies are scarce. Prices tend slightly higher, pale 95 to 97 per cent. being quoted at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. er gallon, naked, with the usual differences for other grades. Naphthalene is dearer, and British flakes and balls have advanced to £15 10s. per ton; imported at about the same figure, in cases, ex wharf. Crystals are £11 10s. to £13 10s. per ton. Pure Methyl Alcohol continues at about £46 per ton, in drums, ex store, for small parcels. Pyridine is nominal as quoted at about 6s, per gallon, f.o.b. Creosote oil is bright, with prices fully maintained: ex works, 7¾d.; f.o.b., 8½d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. Pitch is easier and business has been slower; quoted at about £5s. per ton, f.o.b., East Coast. COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch is easier and carbolic acid Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

RATHER less activity is noted, with a tendency for prices to RATHER less activity is noted, with a tendency for prices to weaken. Palm oils are easier, and cotton oils show a slight decline. Castor is easier, while linseed (raw, naked) remains dull. American turpentine remains slow and at very low rates. ACID OILS are quieter and prices are not so firm: coconut and/or palm kernel, about 33s.; groundnut, 31s.; soya, 27s. spot. Castor.—Prices of English are 6d. per owt. cheaper; pharmaceutical, 53s.; first pressings, 48s.; second pressings, 46s. per cwt. spot. in not less than one-ton lots. Coconut has remained quiet, with prices about level: deodorised, 47s. 6d. spot; Ceylon, 40s. 6d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 52s. 6d. c.i.f. Cotton has been quiet all the week, with prices slightly easier: deodorised, 46s.; common edible, 44s.; soap-making, 42s.; crude, 38s. spot. Ground-Nut is dearer: deodorised, spot 53s.; crude Oriental, 45s. 6d. week, with prices slightly easier: deodorised, 46s.; common edible, 44s.; soap-making, 42s.; crude, 38s. spot. Ground Nut is dearer: deodorised, spot 55s.; crude Oriental, 45s. 6d. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL continues quiet but steady: deodorised, 45s. 3d.; crude, 41s. 3d. spot. PALM.—Prices for some grades have fallen back a little, and the market has been much quieter, closing unsteady: Lagos, 34s. 9d.; softs, 33s. 6d.; mediums, 33s. 3d.; hards, 33s. 9d.; bleached, 36s. 6d. spot. RAPE continues firm: refined, 47s. 3d.; crude, 45s. 3d. spot. Sova is steady with price maintained: deodorised, RAPE continues firm: refined, 47s. 3d.; crude, 45s. 3d. spot. SOYA is steady, with price maintained: deodorised, 41s. 6d.; crude, 37s. 3d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked) has been rather quiet, but is fairly steady at the lower rates now quoted for all positions: on spot, 30s. 9d.; October, 29s. 9d.; November-December, 29s. 10½d.; January-4April, 30s. 4½d.; May-August, 30s. 10½d.; Doiled oil, on spot, 36s. 3d. Hull, on spot, 30s. 7½d.; October, 30s. 7½d.; October-December, 30s. 7½d.; January-April, 30s. 7½d. Turpentine—As compared with a week ago there has been a further fall, although the tendency latterly has been a little steadier, in sympathy with somewhat better reports from America. in sympathy with somewhat better reports from America. Consumers, however, are still reluctant buyers, and the outlook is not considered very hopeful. London deliveries for last week were poor at 1,553 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 91,908 barrels, compared with 84,992 barrels for the corresponding period of last year. Total stocks were returned at 47,135 barrels, which, together with the quantities landing, made the London visible supply 49,920 barrels. Spot closes easier at 37s. 6d., November-December 38s. 6d. January-April 40s. RESIN. The impression having been gaining ground that the recent decline had been somewhat overdone, an improved demand has been attracted, which firmed up prices distinctly from the worst. C.i.f. quotations firmed up prices distinctly from the worst. C.i.f. quotations for shipments from America are as follows: B to M 19s. 4½d., N 19s. 9d., W.C. 22s., and W.W. 25s. 9d. Spot prices, ex wharf, stand at fully 9d. per cwt. premium over these figures. Wood.—Hankow, in barrels, is much easier as quoted on spot at 79s. per cwt.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Benzol is unsteady and may weaken a point. Solvent naphthas are cheaper. Other items are unchanged, with business quiet. BENZOL is inclined to be unsteady: standard motor 1s. 13d.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Benzol is unsteady and may weaken a point. Solvent naphthas are cheaper. Other items are unchanged, with business quiet. BENZOL is inclined to be unsteady: standard motor, 1s. 13d. to 1s. 2d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons; crude 65's, 11d.; pure, 1s. 8½d, per gallon. Fuel oil.—Prices are unchanged, with the market dull: 950 gravity, £4; 890 gravity, £4 10s. per ton, ex tank. Paraffin wax and soale.—Wax is about 2d. to 4d. per 1b., according to melting point, in bags; business quiet. Scale is offered for shipment at about £16 to £16 15s, per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. Paraffin oils are unchanged. White oils are quiet, with prices unchanged. Solvent naphthas are easier again, with business slow; 90 to 160, 10½d.; heavy 90 to 190, 10½d. per gallon, naked at works.

Italian Drug and Chemical Markets

Genoa, September 30.

DURING the past six weeks the value of the English pound remained between 89.90 and 89.10 lire, and that of the dollar between 18.30 and 18.40 lire, rendering more easy the importation of chemicals from Great Britain and the United States. The opening of credits abroad was facilitated through the banks authorised in the traffic of foreign gold, who were allowed to grant payments even when the goods had not yet landed in Italy, or were at some distance from this country, providing the engagement was undertaken to present the shipping documents within a fair period of time. The demand for drugs, chemicals and pharmaceutical products is fair, some prices being as follows (per kilo in lire): Glacial acetic acid, 13.20 to 13.70; arsenious acid, 9.50 to 9.80; boric acid, 7.00 to 7.20; citric acid, crystals, 16.70 to 17.20; carbolic acid, crystals, 9.20 to 9.70; lactic acid, 3.70 to 3.90; oxalic acid, 4.00 to 4.50; tartaric acid, crystals, 14 to 14.20; alum, 1.20 to 1.50; sodium bicarbonate, 1.80 to 2.00; borax crystals, 3.40 to 3.60; magnesium carbonate, 5.50 to 6.00; magnesium citrate, 11.20 to 11.50; potassium chlorate, 6.00 to 6.50; formaldehyde (40 per cent.), 5.00 to 6.00; refined glycerin, 10 to 11; quinine sulphate, 360 to 380; hydro-

quinone, 38 to 42; iodine, 204 to 213; sodium iodide, 206 to 214; gum acacia, 4.70 to 5.00; sodium glycerophosphate, 53 to 55; malt, 3.25 to 3.50; castor oil, 8.00 to 9.00; cod-liver oil, 9.10 to 10.20; potassium permanganate, 9 to 9.20; Ceylon cirnamon, 41 to 43; cloves, 18 to 19; anise, 6 to 6.80; nutmeg, 61.50 to 62.50; vanilla, 140 to 150; saffron, 750 to 850.

Réunion Essential Oils

THE exports of the three essential oils produced in Réunion during 1926 were about 15 per cent, less than the previous year, owing largely to a cyclone that struck the island in April. The reduction was in geramium and ylang-ylang; the output of vetivert oil showed a fair increase in quantity and franc value. The following are the figures for 1925 and 1926:—

			19 2 5 Lb.	1926 Lb.
Geranium	 	•••	381,535	326,535
Velivert	 		20,344	24,251
Ylang-ylang	 •••	•••	6,709	4,409
Total	 		418,588	355,195

The approximate value in 1925 was £251,000, against £146,000 in 1926.

Newfoundland Cod-Liver Oil

Dealing with the cod-liver oil situation, the "Newfoundland Trade Review" (September 17) states that the latest news from the factories is encouraging, and shows a great improvement in the yield of oil from the livers. There has been a good spurt of fishing in several important centres, and this will help the production of oil very materially. Sir Halford Mackinder, on his recent visit, was very anxious to find out whether Newfoundland could supply a larger quantity than in recent years, as he wanted to assure his committee that there was every chance for business. He need have no fear on that point (says the "Review"), and all that is necessary is to give some little encouragement in the price and he can be sure that the quantity will be forthcoming. This recent discussion cannot help but do good, as the more advertising that this product gets the better. The unfortunate part is that the English buyers are so anxious to find some reason for complaint at all times that it goes against their nature to try and boom an article that they are expected to buy, but it won't take them long to size up the situation properly, and we may expect to see a considerable improvement in trade with the Old Country. The main thing is to see them inquiring and know we have the goods of the very highest quality."

New Crop Sicilian Oils

According to a report of E. Fog & Figli, Messina, dated September 29, it is estimated that the quantity of lemon oil in the hands of producers and speculators is about 200,000 lb, zo that a fair carry-over can be expected. Information on prices for new crop lemon oil is abnormally obscure and uncertain this year, and business for forward shipment is a very speculative proposition. Lemon oil producers are mostly holding for 6s. 6d. per lb., which is, of course, entirely out of line as viewed by importers. This uncertain phase is the result of experiences of last season, when producers lost heavily on new crop oil; consequently, they intend to pursue a waiting policy, selling as little as possible for contract. The coming crop of lemons is heavier than the previous, but with the very dry summer the fruit is small and backward. A smaller yield of oil, therefore, is possible on this account, although a great deal depends upon the profitable disposal oi the fruit. With regard to sweet orange oil, stocks at present are not plentiful, and the carry-over will be small. New crop oil production commences towards the end of October, and, as with new crop lemon oil, contracts for forward delivery are comparatively insignificant, no interest being displayed either by producer or buyer. The crop prospects are good, and prices will eventually be determined by the demand in October. Bergamot oil.—During the past two months demand has been slow, consumers buying from "hand to mouth," with the result that local sellers have been compelled gradually to reduce their prices. There is every possibility of a further decline. Large parcels (about 100,000 lb.) are still held by producers, and also speculators, who bought around 25s., and who hope to see higher prices: they therefore refuse to sell. In consideration of the very large crop last year (in the neighbourhood of 550,000 lb) there still exist here considerable quantities of oil, a big paced in the neighbourhood of 420,000 lb. With an ample carry-over there are prospects of wor



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish wheir real name and address to the Editor.

Advertising Through Gifts

SIR,-Your correspondent "Watchful" is pandering to superiority in excelsis when he states that advertising through gifts is "not a reputable sort of business." Apparently his opinions are not even based on his own experience, but rest on hearsay. Nor is "Watchful" any better informed when it comes to the effects and results of such advertising. After all, it is reasonable to assume that a manufacturer of branded articles gives such a selling campaign careful considera-tion, and weighs the good many pros and the few cons that have a real bearing on the question. Even as one swallow does not make a summer, so a few instances of which our friend "Watchful" has heard does not enable anyone to make deductions or draw conclusions. The presumptions which he sets up in his letter under reply are erroneous, and even if they were accurate it is the manufacturer's duty and interest to conceive and develop other selling methods if in any direction the free-gift selling method begins to lag or fails to draw an adequate response. It has, however, been proved to the satisfaction of most manufacturers that advertising by means of free gifts, while costly to them, creates a demand and moves the goods off the retailers' shelves far more expeditiously than other methods. In any event the retailer gains. It would lead too far to enter here into consideration of the psychological aspects of such advertising and its reaction on the mind of the public. One cannot dogmatise or lay down definite rules in such matters. Results and effects vary from case to case, according to time, circumstance, article and even the weather. One is inclined to think that "Watchful" must be a stranger to the problems that beset a manufacturer of any branded article who desires to increase a demand for his products, and it is a blessing that the great majority of pharmacists take a broader and more progressive view of the advantages which advertising by free gifts ensure.—Yours faithfully,

Prayerful (5/10).

Legal Queries

 $C.\ H.\ (3/10).$ —Any mention of an ailment on a label renders the preparation to which it applies liable to

medicine-stamp duty.

Sheffield (4/10).—A stamped package of pills, powders or solid medicines apportioned into doses may be opened and the contents sold in small quantities by licensed vendors other than the original or first vendor, provided that they are not repacked but are sold loose or in a twist of paper. We have never heard of any extension of this ruling.

Rajar (27/9) has an earned income, which is below the sum which would make him liable to pay income tax; but he is also owner of the house in which he lives. He asks if he is liable to income tax on his property in the house, and, if he is not, whether he can claim repayment of any sums he has paid by way of tax on it. ["Rajar's" liability to income tax depends upon the amount of his total income from all sources, less any deductions to which he may be entitled in arriving at his taxable income. This total income would, of course, include the annual value of the house which he owns. Thus, suppose his earnings are £130 a year, and the annual value of his house £50, and he has no other income; then, if he is unmarried, his taxable income is £180 less the personal allowance of £135, that is he is liable for tax at 2s. in the £ on £45, which amounts to £4 10s. If he has paid more than this as income tax, Schedule A, on the house, he can claim repayment of any amount beyond £4 10s.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

- T. N. R. (10/9).—Post-parturition pessaries.—Pessaries for use after calving may be prepared by incorporating one of the following in a usual base:—(1) boric acid 5ij.; (2) boric acid 5ij., iodoform 5j.; (3) formaldehyde 2 per cent.; (4) iodoform 5j., salol 5ij.; (5) salol 5ij.; (6) mercuric chloride 1 in 1,500-2,000.
- A. S. P. (12/9).—Sheep on golf greens.—We are unacquainted with any preparation which, without injuring the grass or the animals, would prevent the sheep from sleeping on the greens. The only way to avoid the trouble is by removing the sheep overnight or by enclosing the greens. If the roots of the grass are not dead, artificial manure will help to restore the turf; otherwise the only thing to do is to returf the part affected or sow grass seed.

Bailey and A. N. Other (19/9).—Worms on LAWNS.— The formula for the corrosive sublimate solution used for destroying worms on lawns is as follows:—

 Ving worms on lawns is as rollows.

 Mercuric chloride 1 lb.

 Hydrochloric acid 22 oz.

 Water to 1 gall.

Add one teacupful to ten gallons of water and water the grass. Other preparations used for this purpose are:—(1) Lime water; (2) chlorinated lime solution (7 lb. in 100 gallons of water), followed by the use of plain water; (3) a powder prepared as follows:—

 Quassia powder
 ...
 ...
 ...
 10 lb.

 Cocculus indica in powder,
 ...
 ...
 of each
 2 lb.

 Quillaia powder
 ...
 ...
 ...
 23 lb.

 Garden soil
 ...
 ...
 to
 112 lb.

Spread on the lawn and then water, using a fine sprinkler.

W. H. B. (23/9).—Weeds on Lawns.—The only way of destroying weeds on lawns without leaving bare patches is by the application of lawn sand (see p. 452 of this issue), for which a typical formula is as follows:—

Calcium acid phosphate 1 part
Ammonium sulphate 4 parts
Sand 5 parts

W. S. (29/9).—Fluke in sheep.—Details of the treatment of fluke in sheep and cattle with carbon tetrachloride have been given in the C. & D., 1926, II, pp. 518 and 944, and p. 451 of this issue.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Drugglst," October 15, 1877.
At 17 Bloomsbury Square

On Wednesday night, October 3, the rooms at Bloomsbury Square were thrown open to inaugurate the opening of the winter session. . . Some of the prizemen bore names with which we are happily familiar. . . Mr. Robert Brown Betty, Mr. Rawson Parke Francis, and Mr. Henry George Greenish were included in the list. . . When the professors successively emerged they were most warmly welcomed by the audience. First came Professor Redwood, who seemed to apologise for having so often had to address the meeting m the same capacity. We hope he may stand in need of a similar apology for many years to come. It must be to him a personal matter of satisfaction that the educational experiment which was ventured on not forty years ago is at this moment in so flourishing a condition. Next came Professor Bentley, fresh from his labours of arranging for Professor Lister's inaugural lecture at King's College. He told us how for about eight-and-twenty years he had taught botany, and how his knowledge had been obtained between the hours of four and eight in the morning. This is the annual sentence in his speech which sends a chill through a portion of his audience. . . At twenty minutes to ten o'clock, a rather exhausting hour, Mr. William Southall, of Birminghan. rose to deliver the address to the students of the School of Pharmacy.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

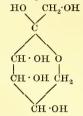
Manganese occurs in nature chiefly in the form of pyrolusite or black oxide of manganese, which consists of rhombic crystals and amorphous masses of manganese dioxide usually admixed with other manganese ores. Manganese (at. wt. 54.93) is a hard grey metal with a reddish tinge resembling iron in many of its characters, but being more oxidisable. It becomes magnetic when cooled to —20° C. Manganese melts at 1245° C., and has a specific gravity of 7.39. The industrial uses of the metal are as ferro-manganese (containing 25 to 80 per cent. Mn.), and spiegel-eisen (10 per cent. Mn.), either of which may be employed in the Bessemer process for producing steel. Manganese bronze contains only 1 to 3 per cent. of manganese with 8 to 15 per cent. of tin, the remainder being copper. Other industrial uses of manganese ores are in decolorising glass and the Weldon process of chlorine recovery. Manganese is an essential soil constituent for certain grasses and cereals.

Manganese, Medicinal Uses.—Manganese has been employed in medicine along with or in place of iron salts. Mangancse is also administered in the form of glycerophosphate or hypophosphite as a nerve stimulant. It is considered doubtful whether the manganese has any therapeutic value in either instance. Traces of manganese probably have a biologic function, but shortage of this element is unlikely with ordinary diets. The oxygencarrying properties of manganese make it an important germicide and deodoriser in the form of sodium and potassium permanganates. Zinc permanganate and calcium permanganate are also used in medicine in mouth washes

Anna.—The manna of pharmacy is a saccharine andation obtained by making incisions in the bark of Fraxinus ornus (N.O. Olcacea), a small tree indigenous along the coasts of the Mediterranean from Spain to Smyrna. It is collected in Sicily and exported from Palermo. The tree is grown in plantations, and the bark is incised on alternate sides of the trunk. This is usually done in July and August, when the trees have ceased to push forth leaves freely. Dry, warm weather is essential for a good crop. The larger pieces of incrustation that form are known as flake manna. These are laid on shelves to harden and dry before they are packed. The pieces adhering to the stem after the finer pieces have been gathered are scraped off and form part of the small manna (or sorts) of commerce. The pieces that form on the lowest incisions or the pieces that are collected on tiles placed under the tree also form part of it, and known as gerace. Manna of the best quality dissolves in about six parts of water. It has no bitterness or acridity. The chief constituent of manna is mannite (about 70 per cent.), or manna sugar. It also contains a fluorescent body named fraxin, which occasionally gives a greenish colour to pieces of manna. The name manna, at first applied to the manna of Scripture, has also been applied to various saccharine substances of different kinds of manna, none of which appears to have been collected in sufficient quantity for export to Europe, is given in "Pharmacographia" (1879, pp. 414-417). None of these corresponds in any way to the manna of Scripture, inasmuch as they are saccharine substances and do not become corrupt in a night. A few years ago, however, a substance was found by Mr. A. J. Swann that appears to exactly correspond to the manna of Scripture. This was found on the plateau between the lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa. It is described in his book on "Fighting

the Slave Driver in Central Africa" (p. 116) (C. & D., January 3, 1920). Unfortunately, the specimens were sent home after being baked, so that it was not possible to examine their structure. But there can be little doubt that it is a small fungus. If specimens sent home were put in formaldehyde solution or corrosive sublimate it it would be quite possible to make out its structure and classification and to describe it if new. It does not appear to be regular in its occurrence, as travellers have reported its appearance only at long intervals. (See also C. & D., October 1, p. 429.)

Mannite or Mannitol is obtained from manna by extraction with boiling alcohol. It is only sparingly soluble in alcohol, and it crystallises out on cooling in the form of fine white needles, melting at 166° C. Mannitol is usually regarded as a hexahydric alcohol, but its stereochemical formula is best represented as follows:—



Except as manna mannitol finds little use in medicine. Mannitol hexa-nitrate has been used as an alternative to erythrol tetra-nitrate in angina pectoris and asthma. Mannitol is sometimes used in bacteriology in fermentation tests for differentiating closely allied organisms by their action on various sugars. Though a sweet substance, mannitol is not fermentable by many organisms, including yeast.

Man's Weight in Relation to Height.—The following table gives the average weight of a man (dressed) in relation to his height:—

Ft.					Ft. ir			st.	lb.
5	3	 	 9	7	5 8	 		11	
5	4	 •••	 9	13	5 8 5 9	 	***	11	8
5	5	 ***	 10	2	5 10	 		12	1
5	6	 	 10	6	5 11	 		12	6
5	7	 	 10	8	6 0	 		12	10

Clothing is estimated to weigh $\frac{3}{24}$ th of the body weight. Dr. R. W. Leftwich has suggested the following empirical formula:—The weight of a person 5 ft. high should be 115 lb.; for every inch of stature in excess of this, add 5 lb. A margin of 20 per cent. on either side, he adds, is consistent with health; some insurance companies allow more if the weight has been constant for some time. Elaborate tables for men, women, and children (male and female) are given in Dr. R. D. Lawrence's "Diabetic Life" (Churchill); for example, the weight of a man 6 ft. high is stated to be 163 lb., 172 lb., 178 lb. and 183 lb. at the ages of 20, 30, 40 and 55 respectively, less an allowance of 10 lb. for clothes. A small deduction is made from the height for ascertaining the height without boots. The ideal weight of a diabetic patient is given as 10 per cent. less than his theoretical average weight.

"Manufacturing Chemist" as Title.—The use of the title "manufacturing chemist" in business must be bona-fide. If it is used by an unqualified person in connection with a retail shop, an offence is committed.

Manures.—See Fertilisers; guano; lime; superphosphates.

Manures, Artificial.—The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act of 1906 controls the sale of artificial fertilisers in the United Kingdom. Every person selling fertilisers artificially treated in this country or imported from abroad must give the purchaser an invoice stating the percentages (if any) of nitrogen, soluble and insoluble phosphorus, and potash. Such invoice in effect constitutes a warranty. Superphosphates, basic slag, Chile saltpetre, ammonium sulphate, calcium cyanamide, and synthetic nitrates are used in increasing amounts each year in intensive market gardening and for farm crops.

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

The Ministry of Agriculture is educating the agriculturist and horticulturist to buy on an effective price basis by publishing each month the prices of the principal artificial fertilisers with comparative cost per unit of nitrogen, etc. Fish manure and guano are other important fertilisers which come within the category of artificial manures. The treatment of soils with chemical manures is developing into a definite soil science in which hydrogen determination has become a controlling factor. An inestimable advantage of artificial manures is their freedom from eggs and spores of insect and fungus pests. On the other hand, chemical manures cannot compare with organic matter in slow release of available constituents and for soil disintegration. The subject of manuring is one calling for special study with control by soil analysis if the best results are to be obtained.

Maps. Local.—Local maps can be made a useful means of increasing sales in several ways. In coast districts, and in other towns regularly frequented by holidaymakers, it is a good plan to have a box on the counter, or in some other conspicuous position in the shop, marked or in some other conspicuous position in the shop, marked "Please take one," and to keep in the box a supply of small one- or two-page cards or leaflets. having on one side a small map of the local district with all the important places of interest marked prominently and the trader's own establishment indicated conspicuously. On the reverse side could be given particulars of the goods sold or services rendered which would be most likely to interest visitors, such as photographic supplies. developing and printing, sunburn lotions, bathing and toilet requisites, and so on. The map would be kept by many visitors as a guide during their stay in the town, and would serve as an effective reminder of the location of the particular shop and of some of the goods and services. Some local bodies make a practice of putting up large maps or street plans in prominent positions in their towns, and letting small spaces round the map for local advertising. The retailer should find it to his advantage to make use of one of these spaces. Some traders have found it a good plan to place a local map on the sidewall of their shop fronts, as a subtle means of attracting attention to the window. Passers-by, in stopping to examine the map, are almost invariably drawn to examine the window display.

March Displays.—In the month of March, the festivals of St. David and St. Patrick are celebrated; Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday also generally fall about the beginning of the month. In conjunction with these special days in the calendar, it should be possible for the retailer to arrange for the introduction of topical features in the window. On the two patron saints' days the national emblems of the two countries concerned might be introduced. On St. David's Day, for example, the window could be dressed out with a background comprising cut-out designs of dragons or leeks. These are the two old Welsh emblems, while the modern emblem is the daffodil. One or two vases of these flowers, either real or artificial, could be added to the display. Shrove Tuesday hardly justifies a special window display; but a corner or small section of the window might be given up to the exhibition of ingredients and essences for flavouring pancakes. Ash Wednesday, associated with plainer living, suggests a window display introducing meat extracts, milk foods, and other stamina-producing diet. Colds are often prevalent in March; cures and preventives for colds can, therefore, always be shown with advantage. Towards the end of the month signs of spring begin to appear around the countryside; it is as well then to introduce a spring "atmosphere" into the window, by the aid of bright colouring. Crêpe paper is useful for this purpose.

Margarine.—Butter substitutes were introduced into commerce principally as the result of experiments carried out by Mège-Mouriès, which were worked out into a manufacturing process in Paris during 1870. The older names by which these substitutes were known, such as butterine, are now illegal, and for all practical purposes the word margarine is the only one used in this country

for a butter substitute. Margarine is now manufactured from fats of the highest purity, and under the most hygienic conditions possible, so that the only substantial difference between butter and margarine is the question of flavour, and margarine is undoubtedly a boon to the poorer classes. At the time of writing considerable changes may be taking place in the manufacture of margarine, which in its better qualities usually contained a certain proportion of butter fat derived from the milk used in its manufacture. The difficulty of preserving margarine made with milk is so great that it will probably cease to be present on account of the regulations recently cease to be present on account of the regulations recently made by the Ministry of Health prohibiting the use of preservatives in butter and margarine. Margarine is essentially an intimate mixture of fat and water made by churning processes with or without salt (rarely entirely without salt), so as to resemble the butter emulsion. In order thoroughly to mix the oleomargarine with the vegetable oils and fats and with milk, churning machines with one or two sets of stirring gear are used. These are run at a constant temperature by means of a steam jacket. A further purpose of churning is to destroy the tendency of the oleomargarine to crystallise, and to produce a thorough emulsion by pulverising the mixture into single globules. After churning is complete, steam is turned off and the contents cooled with cold water. The cooled margarine is then run off into cooling tanks, made either of marble, or tiles, or wood. During this process of running off the margarine is subjected to a current of ice-cold water under high pressure in order to pulverise the margarine, so that the disintegrated globules, after solidifying, somewhat resemble butter granules. After solidifying the margarine is removed from the cooling tanks with long wooden spoons and placed in wooden wagons, where the admixed water drains off. It is then removed to the kneading machines, which are large circular wooden tables, which rotate slowly and also possess conical, fluted rollers. After this the margarine is salted to taste, colouring matter is added, and then further kneaded until quite homogeneous. It is then moulded into the requisite pats or shapes. Soya bean, coconut and cotton-seed oils are probably the principal ones now used in the manufacture of margarine, but there is scarcely an animal or vegetable fat that has not been tried or actually used in margarine making, and even fish oils are used. Modern methods of refinery and deodorisation have made it possible to remove both the smell and the taste from nearly every oil, though certain oils are liable to regain their original taste with too great a rapidity. Since various vegetable oils are appearing on the market daily, some new and some old, the examination of margarines is of an exceedingly varied character. Nomenclature, too, is most inconstant. For example, "Illipé butter" covers a large variety of solid vegetable fats of totally diverse composition, and the term now has lost any special significance. The question of animal fats is largely governed by climatic conditions. Margarine for the summer trade needs a higher melting point than that for the winter. In cold weather the maker must use less premier jus and more oleo oil, causing the former to fall in price. A large content of oleooil is, in general, only to be found in high-class margarines. Price almost entirely rules the question of
neutral lard, which is a common constituent of margarine
in the ordinary way, but which usually disappears when
the price passes a centain limit. Verstable substitutes the price passes a certain limit. Vegetable substitutes are gaining ground in place of lard, and their ranks have been reinforced by the introduction of refined shea nut oil and shea nut "oleine." Though cheaper than beeffat as a rule, mutton-fat is seldom nsed in margarine owing to its peculiar flavour. The great multiplicity of manufactured products obtained from oils, such as the commercial "oleines" and "stearines," and solid fats from liquid oils by "hydrogenation" processes, render the production of any analytical figures difficult. It is wisest for the analyst to give fairly wide limits for each constituent, and, where the presence of vegetable oils is inferred, but for which no definite confirmatory test exists, to return all such merely as "liquid vegetable

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1s. 3d. size (8 Powders) 11s. 9d. per dozen 5s. 0d. ,, (40) 54s. 0d.

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Orders-Minimum Quantity FIVE POUND (Assorted sizes, Pills and Powders). PACKAGES FREE. CARRIAGE PAID. TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER.

All communications to be addressed and cheques made payable to-BEECHAM ESTATES & PILLS LIMITED, ST. HELENS, Lancashire.



Petrolagar

FREE TO THE RETAIL CHEMIST.

Until further notice we will allow you ONE BOTTLE of PETROLAGAR FREE with each single order for ONE DOZEN ordered from your wholesaler.

$8\frac{1}{2}\%$ MORE PROFIT FOR YOU.

Petrolagar is an ethical product which never has been advertised to the public.

We make this free offer as a special inducement to the retail chemists to carry ample stocks to meet the demand of the doctors with whom we are carrying on an intensive ethical advertising and detailing campaign for Petrolagar.

You may have ONE 8-oz. BOTTLE FREE with 1 doz. 8-oz. size, any assortment,

ONE 16-oz. BOTTLE FREE with 1 doz. 16-oz. size, any assortment (not a mixed dozen of large and small).

ORDER PETROLAGAR IN DOZEN LOTS FROM YOUR WHOLESALER.

DESHELL LABORATORIES LTD., 1-3 BRIXTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.9.
PHONE: BRIXTON 1188,

HENRYS CALCINED MAGNESIA

Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care, in the greatest chemical purity by

Messirs THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY, 11, East Street, St. Peter's, Manchester.

And is sold in Bottles, authenticated by a stamp bearing their name. Trade Mark, "Barry's Calcined Magnesia Messirs St. Messirs ROBERTS & C. S. Rue de la Pais

lew York Messirs SCRIEFFEUNE C. William Street. PRICE 2s 9d. Pages Messirs ROBERTS & C. S. Rue de la Pais.

DUTCH DROPS

The Original HAARLEM OIL

Also in Capsule Form.

We are Sole Distributing Agents for the British Isles, British Colonies, Scandinavian Countries, Spain, and South America.

BROOK, PARKER & CO., LTD., BRADFORD.



PURE WHITE CRYSTALS
FREE FROM OXIDATION
Enquiries Invited
Samples on Application

Manufactured by
E.T. PEARSONS COLD
35, GORDON SQUARE, VAL
AT THEIR WORKS
MITCHAM, SUPPEY.

Brings Repeat Orders & Merits Recommendation

Prices

10½d. Size 8/6 doz. 1/3 Size 12/- doz. 3/- Size 27/- doz. NET.

£2 lots Carr. Paid.

for Coughs, Colds, &c.



Terms

5% discount for Order of £6 and upwards.
Minimum Retail Prices
10½d. 1/3 3/£6 lots show a profit of 33½%

MANDALL & Co., Ltd., 17/23 Stepney Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne



Ideal for				
LUMBAGO			•	
MUSCULAR	RH	EUN	IATI:	SM
NEURITIS				
SCIATICA			•	
NEURALGIA	١.			,
STIFFNESS	OF.	JOI	NTS	
SPRAINS		•	•	
BRONCHITI	S			
CRAMP .				
CHILBLAINS	S.		-	1
- &c	c., &c		-	

A Quick Selling Liniment at a Popular Price

For Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Cramp, Muscular Rheumatism and complaints of a similar nature, Zotal Liniment may be recommended with the utmost confidence.

Zotal Liniment is very penetrating. It does not require to be rubbed in, a gentle application, in most cases, giving instant relief.

Price to Retailer. Retail Price. Profit on Outlay. 10/6 per doz. 1/3 42 %

This Liniment, which grows daily in popularity, sells at a popular price, and as usual with all Burgoyne's Specialities, allows a liberal margin of profit to the Pharmacist.

In view of the approach of the winter season, when Zotal Liniment is in much demand, Chemists are requested to make up their stocks.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD., EAST HAM, LONDON, E.6

A Quick Selling Saline Laxative.

Sal Hepatica Window Display Terms.

PARCEL No. 1

Contains: 6 doz. 1/3 size at 11/3 per doz. and 3 doz. 2/6 size at 22/6 per doz.; total value, £6 15s. 0d. Discount, 10 per cent. Further cash discount, 14 per cent.

PARCEL No. 2

Contains: 3 doz. 1/3 size at 11/3 per doz. and 1 doz. 2/6 size at 22/6 per doz.; total value, £2 16s. 3d. Discount, 7½ per cent. Further cash discount, 14 per cent.

PARCEL No. 3

Contains 1 doz. 1/3 size, value 11/3. Discount 5 per cent. Further cash discount 11 per cent.

Terms 30 days net. Carriage Paid. Orders for any of these parcels will be accepted through P.A.T.A. wholesalers. A supply of attractive Sal Hepatica show material will be sent—free—on request.

Hepatica

BRISTOL - MYERS CO.

112 Cheapside London, E.C.2

BIG SEASON COMING!

GET READY FOR IT

The colder weather will soon be here, and with it will come the usual big demand for the famous Snowfire Tablet. Extensive press advertising in a long list of national newspapers, periodicals and magazines will again keep the merits of Snowfire constantly before the public. Prepare NOW for this big demand by ordering your winter supplies at once.

Cartons and Nickel-plated cases.

Here are some Snowfire lines which have proved their value as good profitable all-the-year-round sellers:

Snowfire Cream Snowfire Jelly Snowfire Shampoo

Snowfire Toilet Soab Snowfire Shaving Sticks Snowfire Face Powder

F. W. HAMPSHIRE & Co., Ltd., Riverside Works. Derby

Dr. BENGUE'S BAL

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.

Dr. BENGUÉ'S ETHYL CHLORIDE. Dr. BENGUÉ'S DRAGÉES.-EUPURGO. PULMO (BAILLY).— FORXOL.— OPOBYL. ANESTILE.—NARCOTILE.—HEMOSTYL. LIPIODOL, -- MUTHANOL, -- ARHEMAPECTYL. ENTERO ANTIGENS .- STAPHYLOTHANOL. NEOPANCARPINE, RICARD'S CACHETS.

BENGUE & CO., LTD., MFC. CHEMISTS, 24 FITZROY STREET, LONDON, W.1.

FOR LABEL AND GENERAL PRINTING

Apply to

ROBERTS & NEWTON

Note New Address:

DOMINION HOUSE, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE,

LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone: City 1631.

ESTABD. 1889

CEPHOS, Ltd. BLACKBURN. Powerful Advertising BLACKBURN. Powersum Supersum Supersu



The housewife has CONFIDENCE in Drummer Dyes



and therefore there is a constant demand for them, a demand which is maintained by their consistently high quality and the safe and simple method of their use.

You have only to show your stocks and display the sales helps, which can always be had free on application to us, to be sure of a ready sale.

The results will surprise you!

Trade Terms and 28 SAFE & Trade Ierms and 28 SAPLE full range of at SIMPLE tractive advertising matter sent free on receipt of postcard to AT 4d. EDGE'S, BOLTON.



What Clothes Should Lip Salve Wear?

Bright colours and dainty patterns; a femine touch in the packing—something that women will remember: all this can be secured if you put up your lip salve in Venesta Lip Salve Cases. They can be produced in any colour and design.

Made with special alloy, , these cases have extra strength. which makes them retain their attractive appearance.



Telephone: ROYAL 4200

SALES OF THE SALES

TRUFOOD IS SOLD ONLY BY CHEMISTS

This statement is made in every one of our Press Advertisements:

MOTHER MOTHING TO YOU!

When a woman asks your advice on a cough mixture, therapeutic value is your prime consideration in the mixture you recommend. The same with a Baby Food. Not only because Humanised Trufood is sold only by chemists; but because every scientific test shows Humanised Trufood to be nearest to mother's milk is the prime reason for your recommendation.

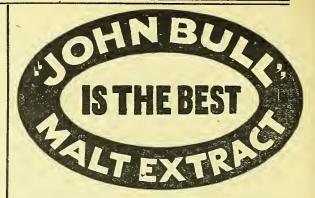
HUMANISED

TRUFOOD

Nearest to Mother's Milk

Trufood Limited, The Creameries, Wrenbury, Nr. Nantwich, Cheshire.

T.F. 227-130



It is made by a special process which entirely

ELIMINATES CRYSTALLIZATION

and ensures the highest standard of quality with an attractive natural flavour.

Wholesale and Export Enquiries Invited.

PAINE & CO. LTD. St. Neots, Hunts

LOSALL'S SALT

SELLS FREELY AND READILY.

PAYS 50% ON OUTLAY.

An infallible remedy for

Gout Rheumatism Eczema & Skin Affections

P.A.T.A. doz. net 4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/- 8 oz. ,, 1/9, 14/- Bottles 2/-, 16/-

Attractive advertising matter supplied on application.



SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Ltd.



Wincarnis
The GOOD Tonic Wine



"Your Customers for Horlick's."

The Boy who is Growing Fast

Keen on athletics, studying well, and doesn't spare himself. He needs the ample nourishment of Horlick's to build up that reserve of energy necessary to carry him safely through to vigorous manhood. Foster the "Horlick's Habit" early by your recommendation. It will pay you.

> Price-protected, and sales directed through Chemists.



Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

for Infants and Invalids

WELL ADVERTISED to the GENERAL PUBLIC.

SAMPLES, ADVERTISING MATTER and SPECIAL DISPLAY TERMS ON APPLICATION TO:

ROYAL FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.16



José Almego Ltd. WINE SHIPPERS, Rua Elias Garcia 79, Villa Nova De Gala. OPORTO.

DIRECT FROM THE GROWERS. To Chemists with Wine Licence only.

We are prepared to grant Agencies to licence holders for our celebrated Ports in districts not already represented.

Almego's Ruby Port, Almego's Invalid Port, Almego's White Port,

Grand Duchess Port. The Marquis Port. GOOD ADVERTISING MATTER. For particulars of Agency, Samples and Prices apply to:

JOSÉ ALMEGO, Ltd. Loffice: St. Mary's Chambers, 161a & 166 Strand, W.C.2

Enquiries for Agencies will receive immediate attention

VIROL

and

Virolox

Last week

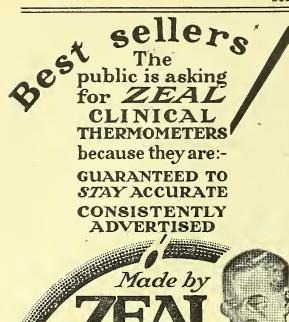
for

Bonus

The 5% Bonus on Virol and Virolax (conditional on display of window bills) expires on the 15th October.

Please note that orders received after that date cannot participate.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, W.5.



-the name the

public knows.

75 & 77, St. John St., London, E.C. 1.



"Flesh Colour"—

ractically invisible under silk stockings

Ladies prefer them for their comfort and unobtrusiveness. Hygienic washable, rubberless and self-adjusting, they are the recognised preventative and remedy for varicose veins.

Made in 2", $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", 3", $3\frac{1}{2}$ " and 4" widths. In sealed packages.

Sole Manufacturers:
GROUT & CO., LTD.
35 Wood St., London, E.C.2

(Stocked by all Wholesalers)



Min. Retail

THE EFFERERE SERVE SERVE

"ZORBO" Regd. Joint Jackets

for use in treatment of Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.

Designed for application to Knee, Hip, Elbow, &c.

Min. Retail Wholesale

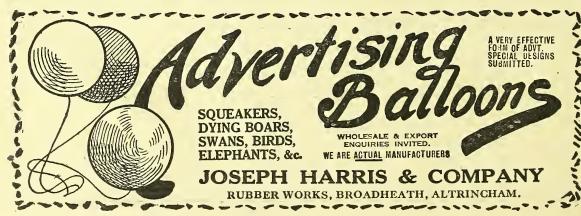
No. 1. Chest or Back . . 2/8½ each. 24/3 doz. No. 4. R. or L. Wrist . . 1/4 each. 12/- doz. No. 2. R. or L. Shoulder 2/7 , 23/3 , No. 5. R. or L. Knee . . 1/8 , 14/9 ,

No. 3. R. or L. Elbow .. $1/7\frac{1}{2}$, ... 14/6 , No. 6. R. or L. Groin .. $2/10\frac{1}{2}$, 25/9 ,

Order through Usual Wholesaler.

ROBERT BAILEY & SON LTD., Marriott Street Mills, STOCKPORT.

'Phone: Stockport 2794. London Office: SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.t. Wires: "Undisputed, Stockport."



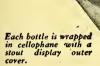
MACINTOS

Announcing the CINTOSH

MOULDED HOT WATER BOTTLE

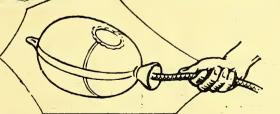
NEW hot water bottle moulded in one piece, the Macintosh "Moulded" is better than the best yet produced. "Moulded in one piece" means, no seams to leak, no joints to crack and even strength throughout. It means that the bottle cannot leak unless it is punctured, and that although it has a plimsoll line for convenience, it can be filled to overflowing without danger of bursting.

The bottle has a wide neck and is quickly and easily filled.



EXCEPTIONAL STRENGTH

One of the stringent tests to which bottles are subjected is inflation like a football bladder.



Write to-day for trade terms and prices

CHAS. MACINTOSH & CO. LTD.

MANCHESTER: CAMBRIDGE ST.,

Telephone, 7147 Central Telegrams,

"Macintosh, Manchester." "Macintosh, Manchester." "Macintosh, Manchester." "Macintosh, Manchester."

GLASGOW:
5 ROYAL EXCHANGE
SQUARE,

Telephone, 9035-6 Central, Telegrams, "Medlock, Glasgow."



LONDON: 22/23 JEWIN ST.,

Telephone, 3064-5 City. Telegrams,

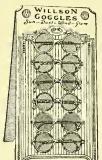
"Lark, Barb, London."

DUBLIN:
DUNIOP HOUSE,
LOWER ABBEY ST.

Telephone, Dnblin 3101. Telegrams, "Semanco, Dublin."

Export Dept.: St James's House, St. James's St., S.W.1

162



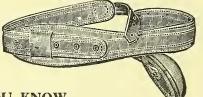




The "Hernicura "COMFORTABLE"

Reg. No. 627925.

Patent No. 23241.



YOU KNOW

how often you have trouble in fitting customers with trusses, and how frequently dissatisfaction is expressed.

TRY

the "Hernicura" Trusses. They are easy to fit, possese great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction, and yet are most reasonable in

A 33-inch Truss will adjust from 30 to 36 inches. Head is also adjustable.

Write for Price List.

Specimens on appro.

MORGAN-DAVIS & SONS LTD.

Truss and Surgical Appliance Makers

276-278 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

Phone: Bishopsgate 2417.



NOTICE TO CHEMISTS

AN IMPROVED PRODUCT TO PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS

CAPSOL DYES

are now manufactured and packed in an entirely new form. They cannot be affected by heat or damp; the hands do not come in contact with the dyestuffs; they do not stain the hands or utensils; they will dye ALL materials.

This wonderful improvement is offered without any increase in price. Test it yourself, free of cost.

Samples and Trade Terms sent on application to:

Capsol Products Ltd., Blackpool

ROBERT W. PHILLIPS, LTD. | Sole Agents for England CRAVEN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

Yorkshire) and Wales.

First—50 years ago Unequalled—To-day

RENDELL'S SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES



Recommended by the Medical Profession.

Chemists in all parts of the country find that this preparation is selling better than ever because

The Public will not tolerate substitutes

Don't run the risk of disappointing a customer. Get a supply of "RENDELL'S" from your Wholesaler.

Inventor and Sole Maker

Interesting Literature can be obtained free upon request.

Petroleum Jelly

> White, Yellow, Amber, & Ruby Red, for all Pharmaceutical Veterinary purposes

MEADE-KING, ROBINSON & CO.,

22 Water Street LIVERPOOL.

523 Salisbury Hse Finsbury Circus LONDON.

Deansgate Arcade MANCHESTER.

Martineau Street BIRMINGHAM.

Wellington Chambers LEEDS.



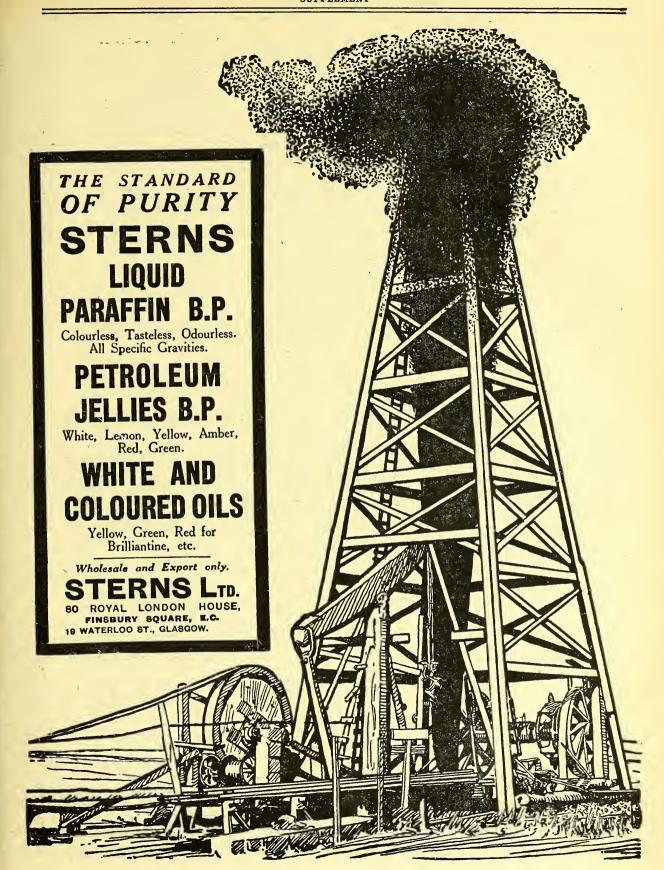
REGISTERED FOR OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF CERESINE WAXES.

WHITE BLEACHED CARNAUBA WAX VARIOUS GRADES AND RESIDUE BEESWAX WHITE, YELLOW PARAFFIN WAX ALL MELTING POINTS OZOKERITE WAX ALL

POTH, HILLE & CO., LTD.,

6 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

PETROLEUM JELLY Best qualities Yellow and White B.P., Red Veterinary and Green. GOUGH, KIDSTON & CO. 43/45 Gt. Tower Street, London, E.C. 3 Tel. No.: Royal 2666 & 2667. Tel. Add.: Kidstonism BEESWAX and JAPAN WAX. Works: Bermondsey. Tel. No.: Hop. 2029.



Telephone-SLOANE 3461 (7 lines).

Telegrams-" Dicotto, Sowest, London,

W. B. DICK & CO., LTD.

26 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1

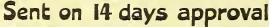
Works: LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW

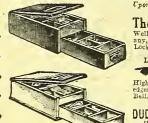
PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM B.P.

S.G. 890/5. Guaranteed to remain bright at 0°C.

White and Half White Oils
B.P. White and Yellow Petroleum Jellies

QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES will be sent on application.





Upon receipt of Cash or two wholesale trade references.

The "Little Brilliant" Till.
Well seasoned highly polished solid mahogany, dovetailed edges, Alarm Bell. 32/Lock and key to lid. Size 10x Size 3

Paper Coil 21 in. mids. 4. - dos.
List No. CD932 of other Tills free.

Highly polished solid manegary, dowetailed edges, checkaction to drawer, Alarm 84/Bell. Lock and keytolid. Sizel Swarz 84/Paper Coils 34 in. wide. 4/6 doz.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, LIMITED, HDLLOWAY RDAD, LONDON, N.7 City Showtooms: 65 Fore St., E.C.2



Ask for "PAZO"

ILL BOXES

The most convenient and secure Pill Box obtainable.

NO LOOSE BOTTOMS
Samples and Prices on application

Samples and Prices on application
The "PAZO" CO., Oldbury

CHEMISTS' SHOP FITTINGS

First-class Material and Workmanship.

Also SECOND-HAND FITTINGS—varied range.

RUDDUCK & CO. 262 OLD ST., LONDON, E.C.1

ADEPS LANÆ, P.B.

THE FINEST BRITISH LANOLINE PRODUCED IS MANUFACTURED BY

THE PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO. Carnwath Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6

Telephone: Putney 1153 and 1154.

WHO INVITE ENOUIRIES. Telegrams: "Batapo, Walgreen, London."



FAIRY DYES

Mean Greater Turnover for You - and Absolute Satisfaction for Your Customers.

THERE is no more attractive line on the market to-day—there is no better seller—and no article has made larger strides in popular favour.

FAIRY DYES

are now sold in glass tubes, encased in smart, clean-looking "safety-first" cartons. They are retailed at 2d. each, made in 25 popular shades and colours, and are extensively advertised in the right publications.

You can rely upon Fairy Dyes—for prompt delivery in any quantities—for fresh stocks—for quick, easy-to-handle, clean turnover, and as tried favourites your customers are always satisfied. See that you are supplied without delay.

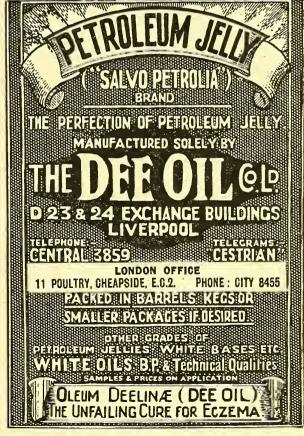
For Trade Terms and particulars write to

FAIRY DYES, LTD.

61 WELL ROAD GLASGOW.

London Depot - - - 292 UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, N.1.







Photopress Enlargements

bring D. and P. Winter business within the reach of every Photographic Dealer.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND SHOWCARDS

PHOTOPRESS.

10 Johnson's Court, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.4

THE FINEST OUALITY VELOX D. & P. SERVICE.

POSTCARD ENLARGEMENTS PER RETURN OF POST

2/- for 1 doz. 1/3 for $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 3d. for single. OFF ONE NEGATIVE.

Special lines in cheap enlargements with show material. Unique advertising scheme. Write for list and particulars.

A. J. SHAWYER & CO. 12 WOOD STREET SWINDON, WILTS.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

WILLS' UNIVERSAL SYSTEM POSTAL

FEES (BRITISH ISLES)

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC COURSE QUALIFYING COURSE - - -COMBINED COURSE £1 11 6 APOTHECARIES' HALL COURSE

POSTAL COURSE PROSPECTUS POST FREE from The Secretary,

CLAPHAM ROAD. S.W. 9.

LONDON COLLEGE of PHARMACY

(FOUNDED BY H. WOOTTON, B.Sc.) C. W. GOSLING, Ph.C. Principal-W. F. GULLIVER, Ph.C.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION PROVIDED FOR

MINOR EXAMINATION

DAY, EVENING AND PART-TIME CLASSES

SESSION 1927-28 commenced on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5th.

THE SECRETARY, 361 Clapham Road, LONDON, S.W.9

PLATE GLASS OVAL SHELVES

GLASS & OAK PEDESTALS NEW PLATE GLASS OVAL SHELVES (Polished Edges).

 $9'' \times 6''$ **2**/- .. $10'' \times 8''$ **2**/6 .. $12'' \times 9''$ **3**/- .. $14'' \times 10''$ **3**/9 $16'' \times 10''$ **4**/6 .. $18'' \times 12''$ **5**/- .. $18'' \times 14''$ **6**/- .. $20'' \times 15''$ **8**/-

GLASS PEDESTALS.

10" 2/-6" 1/-8" 1/4 12" 2/3

SOLID OAK FLUTED PEDESTALS (Heavy Pattern).

9" 2/3 12" 2/9 15" 3/3 24" 4/9 18" 3/9 30" 5/9 36" 6/9

PERCY R. E. JOSEPHS, Shop Fitter, Bank Chambers, 232/8 Bishopsgate, LONDON, E.C.2

'Phone: AVENUE 1194. Telegrams: PERSIJOSEF, AVE, LONDON.

(First FLOOR). Only Address.

8

Plate glass

Counters and

Show

Cases in

Stock.

Prices on

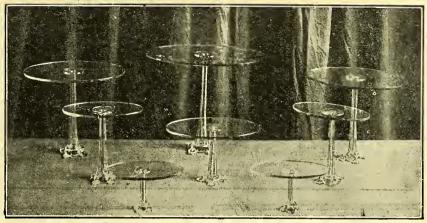
Application.

8

8

Attractive
Displays
will
increase
your
Sales.





No. CD 2200

This attractive All Glass Unit comprises:—2 each 4", 8" and 10", and 1 each 6" and 12" Glass Pedestals; 2 each 8"×4", 9"×5" and 10"×6", 1 each 11"×5" and 12"×8" Plate Glass Oval Shelves.

Price complete (carriage forward single sets, carriage paid London area 2 or more sets)

21/-

Write or call for Illustrated Gatalogue C9 to Display Fittings Dept., 32/34 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

HASKINS

DISPLAY DEPT.,
OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: Clerkenwell, 3405/6.

Plate glass Shelves of all sizes in stock.

A visit to our Show Rooms would be appreciated.

All enquiries promptly attended to.

Head Office and Works: Walthamstow, London, E.17.

Manchester Showrooms: 1 New Brown Street.

Orders of f2 and upwards carriage paid London area.

SHOWCASES

UPRIGHT CENTRE CASES, WALL CASES,

GLASS COUNTERS, MIRRORS
WINDOW FITTINGS. GLASS SHELVES.

SHOW STANDS, DRAWERS, DESKS CHECK TILLS, &c. Immense Stock.

NEW and SECOND-HAND.

Ready for Immediate Delivery. For Sale or Hire.

FREDERICK MAUND 175/9 Old St., LONDON, E.C.1.

MANY SUCCESSES IN THE EXAMINATIONS

Your Opportunity to

OUALIFY IN OPTICS

PRACTICAL, WORK. Students taking the course may receive personal tuition in the practical work AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE,

Expert Tuition for the SIGHT-TESTING'DIPLOMAS of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Optical Association (F.B.O.A.); the National Association of Opticians (F.N.A.O.); or the College of Optics (F.C.O.).

Write for full particulars—

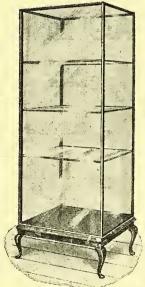
C. A. SCURR, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O., B.Sc., F.I.O., F.C.O.

50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.

S.A. Representative: E. E. G. WOOLLEY, F.S.M.C., M.P.S., c/o H. Neil & Co.
215 Bree St., Johannesburg.

N.Z. Representative: R. C. AITCHISON, Box 158 PALMERSTON, Norte.

SHOWCASES



A few to clear at £16 C.F.
Value
£21 10s.

Let us submit designs and quotations for remodelling your Pharmacy. Expert designers backed with first class craftsmanship and carefully selected materials. Get to know the service we offer through our long list of delighted customers, hear what they have to say, we will gladly put you in touch.

FRED RUSHTON & SON

The Chemist Equipment House,
ALSTON WORKS - NEWPORT, MON.

Telephone: 4072.



Corfields of Merton

Wholesale & Export enquiries solicited.

EMBOSSED, PRINTED, SPRAYED, POLISHED or FROSTED. Hot Water Bottles, Bottle Caps, Face Cream Containers, Shaving Stick Cases and all fine grade Aluminium Goods.

CORFIELD, LIMITED,

Trafalgar Works, Merton Abbey, London, S.W.19

PHONE: WIMBLEDON \\\ 2061

This gives a thorough mix-up

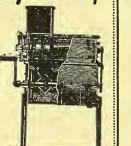
A Gardner "Rapid" sifter and mixer will thoroughly sift and mix ½ oz. of one ingredient with a 30-lb, mixture of dry powders at one operation, and "every pinch of the whole will show its presence"—a customer's statement.

Write us for list of Ball Mills, Disintegrators, Millstones and Mills, Drum Sieves, Drying Machinery, etc.

WM. GARDNER & SONS (Gloucester) (Gloucester)

Bristol Road, GLOUCESTER.

'Phone 117. 'Grams: " Gardner," Gloucester



Bottle Cleaning

Machinery

Thomas

9 Park Lane

TIME AND TROUBLE BY USING OUR METHODS

CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST

STEPNEY HULL

ROBERTS' ORIGINAL PATENT



"NELSON:"

Don't waste money on imitations, buy Roberts' Machines which actually Created the Records

CLEANLINESS SIMPLICITY

and Rapidity in Bottle Filling.

Write for new Price Lists.

NOTE the Address : ROBERTS' PATENT FILLING MACHINE CO. 33 ROUNDCROFT ST. BOLTON.

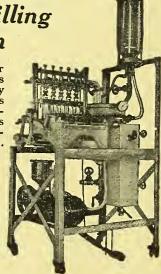
Our latest patent "Alpha," price £12, will fill 10 gross bottles per hour.

Write for Particulars. All Rights Reserved.

Economical and Cleanly Filling by Vacuum

Any member of your staff can operate this machine and fill to any level, bottles or jars with any liquid or semiliquid. Cracked vessels remain empty, eliminating waste and mess.

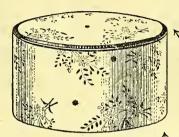
There are machines for filling narrow mouth jars, ordinary and sprinkler - top bottles, etc., all operating economically at an amazing speed—there is a model to suit your requirements exactly.





BOXES THE BEST BUYERS BUY





No. 1.

Illustrated above is one of our new Face Powder Boxes, which are very pleasing and attractive. When filled these Boxes are absolutely powder tight and remain so until the parchment drum has been punctured by the purchaser. Samples and Prices gladly sent on request.

NOTE ITS GOOD POINTS

- Flanged bottom which enables lid to be taken off easily.
- Deep Lid which shows the attractive 2
- Transparent or Parchment Drum, making the Box powder tight.
- 4 Domed and Reinforced Top.

FACTORIES:

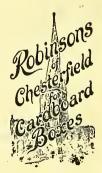
Wheatbridge Mills.
Holmebrook Works.
Walton Works.
Portland Works.

Telephone: Chesterfield 2105.

Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

Manufacturers of Round, Oval, Square and Folding Cardboard Boxes,

Chesterfield & London



Telegraphic Address:
"Boxes, Chesterfield."

110-1



SILVER

"Town Talk" for all Silverware.

Proved by Craftsmen. has been proved by craftsmen in silverware for over 20 years. They use these "Town Talk" products to polish their own wares, and greater assurance of merit than such unbiassed technical commendation cannot be awarded any product.



The "Town Talk" Plate Cloth is impregnated. Perfectly easy and clean equalled for lightly tarnished Silverware.

" Town Talk" enjoys a brisk sale.

Public demand for "Town Talk" Liquid Silver Polish and Silver Plate Cloths is increasing rapidly for two reasons. These products in use, maintain all that can be said for them, and our extensive advertising campaign in the National Press is telling the housewives of Great Britain and Ireland how "Town Talk" preserves their silverware whilst, with indescribable ease, cleans it, giving an enduring polish of mirror-like brilliance.

When the merits of a speciality are proved by expert craftsmen, testified to by their continued patronage, and its efficacy is broadcast by excellent advertising over the wide field of potential users, there is no room for speculation as to why "Town Talk" enjoys a brisk sale, or whether such sale is not only permanent but must, for natural reasons, develop still further.

Do you sell "Town Talk"?

Our advertising tells housewives they can buy "Town Talk" from Chemists. Are you carrying a stock to supply the demand?



"Town Talk" yields a generous profit

It is mutually advantageous for you to sell "Town Talk." We help you to sell it, and you receive a good profit. Therefore !—We want your co-operation.

Order from

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., Ltd. AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., Ltd. EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, Ltd. MAY, ROBERTS & CO., Ltd.

Manchester 1 4 1 Liverpool Liverpool

Propaganda.

Samples for shop distribution, Lantern Slides, Blocks for advertising in local newspapers, etc., two-colour folders for counter distribution, supplied FREE on request to the sole

POLISH

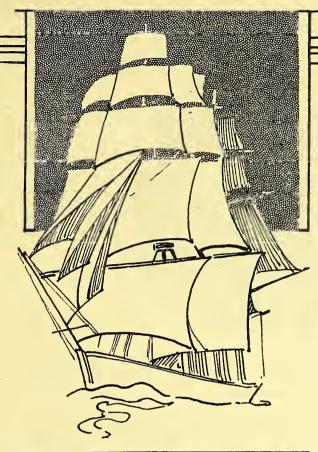
(Service) WHITBY ST., BRADFORD RD., MANCHESTER



"Town Talk"



Retails at 8d., 1/4, 2/6 per Bottle.



STRAW HAT DYES.

SIHAW HAT DYES.

The out-come of 50 years' accumulated experience in the manufacture of household dyes. This series comprises all colours and is in demand practically all the year round. They are all highly efficient dyes, and appeal to every woman on economical as well as fashionable grounds. Supplied in dull or glossy series.

HOT-WATER FABRIC DYES

The best hot-water dyes for all materials, giving perfect results with the minimum of trouble. As with all other Whitaker products, results they show a good profit.

COLD WATER DYES Lingerie

Good trade should he done in this line now by recommending it for this purpose to your customers. Recognised as the finest cold water dyes in the world for delicate and costly fabrics. Good results obtained even at the first trial. A certain seller.

The New

Gieaner.

A cleansing preparation for removing stains, grease, dirt, etc. from clothing, upholstery, curtains, etc., and renovating them. VELT is a non-inflammable liquid and is supplied in server tins, of which three dozens are contained in an attractive outer. A new Whitaker product, hut nevertheless one which is already selling well. It is now available in 5-oz., 10-oz. and 20-oz. tins for the convenience of higger users.

Increase Your Sales

VHITAKER PRODUCTS



N interesting 'Sales' feature of Whitaker Products is the variety of uses for which they may be recommended. This

gives them an all-the-year-round value as live selling lines over and above their advertised purpose.

LUTON STRAW HAT DYES, for instance, make excellentrenovators for kitchen mantelshelves and all woodwork-ironor cement. Leather goods can be artistically and easily painted in any of the various colours.

They are eminently suitable for all forms of wicker work and basketry. They are largely used for Poster work.

AURORAL COLD WATER DYES can be used to dye stockings and underwear to match evening frocks or for fancy dress effects.

It pays to tell your customers these things, and any useful hints in this direction you can give them will certainly result in considerably increased demand.

AURORAL COUNTER CABINET FREE!

On Request with orders for 1 gross Assorted 'Auroral' Cold Water Dyes—the Trade Price for which is £2 8 0 and less 5% Discount if prompt cash payment is made. The Retail value of these Dyes is £3 12 0, so that the transaction shows more than 33\footnote{1}3\tilde{1}5 meters from from the following the transaction of the cabinet (which is of a lasting and permanent nature) can be supplied to each customer. The dimensions of the Cabinet are—height of front 15\footnote{1}5 ins., which of front 11\footnote{1}5 ins., breadth at top 5\footnote{1}5 ins., breadth at top 5\footnote{1}5 ins. breadth at top 5\footn

ALL CASES AND CONTAINERS FREE.

CO., Dye Specialists for Chemists, KENDAL WHITAKER &

Telegrams: "Dullette, Kendal."

(Established 1878.)

Telephone: 214.

adon Office and Showrooms: 16-18 Beak Street, REGENT STREET, W.1. Telephone: Regent 3825.



FREE SHOP ROUNDS with BULK PILLS

With a view to assisting our customers in the careful storage of their pills, we have decided, for a short period, to supply FREE a gold labelled, ground stoppered, flint glass shop round, for each variety named, to any customers ordering the following assortment of pills during October:—

			99				$9\frac{1}{2}$ d.		- 1	11
	99	30	,,	Coloc. Co. B.P Coloc. et Hyoscy. B.P.		_	11½d.		-	7
10 ,	,,	269	,,	Little Liver		@	$5\frac{1}{2}$ d.		4	7
10 ,	,,	104	, ,	Rhei Co. B.P		(a)	$7\frac{1}{2}$ d.		6	3
				Steel and Pennyroyal	• •	@	$5\frac{1}{2}d.$		4	7
				Wind and Indigestion		(a)	$6\frac{1}{2}$ d.		5	5

The assortment may be varied, if desired, provided that a minimum of 100 gross pills are taken and not less than 10 gross of a variety.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO., LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists - - - BRIGHTON.

FAR-SEEING MEN

WILL BUY THEIR

WINTER SUPPLIES NOW

BEFORE PRICES SOAR

Ask us to quote for

TINCTURES SYRUPS
CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS
TABLETS CAPSULES
OINTMENTS ELIXIRS
SUPPOSITORIES EXTRACTS

ETC., ETC.

HOUGH, HOSEASON & CO. Ltd.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

MANCHESTER

"There will be a good demand for KAO-PLASMIN this winter."



SHOW'RADIO-MALT'/

The Season for 'RADIO-MALT' is at hand.

There will shortly be available a novel and attractive Showstand for the window.

In the meanwhile Pharmacists are asked to display the coloured window bill which announces that 'RADIO-MALT' is sold within, and to show 'RADIO-MALT' in the window and on the counter.



Other advertising material is also available, including 'RADIO - MALT' weight cards.

Remember that 'RADIO-MALT' is a food product of unique value.

The public will demand it.

The profit is ample and assured.

P.A.T.A. PRICES

Retail 1/9

14/- per dozen net.

, 3/~

24/~ ,, ,, ,,

Samples and literature available for distribution to medical men.

CARLES AND STREET OF THE PROPERTY LONGON IN